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THE REPUBLICATION, in its entirety, of the *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, is a service project undertaken by the National Historical Society in the interest of libraries and scholars who have long needed a reissue of this indispensable work. Each of the 128 volumes is published in full, including the *Index*, and all are heavily bound in buckram for long and continued use. This and other volumes of the set are available only from the National Historical Society.

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War,

BY

BRIG. GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH,

CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

AND

MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

SERIES II—VOLUME VII.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1899.

PREFACE

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun, under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Col. E. D. Townsend, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army (then in charge of the Adjutant-General's Office, and subsequently the Adjutant-General), who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint-resolution of July 27, 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation of the records and to formulate a plan for their publication, but he performed no service under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation. This resolution having also repealed the former one, the project was suspended for the time being.

The first decisive step taken was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Capt. Robert N. Scott, Third U. S. Artillery (subsequently major and lieutenant-colonel same regiment), to take charge of the office.

The act of June 23, 1874, enlarged upon the first scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, correspondence, etc., in possession of the War Department, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott systematized the work, and, upon his recommendation, the Secretary of War approved the following order of publication:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to state or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

Colonel Scott died March 5, 1887. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

July 1, 1895, by direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. George W. Davis, Eleventh U. S. Infantry (subsequently lieutenant-colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry), relieved Maj. George B. Davis as the military member and president of the Board of Publication. Subsequently Col. Fred C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, was appointed the military member and president of the board, relieving Lieut. Col. George W. Davis June 1, 1898.

December 1, 1898, under the provision of the sundry civil act of July 1, 1898, relative to the War Records Office, the Board of Publication was dissolved, whereupon, by direction of the Secretary of War, the continuance of the work, beginning with Vol. VI, Series II, devolved on Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Ainsworth.

By operation of law (contained in "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900," approved February 24, 1899), the War Records Office was merged into the Record and Pension Office, July 1, 1899, and since that date the work of publication has been conducted under the supervision of the chief of that office.

Each volume includes a copious index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a separate general index to the entire set.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the compiler's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and, wherever deemed necessary, to add a foot-note of explanation.

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SERIES II.—VOLUME VII.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, ETC., RELATING TO PRISONERS OF WAR AND STATE FROM APRIL 1, 1864, TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, Ohio, April 1, 1864.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PRISON GUARDS.

I. Guards will in no case speak to prisoners, except when the discharge of their duty compels them, nor will they converse with each other while on duty, but will keep constantly on the alert.

II. They will not permit the prisoners to approach nearer than ten feet to the fence, except at the sinks and sutler's stand.

III. They will not permit the prisoners to collect in squads, especially after night. If they do so congregate the sentinel will promptly order them to disperse. If not done instantly he will call the sergeant of the guard.

IV. They will not permit lights to be burned in quarters in the night after taps, except in cases where they are directed by the officer of the guard. Where a sentinel perceives any improper light he will notify the mess to put out the light, and if not done immediately will call the sergeant of the guard.

V. Sentinels will not permit persons to loiter around the outside of the prisons, and will permit no person to approach the prison except at the gates, especially between retreat and reveille.

VI. In any rush toward the fence for the purpose of breaking it down the sentinel would be justified in firing upon the prisoners making the attempt.

VII. It is not a sentinel's whole duty to watch his own post alone, but he should watch the whole line and see that nobody trespasses on the post of the sentinel next to him while his back is turned, and that nothing improper occurs along the line. He should keep a careful lookout and report all improprieties that may come under his observation, both inside and outside the prisons.

By command of Colonel Richardson, commanding:

R. LAMB,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DIST. OF S. W. MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Camp Dick Garnett, April 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 27th ultimo to Captain Owen, commanding post at Woodville, Miss., has been referred to me.

Concerning the information you have received that Mr. Richardson was taken prisoner by the Confederate forces and murdered, I have to state that it is altogether erroneous. He was taken prisoner and forwarded to department headquarters by a guard with written orders.

Therefore if he was murdered it was done by the guard for his money. Hearing some reports concerning him, I had ordered an investigation of the matter before your letter was received, but from corroborating rumors I am inclined to believe that he bribed the guards and made his escape into the Federal lines.

You state that Private Brown was confined in irons on account of your receiving intelligence that his mother had given evidence that Mr. Richardson furnished information to a party of Federals which led to the capture of some Confederates. As I then had not command of this district I do not know whether Mrs. Brown had anything at all to say in the case. I do know this, however, that the guilt of Mr. Richardson was clearly and plainly established by a number of other persons.

To take another view of the case, were it true that his life was taken by a direct order from me, or by my connivance (neither of which is correct), you as a commander of the U. S. forces would have no right to attempt retaliation, from the simple fact that he was a resident and avowed supporter of the Confederate States and claimed or owed no other allegiance. Your very action in the premises indicates he was a secret enemy to a Government he openly upheld, and your letter will be used, should he ever be brought to trial, as strong corroborating evidence.

It is my very earnest desire to conduct the war in this section with as much of humanity and civilization as possible, and I hope no more threats will be issued with a view to my intimidation, as they will utterly fail to have such effect.

Rest assured that should the Confederate prisoner whom you have so cruelly and without cause placed in irons be at all harmed by you your men will gain nothing by it.

In regard to your retaliating for the distress that may be further inflicted on a defenseless woman, I would state that our friends in your power have received but little, ask and expect still less.

Very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. H. TAYLOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant [ultimo] in reference to the proceedings of a board of officers ordered by the commanding officer at Point Lookout to investigate the circumstances connected with the shooting of a prisoner of war at that post.* The order to which you refer directing a board to be assembled was not issued to meet this particular case, nor was it confined to Point Lookout. All commanders of posts where prisoners of war are confined have been required by the Secretary of War to order

*See Vol. VI, this series, p. 1105.

a board of officers to investigate any case that may occur in their respective commands of the shooting of a prisoner by a member of the guard. A board of officers ordered from the headquarters of the department would certainly be less likely to be influenced by sympathy or bias than one composed of officers serving at the post, but, as the investigation is at best informal and only with a view to ascertain whether the transaction should be formally brought before a military tribunal, the board as ordered may be considered as sufficiently reliable.

By General Orders, No. 67, of June 7, 1862, the supervision of prisoners of war is placed in the hands of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, and under which order I have been in the habit of communicating directly with the commanders of stations where prisoners are held, and this has been found to be necessary to save time in communicating with them, to preserve uniformity of administration, and to secure proper responsibility from the commanders.

There have been cases, and there are now, where to pursue the usual course of communicating with a commander a letter from this office would have to pass through two or three different headquarters before reaching him, and when these headquarters are frequently changed in location and in the officers in command you will readily understand how much embarrassment and delay must result from the observance of the usual rule. In special cases where it seems to be necessary I apply directly to the commander of the department for assistance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: An application has been presented to the Secretary of War by His Excellency Governor Brough, of Ohio, requesting that an effort be made to secure the release and exchange of Mr. Junius H. Browne, a newspaper correspondent now confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, and I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you of this application, with a view that the release of Mr. Browne may be obtained whenever it is in your power.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: In the case of a hospital steward belonging to the rebel army, captured in the West, recently presented to the Secretary of War, he directs that in this particular case the party should be classed with non-combatants and should be sent beyond our lines for unconditional discharge. The Secretary of War further directs that the action in this case shall be adopted as a general rule if the rebel authorities will

recognize it as a rule by which they will be governed, and I have therefore respectfully to request you will call their attention to the matter at your earliest convenience.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 2, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

Unless there are charges against him, will you have James P. Hambleton, of Atlanta, Ga., now confined at Fort Warren, sent to me to offer for exchange for A. D. Richardson, of the New York Tribune? I should like to get him before Thursday next.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, April 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st of March last in reference to the correspondence concerning exchanges of prisoners.* As stated in my communication of the 5th of March last to the Secretary of War, all of the correspondence relating to exchanges of prisoners prior to the 14th of January, 1863, and much of it from that date to the time I was relieved (the 2d of August last), does not appear in the publication of the U. S. Senate. I turned over to my successor, Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, on the 2d day of August last all the books, papers, and correspondence connected with the agency of exchange and took his receipt therefor. I did not preserve copies of all this correspondence, and am therefore unable to comply with the authorization of the Secretary of War given in your communication of the 31st of March last. I am informed that all the books, papers, and correspondence connected with the agency of exchange received from me by General Meredith are in the possession of Major-General Butler or Major-General Hitchcock.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LUDLOW,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Asst. Inspector-General, Dept. of the East.

HOUSTON, *April 3, 1864.*

Maj. J. H. SPARKS, *Commmanding Officer, Austin:*

SIR: Major-General Magruder directs me to inclose you a copy of an order from Lieutenant-General Smith directing the detention of the prisoners by name. This order legalizes your course in detaining and taking into custody these men, issued as it is in conformity with the law of Congress.

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* See Vol. VI, this series, p. 1120.

The major-general commanding directs that you use a sufficient force to prevent these prisoners from escaping, as well as to prevent the possibility of harm to them from outside pressure, and that you bring them safely to Houston as soon as possible.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication and state when you will leave with the prisoners for Houston.

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SHREVEPORT, *March 26, 1864.*

Major-General MAGRUDER:

Detain in confinement the following-named prisoners, to wit: R. R. Peebles, D. J. Baldwin, A. F. Zinke, Ernst Zeeliger, and Reinhardt Hillebrand.

By command of Lieutenant-General Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to very respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is some want of uniformity of practice and some want of understanding by department commanders in regard to the control of prisoners of war, and I would, therefore, respectfully advise that an order be issued explanatory of the orders and regulations heretofore issued on this subject.

General Orders, No. 67, of 1862, places the supervision of prisoners of war at the several depots in the hands of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, and paragraph 136, Appendix B, Revised Army Regulations, directs that after prisoners are sent to the general depot by commanders in the field or of departments their charge of them ceases, which necessarily requires the department commanders to be directly responsible to the Commissary-General of Prisoners. By the interposition of one or more intermediate commanders, as district or department commanders, the responsibility is much weakened and correspondence is unavoidably much delayed, and it is, therefore, advisable that communications and reports of all kinds pass directly to and from the Commissary-General of Prisoners. Generally my correspondence has taken this course, and I am not aware that it has been attended with any inconvenience, but I believe it is thought by some of the department commanders that the usual rule should not be departed from.

When not otherwise provided, guards for the depots should be detailed by the department commanders on the application of the Commissary-General of Prisoners and should not be relieved or changed without informing him of the fact, but all returns and reports of these guards should be made by the department commander, to whom they are responsible for their discipline and good conduct. At temporary depots established south of the Ohio River generals who order them should appoint a suitable officer to take charge of them, which appointment should be reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, and the officer so appointed should be required to make promptly all the returns and reports required of depot commanders.

Commanders of departments and armies in the field should require in all cases full rolls of prisoners, giving rank, regiment, and company, and time and place of capture, to be forwarded without delay to the Commissary-General of Prisoners with a letter of transmittal showing what disposition was made of them and any other information that may be useful. All rolls should be signed by the officer who prepares them, and when prisoners are delivered by one officer to another he should take a receipt for all delivered, and on the rolls under the head of remarks he should account for all not delivered.

Surgeons in charge of hospitals to which prisoners of war are sent should be held accountable for them, and should be required to observe all regulations which govern depots.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., April 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In forwarding the inclosed papers it may be proper to call your attention to the fact that on the 19th day of January last a letter from Major-General Milroy informed you that one W. S. Dooley, a citizen, had been arrested at Winchester by the rebel forces and taken a prisoner to Richmond. The matter was at once referred by you to the then commanding general of this department for investigation and such action in the premises as he might deem proper and report. Whereupon two citizens of Winchester, the Rev. A. H. H. Boyd and a Mr. Conrad, rank secessionists, were arrested and held as hostages. They were subsequently released from close confinement on bond and parole to allow them an opportunity of applying for the release of Dooley. It appears that their efforts have resulted in obtaining these papers, copies of some claimed to have been found on the person of Dooley at the time of his arrest.

They claim that it clearly appears from these papers that Dooley is and should be held as a prisoner of war, and that therefore they should be released.

I would respectfully suggest that it would be well to communicate with the provost-marshal at Baltimore and ascertain from him the capacity in which Dooley was employed by the Government, whether as a mere detective (as his passes might indicate) employed to investigate frauds against the Government, or as a spy, or to recruit negroes. If in the first capacity he cannot properly be held as a prisoner of war, and until he is safely returned the hostages should be retained in our custody. If in the second capacity (as a spy) he would upon conviction be subjected to the usual penalties recognized by the law of nations, and in this case the hostages ought to be released. If, however, as in the last case proposed, Dooley was engaged in recruiting negroes he committed no crime recognized as such by the law of nations, and whatever penalties the rebel authorities may arbitrarily seek to impose against him, or other persons engaged in like business, should meet with prompt retaliation at our hands. In this case the hostages should be held until Dooley is safely returned.

Very respectfully,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 8, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the provost-marshal at Baltimore, Md., for immediate report upon the points suggested within.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 18, 1864.*

Respectfully transmitted.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, *Baltimore, April 23, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to W. A. Nichols, assistant adjutant-general, War Department, with information that after careful inquiry in regard to the man W. S. Dooley I find no clew to his ever having held Government position of any character, nor do any of the citizens of his name, "Dooley," in this city know him.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WOOLLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 25, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to the War Department.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosures.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, Va., March 28, 1864.

Captain MELVIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland:*

I inclose herewith copies of papers found on the person of Mr. Dooley, who was arrested some time since and carried to Richmond. Two citizens of Winchester were held as hostages, but they declared Dooley had on his person my pass authorizing him to recruit negroes. I informed them that being the case Dooley would have to be considered a prisoner of war, but denied ever having seen Dooley or ever authorizing any one to give such a pass, and requested the proof, promising to release them as hostages if they substantiated their charge. They have sent in these papers, in which I can find nothing that makes Dooley a Government agent.

I respectfully submit the case, but would recommend that at least Mr. Boyd be brought in and held until Mr. Dooley is returned.

I remain, respectfully,

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, *March 14, 1864.*

Col. ROBERT S. RODGERS:

DEAR SIR: I inclose to you various papers just received from the Confederate authorities in Richmond, through a gentleman sent there expressly for the purpose of obtaining them. As these papers clearly

show that Mr. Dooley is not held as a political prisoner, but as a prisoner of war, to be exchanged like all other prisoners of war, we trust that in accordance with your suggestion in your letter to Mr. Conrad the Federal authorities will release from arrest Mr. Conrad and myself. We were taken as hostages for Mr. Dooley, under the impression that he was arrested because of his sentiments. As the inclosed papers show that the authorities in Richmond hold him as a prisoner of war because they regarded him as employed in some way by the Federal authorities, and not because of his opinions or sympathies, we hope that the Federal officers will perceive that there is no further cause for the arrest of Mr. Conrad and myself, and that they will release us immediately.

Yours, respectfully,

A. H. H. BOYD.

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PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Williamsport, Md., January 7, 1864.

Friend DOOLEY:

I am alive and kicking, flourishing amazingly. I have a small item of business. I wish you would go to Hub. Bell, in the barber shop, and tell him that his name is mixed up very much in that horse scrape and that sooner or later he will be arrested and tried with the rest for it. Knowing what I do about the matter, I would advise him to enlist in the army, as in that way he can escape all the consequences of the offense and besides make something for himself.

There is an officer here who is giving for colored recruits $400 cash, on muster $320, together with same pay and clothing as white soldiers. This I take to be a first-rate chance. If you can persuade him to come on here I may see that he is justly dealt with and gets his dues. If he don't come and prefers running his risks tell him if he sends me over here two men I will do all I can to save him from arrest. Will you as a kindness attend to this? White recruits get $700 cash, on muster $400. Veterans $800 cash, on muster $400. If you can do anything quietly in this way will you give a hand? I might as well say that every man that presents a recruit gets $50 premium. I should like to have a chance to divide a few fifties with you. William Burns, colored, of Winchester, has enlisted here. Say nothing about it, as it is preferable to keep shady.

Will you give me a little help in this matter? There are dozens of negroes around Winchester who would go in if they knew how; also some around Martinsburg. Give me an answer if possible by return mail. Kind regards to all.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE H. HAMMER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

[First indorsement.]

General WINDER:

This man has evidently been in the employment of the enemy. Let him be placed among the prisoners of war and kept securely as such, in like manner as those with or enlisting slaves would be.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, *February 22, 1864.*

This paper, a copy of the original found on the person of William Dooley when arrested, with the indorsement of the Secretary of War,

is forwarded for the purpose of being transmitted to the U. S. military authorities at Martinsburg to show the statements of said Dooley. It seems to be a proposition for a corrupt arrangement between the provost-marshal at Williamsport and Dooley. Dooley very probably took the advice of his friend and accomplice to keep shady. It is impossible for the Confederate authorities to know how many "fifties" they divided. But it will be readily perceived that this paper of itself furnishes sufficient grounds for the arrest and detention of Dooley, and that he cannot be regarded a citizen arrested only for his sentiments.

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
March 9, 1864.

Major-General EARLY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose duplicates of papers in the case of W. S. Dooley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Baltimore, July 7, 1863.

Permission is hereby granted to William S. Dooley to proceed to any place in the Middle Department until further orders.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. S. FISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

On the back, in blank form, was the usual oath of allegiance to the United States in print.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Baltimore, July 7, 1863.

Permission is hereby granted to William S. Dooley to proceed to Fort McHenry. Secret service.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. S. FISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

On the back, in blank form, was the usual oath of allegiance to the United States in print.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 9, 1864.*

[WILLIAM S. DOOLEY:]

DEAR SIR: I avail myself this pleasant evening to drop you a few lines that I am well at present and hope when these few lines come to hand will find you enjoying good health. Mr. Dooley, I have been looking for an answer from you what I must do about buying them horses. I wish you would send me word. The horse is very high and tolerable scarce up here, and send me word how much I must give for them. Mr. Dooley, I would be very much obliged to you if you would send me my clothes and shoes by Mr. Thenary. Mr. Dooley, I wish you would send a quire of letter paper, for I am out of paper. I will

send you the money. You must send the price of it. Everything is very quiet up here. The rebels all have gone up the Valley. So nothing more.

THOS. F. HODSON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, April 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: You will remember that I spoke to you this morning about some men from the parole camp being ordered to me for special duty. I send you a memorandum of their names and a form of order.* The sooner we can have them the better. Send me the order and I will send for the men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 4, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have had an investigation made of the matter referred to me through your office before the receipt of your note, and have had the evil corrected. The captain of the boat New York undoubtedly occupies too much of it, but no officer ever called it to notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 4, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your communication in regard to Junius H. Browne, newspaper correspondent, has been received. Application will be made to Commissioner Ould to procure his exchange.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 4, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I had an application the other day from a hospital steward to be discharged on the ground that he was a non-combatant, following the class of surgeons.

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*Not found, but see Root to Hoffman, April 13, 1864, p. 41.

I have ordered him to be released and sent to you, and I would suggest that this should be made a general rule, as in the cases of surgeons and chaplains.

Please inform me whether it meets your approbation; and if so, we will publish a reciprocal general order upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 4, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Will your authorities make a special exchange of Lieut. Col. James H. Wing, Third Ohio Volunteers, a prisoner in Libby Prison? This Government is willing to give any Confederate officer of equal rank in exchange for him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, April 4, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The alarming number of deaths occurring at Rock Island, as shown by the weekly reports received, induced me to call for a special report of the causes of this mortality. This report reached me on the night of the 2d and I have now the honor to inclose it for your inspection. It is somewhat confused, but it appears to me to show that the buildings are insufficient and badly arranged; that there are no means provided for washing, and insufficient for cooking; that smallpox is prevailing to a fearful extent among the prisoners and is very fatal; that extended accommodations for the sick have been in progress, but were arrested under the impression that smallpox would soon have done its worst and then these buildings would not be necessary.

I shall send written instructions to the surgeon in charge immediately to put in requisition such measures for controlling this pestilence as I have authority to order, and in the meantime I have the honor to request that the War Department will direct the work upon the buildings to be at once resumed; that a suitable laundry shall be provided—if there is not room within the prison inclosure then to build it without—that the kitchen arrangements shall be completed and extended as far as is necessary, and that the order to burn the clothing of smallpox patients and issue such articles as may be judged necessary be extended to the prisoners of war.

Having no officer to send to Rock Island to inspect and report upon the establishment, I have requested the assistant surgeon-general to send one for this purpose if practicable.

I have also asked my friend Mr. Robert W. Burnet, of Cincinnati, if his branch of the Sanitary Commission cannot send promptly 150

suits of clothing for the smallpox patients (prisoners), to enable us to begin the burning process at once, until the question of issue is decided at Washington.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. TRIPLER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

[Indorsement.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 7, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Col. W. Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners of War. The necessity for ample hospital accommodations is greater with prisoners than with an equal number of persons under other circumstances, and the immediate completion of the proposed buildings is recommended.

J. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE PRISON BARRACKS HOSPITAL,
Rock Island, Ill., March 29, 1864.

[Surg. CHARLES S. TRIPLER:]

DOCTOR: In compliance with your communication of March 23 I transmit the corrected weekly reports returned by your order.

I have the honor to submit the following statement of the present condition of the sick and hospital accommodations at this post, as also a brief history of my connection with it. I also inclose a copy of a communication addressed to the commandant of the post urging the speedy completion of the new hospital buildings.

I reported here March 4, in obedience to an order from the assistant surgeon-general's office, to relieve Asst. Surg. M. K. Moxley, U. S. Volunteers, as surgeon in charge. I found the morning report of sick in quarters 350, in hospital 715, of whom 420 were in the variola hospital, which consists of six wards in separate pavilions 24 by 150 and 12 feet high, of which 20 feet is used as a kitchen. Four of these buildings last erected have ridge ventilation. In these six were crowded at one time 485 patients, giving but an average [of] 460 feet to each man, an allowance entirely too low in ordinary diseases and alarmingly so where a large percentage of the cases are distinct or confluent variola.

The prison hospital is situated in ten barracks 22 by 102 feet and 10 feet high, with ridge ventilation. Of each 20 feet is cut off for kitchen purposes, leaving a room 22 by 80 feet, in which are crowded forty bunks, giving 440 cubic feet of air and 44 square feet of surface to each. Of these four are occupied by nurses, the two cooks and two washers sleeping in the kitchen.

These wards are furnished with bunks to hold straw and on these blankets are spread. Bed sacks are used in but few. Two of these barracks and two in the prison had been used for smallpox and vacated just before my arrival. They were cleansed, whitewashed, and furnished with iron bedsteads and new clothing. One of them is now used to separate all cases of erysipelas, the other the worst cases of pneumonia and fever. I have the means of furnishing other wards the same as these, but have no means of washing the bedclothes, and I have considered it advisable to make such improvements as lay in my

power without diverting for temporary purposes the labor that was being applied to the completion of the permanent hospital.

I found a great want of cleanliness among the patients and attendants, which is disappearing under stringent regulations requiring the regular use of bath tubs and the labors of a permanent detail as laundrymen. The good effects of this is most apparent in the smallpox wards, where the impression seemed to prevail that it was injurious to wash, which resulted in an accumulation of filth that, in connection with the disease, suspended entirely the functions of the skin, producing congestion in cases that might have progressed without unpleasant symptoms. There was also a difficulty in securing properly cooked food for the more severe cases, which has been partially obviated by the organization of an extra diet kitchen.

Upon my arrival here I made inquiries with reference to the vaccinating that had been done, and was informed there had been a systematic effort made to exclude every person not marked by variola, and time had not elapsed to show whether anything more was needed. At that time from eighteen to twenty-five new cases were occurring daily. Those have decreased now, numbering from four to six. The type has also become mild, but few new cases being severe. We are well supplied with vaccine virus. It has been used in only a few cases since my arrival. The reason the number of beds vacant and whole number of patients has not been reported heretofore was because they had to be varied and crowded according to the necessities of the case, two patients often occupying one bunk. At one time 485 smallpox patients were crowded into the place occupied by 370 in the last weekly report, which I shall be able to reduce to 320 in my next, and which should, in justice, accommodate but 240.

The 360 beds occupied by patients in the prison hospital should be reduced to 200, and even that would be too large a number in warm weather, closely surrounded as they are by a fence twelve feet high. As far as I can learn, everything has been done by the medical officers, and all their efforts promptly seconded by Col. A. J. Johnson, commanding the post, to check the spread of smallpox and mitigate the severity of other diseases. A. M. Clark, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, and acting medical inspector of prisoners, visited the post February 8, and, perceiving the fatal error of the original plan in entirely omitting to make any provision for the sick, authorized the erection of a hospital for 560 beds, which could, in an emergency, be crowded to 700. These were immediately contracted for and half the wards nearly completed when the work on the remainder was suspended by an order from Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, evidently from the impression that the amount of sickness was principally due to smallpox and of a temporary character, which is, to a great extent, an error, as among the large list treated in barracks are many cases which should be admitted to hospital, did the accommodations permit, that are now kept until too late, as the not unusual deaths occurring in barracks fully demonstrate. Besides, the present number of sick occurs with the prison filled to but two-thirds its capacity, while we could readily fill the hospital as designed were it completed. A full statement of the case has been forwarded to Colonel Hoffman, and I trust he will authorize the completion of the hospital according to the original plan. My monthly report, which I shall forward promptly, will show you the proportion of deaths occurring in different diseases. Although the

number in the weekly report has been reduced some, yet it bears an unusually large proportion to the number treated, which I hope to reduce still more as soon as the present crowded condition can be relieved by the occupation of some of the new wards.

I cannot close this without testifying to the efficiency and energy displayed by Assistant Surgeon Moxley, U. S. Volunteers, in organizing this hospital and procuring the necessary supplies of which he found [it] almost entirely destitute. Without proper buildings or bedding, crowded together, scantily supplied with medicine, patients half clad, covered with filth and vermin, enfeebled by previous exposure and privation, it is not surprising many sickened. It is almost a wonder the mortality was not greater.

Hoping to show a marked improvement in our weekly reports,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WATSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

[Sub-inclosure.]

OFFICE PRISON BARRACKS HOSPITAL,
Rock Island, Ill., March 16, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON, *Commanding Post:*

COLONEL: Deeming it my duty to bring to your notice the condition of the sick prisoners under my charge and the urgent and pressing want of different and more ample hospital accommodations, also of a supply of clothing to enable convalescents from the variola hospitals to be returned to barracks, I have the honor to submit the following statement for your information, hoping your instructions are such as to allow you to hasten the completion of the new hospital buildings with the least possible delay:

As you are aware, the hospital department occupies eleven barracks within the prison yard, which are separated from those occupied by the prisoners by a high fence recently erected by your order. One of the buildings is occupied as a commissary and store-room for safe-keeping of medical supplies recently received, and a small space where two prisoners are employed in making wooden spittoons, besides tables, shelves, trays, and articles for kitchen use which cannot be procured otherwise. The other ten buildings are fitted up as wards containing from forty to forty-five bunks each, which crowds them so much as to require they should be placed within about a foot of each other, leaving barely room to pass between them, and giving about 40 square feet and from 400 to 440 cubic feet of air to each patient, instead of 60 feet of one and 800 feet of the other, the minimum that correct sanitary principles require.

The nurses are compelled to occupy beds in the wards, as there is no other place, and the crowded condition of the wards does not permit of that classification in arranging the patients which would enable us to guard more perfectly against contagious diseases, nor does the number of bunks permit the prompt removal of all severe cases from the barracks. I have succeeded in separating most of the cases of erysipelas, which before the completion of the last variola wards were compelled to remain wherever they occurred, communicating the disease to patients on either hand. I have been desirous of setting apart a ward for the early reception of cases from the barracks where the existence of smallpox was suspected, but I have been unable to do so, and we are compelled to leave them among their comrades until the appearance of eruption dispels all doubt as to the nature of the case.

Wards 9 and 10, until recently occupied by smallpox, have been thoroughly whitewashed, renovated, and furnished with iron bedsteads and new bedding. One is filled with cases of erysipelas, the other with some cases of pneumonia and fever, thus making about seventy quite comfortable. But it is already a serious question how to provide clean clothing, as I am informed instructions have been received that the payment of washing expenses would not be allowed. There is no building that can be occupied as a laundry, nor a place to erect one within the prison inclosure, while to employ men at washing in the open air at this season is to but select an increased number of patients.

The cooking as at present arranged cannot be done in an efficient and economical manner, and it is extremely difficult to secure for the severe cases a proper diet, even when the necessary articles are provided.

The experience of the past two months, as shown by the records, demonstrates the wisdom of the measures now in progress to provide a permanent hospital in buildings constructed for that purpose, as, with the prison but two-thirds full, 15 per cent. of buildings are insufficient for hospital purposes (besides variola hospitals), while their location, surrounded by a high fence which interferes with currents of air much more than in the prison proper (as the inclosure is smaller), would render them entirely unfit for hospital purposes during the warmer weather.

The condition of the variola hospital is far from being satisfactory, but from the more modified character of the cases that are at present occurring, as well as their diminished number and lower rate of mortality, I think with continued caution we may hope for an abatement of the epidemic, although a walk through the crowded wards of that branch of the hospital shows too much has not been done nor that hardly in time.

There are now in this department 401 patients, of whom 75 are convalescents and could be returned to barracks if we had suitable clothing with which to supply them, and it is very important this should be done at the earliest practicable moment to relieve the overcrowded condition of these wards, and unless this can be done it will be necessary that more accommodations be provided as a convalescent ward. But if a supply of clothing can be procured I hope to avoid the necessity for further increase. If more evidence of the urgent necessity of the new buildings was requisite it could be found in the startling ratio of the late weekly and monthly reports; 104.66 was the ratio of deaths per 1,000 for the week ending March 5, and 330 deaths among 1,664 cases treated for the month ending February 9 shows a striking want of some means for the preservation of human life which medical and sanitary science has indicated as proper to be applied for that purpose. Nor does the prevalence of variola account in full for that high ratio of mortality, as while 157 deaths occurred in 637 cases of that disease among 927 cases of other diseases 173 deaths occurred—a ratio of mortality almost unheard of in modern hospitals.

Feeling that every principle of honor and humanity dictates that no effort should be spared to save the lives of those suffering, misguided men whom the chances of war have thrown into their present position, has induced me to make this communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WATSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Rock Island, Ill.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 23d ultimo in reference to the hospital in course of erection at Rock Island for prisoners of war has been laid before the War Department with the recommendation that the work be completed, which has been approved, the expense to be paid from the prison fund. You will continue, therefore, the work, and let it be completed with as little delay as practicable, observing the closest economy in all things. From the reports of savings and expenditures thus far received I presume the fund will readily cover the cost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 5, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Be so kind as to forward for the use of these headquarters a supply of blank rolls of prisoners of war, with and without paroles. Also a copy of the list of Union prisoners of war paroled by the Confederate agent for exchange at Richmond on or about the 6th day of March, 1864.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT SANDUSKY AND JOHNSON'S ISLAND,
Sandusky, Ohio, April 5, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: One of the conditions of the surrender of Port Hudson was that the officers taken at that place should retain their side-arms. Among the prisoners of war lately transferred from Johnson's Island to Point Lookout, Md., were a number who were captured at Port Hudson. Their side-arms are still held on Johnson's Island. I have the honor to ask what disposition shall be made of them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., April 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, *Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: I will thank you to make inquiries as to where Capt. Frank Battle is now confined. He was formerly in irons at the Nashville penitentiary, in alleged retaliation for one Capt. Shad. Harris, a deserter from our service. Captain Battle was subsequently removed to Johnson's Island, and about the middle of February was put in close confinement. Since then nothing has been heard from him. In this connection

I beg leave to refer you to my communication of October 23, 1863, to Brigadier-General Meredith, relative to the detention of Captain Battle. To that I have received no answer. I will be glad to have your views about the subject-matter of that letter as well as the information herein requested. Is Captain Battle regarded by your authorities as a prisoner of war; and if not, why?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD.
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., April 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, *Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: I have been reliably informed that a Mr. Jourdan, of Prince William County, Va., has been arrested by the Federal authorities and tried as a spy. I hope it is only necessary for me to bring the facts of this case to your attention in order to secure his prompt release.

Some time ago a party of Federal soldiers, clothed in Confederate uniform, visited Mr. Jourdan's house, representing themselves as Confederate soldiers. They made many and minute inquiries of Mr. Jourdan, and he gave them all the information in his possession. A few days afterward Mr. Jourdan was arrested by the Federal authorities as a spy. I take it for granted it is not the purpose of your Government to entrap any man in this way. I will thank you to make the proper inquiry into this case and inform me what course is intended to be pursued.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 6, 1864.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to inform you that Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, reports under date of the 31st ultimo that he has the positive assurance of Mr. Ould, at a personal interview, that there are no Union prisoners in irons in the South.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and N. Carolina, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: With reference to your communication of the 30th ultimo, stating that Mr. Ould, the rebel agent for exchange, complains that several men who had been declared exchanged by an agreement of May 8, 1863, are now in confinement at Alton, Ill., for breaches of their paroles, from which they had been released by said declaration of exchange, the Secretary of War instructs me to say that if you can obtain the names of any men held at the Alton prison or elsewhere

under the circumstances stated and will furnish them to Col. William Hoffman, the Commissary-General of Prisoners, an investigation can be made with justice to all parties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Send the officers prisoners of war to Johnson's Island under ample guard with particular instructions. Send the excess of enlisted men to Alton. Furnish rolls of both parties to this office.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF PRISONERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, April 6, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to submit herewith rolls of 57 officers, 60 non-commissioned officers, and 336 privates, prisoners of war, forwarded to headquarters Department of the Gulf, on Red River, April 5, 1864, by order of Major-General Banks, for exchange under a cartel made by Major-General Banks and Major-General Taylor.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. W. KILLBORN,
Colonel and Commissary of Prisoners, Department of the Gulf.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 6, 1864.*

Col. JOSEPH HOLT, *Judge-Advocate-General, Washington:*

SIR: I wrote you from Memphis some time ago asking your specific instructions as to the power of a commander of an army in the field to approve and execute the sentence of death. I have not yet time nor the means to examine the question, but the law of Congress approved December 24, 1861, on page 490 of the volume Military Laws, 1776–1863, gives division and even brigade commanders power to order general courts-martial and to approve and execute sentences, save in cases of death and dismissal of a commissioned officer, which requires the approval of the general commanding the army in the field. I have always construed that as final, and to substitute the said commander in place of the President of the United States in the cases enumerated in the Sixty-third and Eighty-ninth Articles of the old Articles of War.

The question arises daily, and I expect to execute a good many spies and guerrillas under that law without bothering the President. Too many spies and villains escape us in the time consumed by trial, review, and remission to Washington, and we all know that it is very hard for the President to hang spies, even after conviction, when a troop of friends follow the sentence with earnest and *ex parte* appeals.

Spies and guerrillas, murderers under the assumed title of Confederate soldiers, deserters on leave, should be hung quick, of course after a trial, for the number of escapes made easy by the changes on guard during the long time consumed by trial and reference have made that class of men bold and dangerous, and our own scouts and detachments have so little faith in the punishment of known desperadoes that a habit is growing of "losing prisoners in the swamp," the meaning of which you know. This horrible attendant of war originated in the practice of our enemies, and I have seen it chuckled over in their public journals; but our own men are quick to learn, and unless a legal punishment can be devised you will soon be relieved of all such cases. I believe that the veriest demon should have a hearing and trial, but punishment should be prompt, yea speedy, or it loses its efficacy.

I believe the laws I have quoted give the commander of an army in the field lawful power to try by court-martial, approve and execute the sentence, and I believe the law to be right and humane to society. If wrong I should be corrected at once. Forty or fifty executions now would in the next twelve months save a thousand lives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., April 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, *Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: It is represented that Capt. M. S. Royce, of General Wheeler's cavalry, is now confined in the penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn.

Captain Royce is an officer in the Confederate service and is entitled to the treatment of a prisoner of war. It is alleged that he violated an oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. To this there are two replies: First. The oath was taken with an express limitation that it should not be binding if the Confederate forces occupied the country where he lived. Such was the fact when he joined those forces. Your own General Orders, No. 207, recognizes the doctrine that the oath was not obligatory upon him under those circumstances. Secondly. I think you will find he was absolved from his oath by the distinct agreements of the agents of exchange. I will thank you to make due inquiry into this matter and inform me what the Federal authorities propose to do with Captain Royce.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., April 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, *Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: The relatives and friends of Major Burroughs insist that he was most foully murdered. When I brought the matter to your notice you informed me that a military inquiry had been made in the case and that you would furnish me with a copy of the record. I will be obliged to you if you will transmit the record as early as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Maj. Mason Morfit, commanding prison, Danville, Va., asks what disposition shall be made of boxes owned by Federals who have died, escaped, &c.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 6, 1864.

Returned to General Winder with recommendation that such packages as are not needed by the hospitals be turned over to those Federal prisoners who are at work for the Confederate States.

[RO. OULD.]

HOUSTON, *April 6, 1864.*

Capt. P. MCGREAL, *Commanding Post:*

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication addressed to the chief of staff, and in reply thereto to say most of the evils complained of could have been remedied by your own order as commander of the post. Locks and window fastenings could have been procured for the guard-house upon your requisition on the post quartermaster. They will be furnished you now and the jail put in complete order at once. If it is necessary you will confine the political prisoners to which you make reference in irons till the jail is made, in your judgment, perfectly secure.

You will permit no one to visit the prisoners alluded to without a special permit from these headquarters. It is reported that an officer of the detachment guarding the prisoners is now absent. You will at once ascertain by whose leave, and by orders prevent the occurrence of such an abuse in future, reporting the circumstances of his present absence to these headquarters. You will in person make two inspections of the jail every twenty-four hours, once in the day, once at night, and require the commanding officer of the guard to remain in the house with the prisoners all night, and order him in arrest and prefer charges against him for any violation of this order.

In relation to the guard at the theater, I am instructed to say it is optional with the provost of the city or the commanding officers of the post whether such guard be furnished or not.

The jail above referred to must be put in order to day, and Captain Garey, post quartermaster, will supply you with the requisite materials and assistance upon exhibition by you of the inclosed orders.

Very respectfully, O. M. WATKINS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

You have no authority to carry into execution a death sentence pronounced by a military commission.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, Ill., April 7, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: Herewith find inclosed the monthly report of prisoners of war, with accompanying rolls.* You will perceive a discrepancy in

* Omitted.

number of prisoners unaccounted for of eighty-four. This discrepancy is caused by a change in the mode of keeping rolls and the result of placing new officers in charge.

On the 1st of March a new set of officers were placed in charge of the prisoners with orders to prepare entire new rolls of prisoners without regard to old records. The result of this has been that the new rolls show the actual number of prisoners now in camp. The discrepancy is not as large as I anticipated. The present rolls are being thoroughly verified by musters of the prisoners, and in a few days I shall forward another roll which will be in every way accurate and may differ slightly from the one inclosed.

The old arrangement of the barracks and the crowded state of the prisoners in them has heretofore made it very difficult to obtain a correct muster, but by some recent changes in this respect the condition of affairs is becoming much simplified.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. ORME,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.

HEADQUARTERS,
Annapolis, Md., April 7, 1864.

The undersigned hereby assumes the command of the Post and District of Annapolis, Md., including Camp Parole, and announces the following staff:

Lieut. J. S. Wharton, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, post adjutant; Capt. G. S. Blodgett, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, post quartermaster; Capt. A. H. Clements, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, post commissary; Capt. F. J. Keffer, Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, provost-marshal.

Camp Parole: Lieut. N. Redmond, Fourth U. S. Artillery, adjutant; Capt. J. A. Doyle, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, commissary; Lieut. G. S. Carpenter, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, quartermaster; Capt. A. W. Briggs, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, provost-marshal; Surg. F. H. Gross, U. S. Volunteers, in charge; W. S. G. Elliott, A. T. Piek, and F. M. Lincoln, acting assistant surgeons.

College Green Barracks: Maj. S. E. Chamberlain, First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding.

The colonel commanding earnestly requests the confidence and support of the citizens of Annapolis in his efforts to maintain good order within the limits of his command.

ADRIAN R. ROOT,
Colonel Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 7, 1864.

* * * * * * *

7. Col. William Myers, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, is hereby directed to cause to be made, under his supervision and as soon as practicable, such repairs and alterations upon the military prison hospital at Alton, Ill., as the interests of the service may require.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 7, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: The attention of the general commanding is called to the following extracts from letter of advice of Capt. M. J. O'Connor, district inspector Saint Louis District, in regard to military hospitals:

The regimental surgeons in the city of Saint Louis complain, and justly too, that while the rebel prisoners in Gratiot Street Prison are provided with first-rate accommodations for bathing that our own men doing guard duty in the city have no such conveniences. I respectfully suggest that the medical director be instructed to give the matter his attention. The expense would be trifling. If it could not be done in any other way sufficient money might be drawn from the regimental fund of the different regiments to procure bath tubs, &c.

Respectfully,

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 9, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the medical director Department of the Missouri.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 10, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

If the accommodations herein mentioned are necessary for the sick they should be provided by the medical department. If for well men, it is in the hands of the colonels and surgeons of the regiments referred to.

MAD. MILLS,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inform you that the Federal prisoners to be exchanged will arrive at Marshall to-morrow. He has directed them to be halted there. It was his intention to have sent them down via Greenwood and Keatchie. Before sending them down he desires to know your wishes as to the best route to send them to prevent them from obtaining information or seeing anything. As the enemy will be able to arm the prisoners sent to them, and we will not be able to arm those that return to us, he doubts the propriety of making the exchange until the present crisis has passed, and wishes your views.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HOUSTON, *April 7, 1864.*

Capt. W. SPALDING GOOD, *Ordnance Department, Anderson:*

The laws of the State give us the use of the county jails for the safe-keeping of military prisoners. It is the intention of the major-general commanding to send some, Baldwin, Peebles, &c., to Anderson, and he directs that you at once see the jailer and arrange with him for rooms, &c. We are, of course, required to furnish them with subsistence. You will also see that the jail is at once made perfectly secure, and quartermasters and all other officers are directed by the major-general commanding to furnish you whatever assistance, either in labor or materials, you may require, on exhibition to them of this letter of instructions.

Troops are ordered to Anderson to guard the jail as well as your ordnance stores. You will report by letter to these headquarters when your arrangements for the reception of these prisoners (say sixty in number) will be completed.

O. M. WATKINS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: On the 29th of February I had the honor to inform you that Capt. Frank Battle, of the rebel army, had been ordered to be placed in irons at Fort Warren in retaliation for the confinement in irons of Capt. Shad. Harris, Third East Tennessee Cavalry, by the Richmond authorities. I would respectfully inquire whether the assurance given by Mr. Ould that there are no Union prisoners in confinement in irons in the South covers the case of Captain Harris. I will be very much obliged to you for a copy of the proceedings of the board of officers who investigated the complaints made by rebel officers of the loss of their baggage while being transferred from Johnson's Island to Point Lookout.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., *April 8, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of inspection of the Rock Island Prison barracks, April 5, 6, 7, 1864:

Of the eighty-four barracks within the prison inclosure twenty-one are at present fenced off from the main inclosure and used as follows, viz:

Commissary distributing store-houses	2
Quartermaster's distributing store-houses	1
Hospital	11
Garrison (quarters of six companies Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers)	6
Garrison (quarters of six companies Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers) laundresses	1
Total	21

The remainder of the barracks, sixty-three in number, are occupied by the prisoners of war, with the exception of two (Nos. 40, 42), which were for a time used as smallpox wards, and are now unoccupied.

Warmth and ventilation.—Each barrack is well warmed by two stoves and can be well ventilated with the assistance of the side windows, the ridge ventilation being but partial and insufficient for the purpose.

Cooking and kitchens.—The cooking is done in each barrack by detail. The kitchens and utensils as a general thing are clean and in good order, there being, however, a few marked exceptions to this.

Rations.—The rations are sufficient in quantity and of good quality, except in one instance—the prison is supplied with corn bread, baked in the city of Rock Island. This the surgeon in charge informs me is frequently so poorly prepared as to become a source of disease. Attention was called to the matter and it will be remedied.

Blankets and clothing.—The prisoners are well supplied with blankets, and as a general thing are well clothed. The total number of prisoners of war now confined at this depot is 6,950.

Police.—The police of the barracks is not as strictly attended to as it was at the time of my last inspection, nor are the men as cleanly. In many barracks I found fragments of rations stowed away among the bunks instead of being strictly confined to the kitchen, as they should be. The blankets and bedding are not properly aired, nor are the men under as strict discipline as formerly.

Grounds.—The police of the grounds is bad except on the central avenue. In the neighborhood of many of the barracks the refuse of the kitchens is scattered on the ground about the doors instead of being collected in proper receptacles. The wash water is thrown on the ground, collecting in puddles and creating mud. I have directed that a slop sink, in the form of a hole three feet in diameter and as deep as the soil will allow, be dug near the kitchen door of each barrack for the reception of liquid refuse, the solid refuse being collected in proper receptacles and sold from time to time for the benefit of the prison fund. These sinks will permit the water to soak away, and if kept well disinfected by lime will answer the purpose until drainage facilities are provided.

Drainage.—As at the date of my last inspection the drainage of the camp is entirely unprovided for, although the Quartermaster-General has approved the plan submitted for this purpose and for the water supply, and ordered it, with some unimportant modifications, to be constructed forthwith. The depot quartermaster states that this order will be speedily put into execution.

Water supply.—This is still deficient, the only certain source of supply being the artesian well, the steam pump and main supply pipe frequently giving out.

Sinks.—The excavated sinks have at length been entirely abandoned within the prison inclosure and movable receptacles substituted. A main privy has been constructed for each block of barracks, so arranged that the excrement is received in barrels provided with handles for moving, which are emptied and cleansed in the river twice in the twenty-four hours. These privies are well arranged for the prevention of an accumulation of filth and are kept in good police. They will answer their purpose very well until the permanent privies over the main sewer can be constructed.

Laundry.—A few caldrons are used as a makeshift for laundry purposes until permanent facilities can be provided. The prisoners use them, but not to the extent that should be done.

PRISON HOSPITAL.

Eleven barracks inside the prison inclosure and situated at its southwest corner, but fenced off from the main inclosure, are used for temporary hospital purposes. Ten of these barracks are occupied by the sick, and the eleventh as a store-house and carpenter's workshop.

Wards.—The wards are well furnished with wooden bunks in eight wards and iron bedsteads in two (the erysipelas and pneumonia wards). They are not in a very good state of police and are overcrowded, each ward having forty-two beds for patients and attendants instead of thirty, the full complement.

Blankets, etc.—There is a sufficient supply of hospital clothing, blankets and bedding; but that in use in the wards is not as clean as it should be owing to the lack of laundry facilities, washing being done in caldrons in the open air.

Straw.—Much complaint is made by the surgeon in charge that straw for bedding is not supplied in sufficient quantity to admit of the necessary changes. I have had an interview with the post quartermaster on the subject and think that this difficulty will be remedied hereafter.

Warming and ventilation.—The wards are well warmed by three stoves in each, and can be well ventilated by the aid of the side windows, the partial ridge ventilation being insufficient.

Rations and cooking.—The supply of food is sufficient, of good quality, and sufficiently varied by purchases from the hospital fund. The cooking is done by detail in the kitchen of each ward. The kitchens and utensils are generally in good order, and the cooking appears to be well done, except in the matter of special diet, for which proper facilities do not exist.

Grounds.—The ground within the hospital inclosure is in very bad police. The location being the lowest ground in the prison what little drainage there is to the camp runs into it, making the ground almost constantly wet and muddy. An attempt has been made to drain it, but ineffectually, as the ground is lower than that outside. In addition to this there is just outside the fence an undrained marsh, which cannot be remedied until the prison drainage is complete, and which will in the course of a very few weeks become a hotbed of miasmatic poison. Every principle of humanity and a due regard to the preservation of human life demands that the sick should be removed from these quarters at the earliest possible moment—at any rate before the hot weather sets in—and in this opinion I am sure the Commissary-General of Prisoners would coincide on a personal inspection.

Sinks.—An excavated sink is still in use and is in a very offensive condition. I have directed that it be at once replaced by one similar to those in use in the prison.

Slop sinks.—Slop sinks for the reception of liquid refuse are dug at each door of the wards. The solid kitchen refuse is collected in proper receptacles and sold for the benefit of the hospital fund.

Offices, &c.—The dispensary, commissary, and medical store-rooms and steward's quarters are in a small temporary building erected between the two rows of wards and are all in very good order. The main hospital store-house occupies the eleventh barrack and is also in good order. One end of this barrack is also used as a carpenter's workshop, where prisoners manufacture from refuse lumber such articles of hospital furniture as are necessary, but not otherwise to be procured, as spittoons, bedside tables, trays, &c.

There are now under treatment here 355 patients. The following is the summary of the sick report for the month ending March 31 (excluding smallpox): Total strength of prisoners, 7,254; remaining sick at last report, 548; taken sick during the month, 620; aggregate sick, 1,168; returned to quarters, 664; died, 152; remaining sick, 352; percentage of deaths to total strength, .021; percentage of deaths to aggregate sick, .1302.

Morning report April 6 (excluding smallpox): Sick in hospital, 355.

VARIOLA HOSPITAL.

This branch of the prison hospital, consisting of six barracks (24 by 150 by 12 feet each), a laundry, guard-house, dead-house, and a building for dispensary, store-rooms, attendants, &c., is located on the south shore of the island about three-quarters of a mile from the prison inclosure.

Wards.—The wards are in generally good order, much better indeed than are those within the prison inclosure. The patients, clothing, and bedding are clean.

Ventilation and warming.—Four of the wards are provided with adequate ridge ventilation. The remaining two (those first erected) are ventilated only by means of the side windows. Each ward is warmed by five stoves.

Kitchens and cooking.—The kitchens and cooking utensils are in very good order and the cooking is said to be well done.

Offices.—The dispensary and other offices are in good order.

Laundry.—The laundry contains two 40-gallon caldrons, and is in active operation to the manifest improvement of the patients both in comfort and appearance.

Clothing.—From the lack of an adequate supply of clothing with which to provide convalescents on returning to quarters, the surgeon in charge has attempted to purify and disinfect the clothing brought by them to the pest-house. This is done by thoroughly boiling the clothes, then subjecting them in a close apartment to the fumes of burning sulphur, followed by a second boiling. This is said to have been effectual in destroying the infection, as no new case has yet been traced to the use of this clothing. The process may be effectual, still I do not think it safe to trust to it. New clothing should be furnished to all returning to quarters.

Two small buildings on the island in the neighborhood of the pest-house, and formerly dwellings, are still used for the reception of smallpox patients; one of them for cases occurring among the garrison. They are in tolerably good order.

The smallpox is abating somewhat, though by no means as rapidly as I had hoped and expected. There are now 274 cases in all, most of which are of a mild type, and many of whom are convalescent.

The following is the report of smallpox for the month ending March 31: Total strength of prisoners, 7,254; remaining sick at last report, 160; taken sick during month, 376; aggregate sick, 536; returned to quarters, 134; died, 132; percentage of cases to total strength, .0739; percentage of deaths to total strength, .0182; percentage of deaths to aggregate sick, .2463.

Proportion of cases and deaths in each week during the month ending March 31:

Period.	Cases on hand.	Cases occurring.	Aggregate cases.	Deaths.	Returned to quarters.	Remaining sick.	Percentage of deaths to aggregate cases.
First week	160	89	249	49	30	170	.1968
Second week	170	134	304	14	20	270	.0461
Third week	270	77	347	43	35	269	.1240
Fourth week	269	76	345	26	49	270	.0754
Total	160	376	536	132	134	270	.2463
April 1 to 6	270	24	294	20	.....	274	.0680

Vaccination.—I should have stated above that vaccination is strictly enforced. This operation is not as effectual as it should be owing to the inferior quality of the vaccine virus provided by the medical purveyor.

Hospital fund.—Abstract of hospital fund for month ending March 31, 1864:

Balance due last month		$1,199.68
Value of rations due		5,226.95
		6,426.63
Value of rations issued	$2,994.93	
Purchases	1,959.71	
		4,954.64
Balance due		1,471.99

These expenditures were judiciously made and were mostly for articles of diet not furnished by the prison ration.

NEW PRISON HOSPITAL.

When the order from the Commissary-General of Prisoners arresting the progress of construction of these buildings was received by the commandant of the depot the executive building and the western seven hospital barracks were nearly completed and the kitchen building had been commenced. Colonel Johnson at once directed that the work already under way should be completed and the erection of the eastern seven barracks be suspended to await further orders from the Commissary-General of Prisoners. For a full statement of the cost, &c., of these buildings in their present condition and the cost, &c., completed, I have to refer to the several reports from the surgeon in charge, depot quartermaster, and commandant of the depot, already forwarded to the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

This building was not directed by me as being called for by the extraordinary requirements of a temporary occasion, but as the regular prison hospital for the average number of sick occurring in the prison with an average number of inmates under ordinary circumstances. The new building is designed to accommodate 560 beds (14 wards with a complement of 40 beds each), which number might under extraordinary circumstances be increased by crowding to 700. This is but a fair average allowance, for under ordinary circumstances, at a post like this, an average of at least 8 per cent. of hospital sick must be expected and provided for, together with the necessary nurses and attendants. There are now 355 sick in hospital (excluding smallpox) and 683 in quarters,

of whom at least 250 should be receiving hospital attendance, making 605 hospital patients (besides smallpox) out of a total of 6,950 prisoners, a percentage of .0871. Unless it is proposed to retain the hospital within the prison inclosure, which neither Colonel Johnson nor myself suppose to be the case, and the impropriety of which is clearly demonstrated by the too large ratio of mortality among patients treated there (.2029 per cent. for February and .1302 per cent. for March), I must again most earnestly but respectfully urge that authority be given to complete these buildings with the least possible delay. The materials are all on the ground and the work can be completed in short time.

The pest-house was ordered under the pressure of extraordinary and unavoidable circumstances. It will, I hope, ere long be nearly if not entirely vacated.

Prison grave-yard.—The work of removing the grave-yard to a more favorable location is completed.

Post hospital.—In the absence of the proper buildings this hospital is now occupying buildings in three different places. The original post hospital building, with a capacity of sixteen beds, and two garrison barracks, with thirty beds each, are occupied by the sick of the Invalid Corps. The Thirty-seventh Iowa, though on duty on the island, have their hospital in the city of Rock Island, there being no building available on the island. This hospital occupies an old building near the bridge, containing thirty beds and entirely unfit for the purpose. This arrangement is at best an exceedingly inconvenient one, scattering the medical officers and complicating the office work, while the patients cannot be as well cared for as when the hospital is compact. The new building is about being erected by the Quartermaster's Department.

The post hospital wards are not in the best of order, but the sick appear to be as well cared for as circumstances will permit. There is a sufficient supply of hospital clothing, bedding, and other stores.

Medical staff.—The medical staff of the depot consists of Surg. W. Watson, U. S. Volunteers, in charge, and Asst. Surg. M. K. Moxley, U. S. Volunteers, executive officer, assisted by three medical officers of the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers and twelve contract surgeons. The surgeon and two assistants of the Thirty-seventh Iowa are on duty with their regiment, two acting assistants attend to the sick of the Invalid Corps, four are on duty at the variola hospital, and the remaining six attend to the sick in the barracks and prison hospital.

The following is the morning report of the troops in garrison present and sick April 6, 1864:

Command.	For duty.	Sick.	Total present.
37th Iowa Volunteers	475	128	603
Veteran Reserve Corps	672	150	822
Total	1,147	278	1,425

GARRISON QUARTERS.

Six companies of the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers still occupy barracks within the prison inclosure, though the barracks outside are rapidly approaching completion and will soon be ready for occupation. One barrack is also occupied by laundresses.

Police.—The police of the barracks is generally bad, especially in those occupied by the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers. The kitchens and utensils are not in very good order, and in many places the kitchen refuse is scattered on the ground instead of being collected in proper receptacles. Many of the bunks are closely boarded up, to the detriment of the health of the men occupying them. Many of the barracks are very insufficiently ventilated.

The ground about the garrison barracks is in many places in very poor police.

Respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. CLARK,
Surgeon and Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners of War.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 8, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Jacob P. Russell, sergeant in the Ninth Virginia Regiment, Pickett's division, and some nine months a prisoner in Fort Delaware, has loyal relatives living in Norfolk. I am assured that he desires to take the oath and return to his allegiance, having been conscripted in the rebel army. Please send him to me for examination for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 9, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Upon the last flag-of-truce boat which carried up Confederate prisoners in our hands I sent up from Point Lookout some 400 and odd prisoners, being all the wounded and sick Confederates who were sufficiently convalescent to bear the voyage.

Upon the return of the boat I was informed by Major Mulford that the Confederate agent of exchange would meet me on the James River on Wednesday, the 29th of March. Accordingly I received notice from Admiral Lee late in the evening of that day that a flag-of-truce boat was seeking communication at the outer picket-line of the blockading fleet at the mouth of the James River.

The same messenger brought a communication from Robert Ould, esq., agent of exchange of the authorities of the belligerents at Richmond, directed to Major-General Butler, agent for the exchange of prisoners on behalf of the United States, signed with the official signature of Robert Ould, agent of exchange, Confederate States, informing me that he was then on board the C. S. steamer Roanoke, and desired an interview upon the subject of exchange.

Deeming this to be an official recognition of the commissioner of exchange of the United States on behalf of the belligerent authorities at Richmond, and an abnegation of the letter to General Hitchcock,

commissioner of exchange, of the date of December 27, 1863, refusing to treat with myself as commissioner of exchange on the part of the United States, I sent Major Mulford with a steamer to officially inform Mr. Ould that I would confer with him as proposed, and suggested, as a matter of comfort to both parties, that he should meet me with his assistant at Fortress Monroe.

Owing to the darkness and storminess of the weather he was not able to come down the river until the following day. Upon meeting Mr. Ould informed me that most of the soldiers of the United States in the hands of his authorities had been sent to Americus, Ga., for the convenience of furnishing them with food and for the purpose of relieving us from the temptation of continual movements upon Richmond for the purpose of their liberation, and that in further exchange he would desire to have these prisoners delivered to us at Fort Pulaski, in Savannah River, and urged as a reason that it was more desirable to have them come by sea than to suffer the discomforts of a ride of many hundred miles by railroad.

From motives of tenderness to the prisoners, and to prevent their being broken down by the journey, I assented that, in case the exchange went forward, our Government would receive those prisoners at that point, although the expenditure would be much heavier than at City Point; but leaving that question, as well as the one whether the prisoners held by us in the West might not be delivered somewhere on the Mississippi River, and thus save an expensive land transportation, to be adjusted by future conference, after other questions of more moment were settled, we then proceeded to discuss the points of difference which had arisen in the matter of exchange, and the points reduced themselves to a few, which for more convenience for reference were put upon a memorandum. I confess that excepting the first point, as to persons of color, which I beg leave to discuss last, I can see no reason why an agreement upon all points of difference cannot be arrived at upon just and equitable terms.

In regard to paroles, the Confederate commissioner claims nothing, so far as I can see, which he is not willing to concede to us, acting under the cartel and our general orders, with the exception that, I believe, on both sides it should be yielded that, as well before as subsequently to Order No. 207, of July 3, 1863, paroles should not be accepted by either belligerent of officers or soldiers who were not so far in the power of the captor as to be taken to a place of safety, and I believe this proposition will be agreed to by the Confederate commissioner, although for paroles given prior to July 3 I was at a loss to answer the fact claimed, which I suppose to be the fact that paroles of prisoners taken on raids had been insisted upon on behalf of the United States, as in the case of Kilpatrick's first expedition to Richmond, and had been allowed and counted by the Confederate authorities. But I have still no doubt that that matter can be easily adjusted.

The next question of difference which presented itself in discussing what paroles should be allowed was the necessity of defining what is the meaning of the words "commanders of armies in the field," as used in Order No. 207; and this was further complicated with the question when that order should be considered as taking effect; whether at its date, July 3, 1863, or on the date of its being notified to the Confederate commissioner of exchange, July 8, or at some other period. The practical result of the difference of opinion upon this question would be this: If the "commanding officer of an army in the field" should only mean the officer actually commanding a military department, or an expeditionary corps

in a given section of country, and the order should be held to take effect July 3, the day of its date, then the Confederate commissioner claims that the paroles at Vicksburg were invalid under Order No. 207, which took effect July 3, as the surrender was July 4 by General Pemberton, who was not "commander of the army in the field," the commander of the department being General Johnston, who was then within a few miles, and the immediate superior of General Pemberton, who was not negotiated with in the act of capitulation at Vicksburg. Or, if it should be held that Order No. 207 took effect on July 8, the date of its notification to the Confederate commissioner, then the paroles at Port Hudson would be invalid, because that surrender was on the 9th of July by Colonel Gardner, an inferior officer of the C. S. Army, in command of a fortified post simply, who in no ordinary sense can be deemed to be a "commander of an army in the field," he, in fact, being at that time under the command of General Johnston.

And it was further claimed that upon this point General Banks had himself given a construction as to what was meant by a "commander of an army in the field" by refusing to recognize the paroles of the colonel commanding at New Iberia, who, being a subordinate of General Banks, surrendered to General Dick Taylor, commanding Confederate forces, and negotiated paroles of himself and men without the consent of his immediate superior, General Banks, who was at that time farther distant with the remainder of his army from New Iberia, where the surrender was effected, than was General Johnston from Port Hudson at the time Colonel Gardner, the commander there, negotiated the surrender of that fortified place with General Banks.

There might be other cases cited on the part of the United States, but these claims of the Confederate commissioner will sufficiently illustrate the importance of the question, and the necessity of agreeing, in case the exchange goes on, upon some principle which shall obviate this difficulty; and therefore the definition was suggested which appears upon the points discussed, to wit, that in addition to the general meaning, it ought to include a commander of a besieging force and the commander of the fortified place besieged, also to commanders of detached forces acting for the time independently of headquarters, either by order or because of the necessities of warlike operations where it is in the power of the captor to hold and bring off his prisoners.

And it was further suggested that to cover all these cases of difficulty, both on the one side and on the other, as to the time General Orders, No. 207, should take effect, that it should be held to take effect within a reasonable time after its promulgation for the order to have reached the commanding officer giving the paroles, which time should be judged of according to the distance from Washington. And I think upon both these points an agreement upon the basis here suggested may be arrived at, so as to settle without further debate the capitulation of both Vicksburg and Port Hudson and others standing in like case. In order to prevent any temptation for the capturing party to take along the sick and wounded of the other party who are not able to be moved another modification of General Orders, No. 207, was suggested, to wit, that when the captured party is disabled so that his transportation would endanger life or limb then his own parole should be respected if he is released.

To prevent the complications which now arise by the unauthorized, sporadic, and ill-judged acts of some officers holding commands in the rebel forces I suggested another addition to the cartel, which is found as the last point of discussion, to wit: In all cases of condemnation to

death, imprisonment to hard labor, or confinement in irons, except upon sentence of death, of any person in the military or naval service of either belligerent, before execution of the sentence the copy of the record of the trial and conviction shall be submitted to the agent of exchange of the accused party, and unless a communication of an order of retaliation within fifteen days thereafter be made to the agent of exchange furnishing the record no retaliation for such execution or for such punishment shall be claimed or executed by the other party.

By this continual necessity for retaliation because of unauthorized acts of individual officers and the cruel treatment of prisoners of war by confinement in irons, causelessly or without hearing, which might call for retaliation on the other side, can be prevented, so that the Confederate authorities and the Government of the United States can both assume the responsibility of any act of this sort before it is committed, and not be called upon after the act is done to either assume, disapprove, or retaliate it.

If all the points of this discussion in the memoranda could be fully settled, and the principle upon which paroles should be allowed on the one side and on the other could be adjusted and faithfully acted upon, I do not see why the exchange under the cartel ought not to go on. The cartel was a very hard bargain against us, but still it is our compact, and I suppose it is to be stood by. The details of these paroles, I have no doubt, can all be perfectly and satisfactorily settled upon the principle I have suggested, none being claimed or allowed on either side except where officers and soldiers of known and recognized military organizations shall have been captured, provided always, that citizens may be paroled and exchanged for citizens. This question of paroles becomes of less consequence to settle in detail, because, after allowing all the paroles of the Confederates claimed by them as now existing on their behalf, and allowing the 10,000 paroles at Vicksburg declared exchanged, which the Confederate commissioner claims he had a right to declare exchanged under the cartel to meet an equal number of prisoners actually delivered to us at City Point, which we have the right to declare exchanged, there will then remain a balance of paroles in favor of the United States of some 25,000 men, the Confederate commissioner claiming to have now in his hands only 16,000 paroles.

I would suggest, therefore, that, passing the first questions which I now desire to bring to your notice, that I have authority to settle and determine all these questions of paroles upon the basis suggested in the "points of discussion" and in this note, because I think it important to get these questions out of discussion and out of difficulty, and settled between the Confederate authorities and the United States, in order that the only question which shall prevent a full and just carrying out of the cartel shall be very important, one which stands at the head of these points of discussion, because, while I do not believe that the good sense of the country, the justice of the Government, or humanity toward our suffering brother soldiers in the Confederate prisons will permit us for a moment to break off the cartel upon any difference arising from either of these questions about paroles, number and details of paroled men, which can be settled upon the basis adjusted in this note, yet I do believe that the dignity of the Government, its rights, to its self-respect, and the respect of other nations, require us to hold with a hand rigid as iron the point of discussion first presented, and that we shall be justified, not only by the judgment of the civilized world, but by the self-respect of our Government, and by the consent of all good

men, and even by those of our sons and brothers who may suffer in prison because of the stand we take, as well as by our own conscience, in refusing for a moment to permit those black men whom we have made free, uniformed, and armed, and put in our service, when captured, from being treated as slaves.

And I desire, therefore, that this point of difference between the United States Government and the Confederate authorities shall stand out alone as full justification, if not yielded by them, for setting aside the cartel, because of a gross violation of it by the Confederate authorities.

It will be remembered that by the declaration and proclamation of Jefferson Davis of December 23, 1862, all officers commanding colored troops were to be delivered over to the Governors of States, to be punished under their laws for inciting negro insurrections, which is a paraphrase for punishment by ignominious death, and that the colored soldiers so commanded were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be turned over to their masters to hard labor as slaves, and that this was substantially the recommendation of Mr. Davis' message to the Confederate Congress, and that an act was passed substantially in accordance with this recommendation.

Now, while it may be conceded as a usage of civilized warfare that prisoners of war necessarily supported by the capturing government may be employed by that government to labor upon public work, yet it has never been, among nations making professions of Christianity, held that captives of war, either by land or sea, could be made slaves. And it will also be remembered that the United States Government went to war with Tripoli and other Barbary powers in 1804 to force them at the cannon's mouth to repudiate this doctrine. It will be seen that the Confederate commissioner, however, has so far modified his claim that officers in command of colored troops and free negroes, although both may be serving in company with slaves as soldiers in the Army of the United States, are to be treated as prisoners of war, so that the question of difference between us now is not one of color, because it is admitted now that free black men of the loyal States are to be treated as prisoners of war.

But the claim is that every person of color who ever was a slave in any of the eleven Confederate States shall not be treated as a prisoner of war, but when captured are to be deemed to be slaves, and may be turned over to their masters as such by the Confederate Government.

Now, as the United States Government has, by the proclamation of the President and by the law of Congress, emancipated all slaves that have sought refuge within the lines of the Union Army, and declared that they shall never be returned to their masters, and as men heretofore slaves, when duly enrolled in the U. S. Army, must be deemed and taken to be within the Union lines, therefore we have no slaves in our army; and the question is, whether we shall permit the belligerents opposed to us to make slaves of the free men that they capture in our uniform simply because of their color. Because, upon no ground of national law, so far as I am advised, can it be claimed for a moment that to any slave from any State, when found within our lines, any right of property can attach in behalf of his former master; because, treating the slave as property only, his capture by us from a belligerent would give the captor the right of property, the "*jus disponendi*," and we have exercised that right of disposition by making him free.

But suppose we had not done so. His recapture on land by the Confederate forces, treating them as representatives of a Government, would make the slave, as an article of property, the property of the Government that captured him, and would by no reason revert the title in the former owner.

To use an illustration which has occurred to my mind: Suppose on land we capture from the rebels a horse belonging to A; that horse, disposed of by our Government, is taken into its own service and is afterward recaptured by the Confederate forces; would there be any doubt that the property in the animal would have been diverted from the original owner, A, by the first capture and come to the United States, and then been taken from the United States and given to the Confederate Government by the recapture?

Further, to permit this would be a violation of the laws of some of these very Confederate States.

Virginia has emancipated her slaves by provisions which no one can doubt must be held according to any usage to be operative within the lines of the U. S. Army. Many slaves are thus made free who are now in our army, and we cannot, of course, suffer them to be enslaved by the fact of capture by the rebels.

I understand this right to thus dispose of black soldiers in arms to be made a *sine qua non* by the Confederates, and therefore I take leave to suggest that I may be instructed to settle with the Confederate commissioner, upon further conference with him, all points of difference except this, and to declare exchanged numbers equal on either side heretofore delivered and paroled, so that this point may be left standing out sharply alone, and in regard to it, to insist that the cartel applies, as it does apply, to these colored prisoners of war, and that no further exchange can go on by the delivery of prisoners captured until this point is yielded, with the purpose, but not with the threat, of exact retaliation in exact kind and measure upon their men of the treatment received by ours.

Awaiting instructions, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 9, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Referring to your complaint that several men who had been declared exchanged by an agreement of May 8, 1863, are now in confinement at Alton, Ill., for breaches of their paroles, from which they had been released by said declaration of exchange, the Secretary of War directs me to request that you will forward the names of any men held at the Alton prison or elsewhere under the circumstances stated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 9, 1864.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General U. S. Army:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of Gratiot and Myrtle Street Prisons, Saint Louis:

Commanding officer, Col. J. P. Sanderson, provost-marshal-general Department of the Missouri. Colonel Sanderson does not give the attention he ought to the management of these prisons.

The prison fund amounted March 31 to $3,500.93, against $5,355.08 for February 29, a decrease of $54.15 for the month.

The active supervision of the commanding officer is very much required in the management of this fund. I think his attention should be particularly called to the subject. No books are kept containing an account of the savings as required, and the method of transacting the business connected with it appears unsatisfactory.

Sutlers for each prison appointed by Colonel Sanderson. Sales restricted to legitimate articles, and no business relations exist with officers. No list of prices posted up.

Troops on guard at prisons, daily details from Seventh and Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. I found the guard quarters dirty and the sentinels inattentive and careless. The character of the buildings as prisons, however, assures the security of the prisoners. No one has escaped from the building since February.

The health, clothing, food, and shelter of the prisoners is satisfactory. The economy and discipline of the prison should be improved. Gratiot Street Prison should be kept much cleaner, especially the sinks. The hospital I found well managed. Smallpox gradually disappearing.

Number confined in Gratiot Street Prison	515
Number confined in Myrtle Street Prison	169
Number confined in smallpox prison	28
Total	712

JOHN F. MARSH,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-fourth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Inspector.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., April 29, 1864.*

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel Hoffman. Colonel Sanderson has been directed to apply the necessary remedies to secure a thorough and complete cleansing of the prisons and quarters in question; to give his personal supervision to the economy and discipline of the prisons, and to cause books to be procured and accurate accounts of the savings of each to be recorded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., April 9, 1864.

HENRY J. LEVY, Esq.:

SIR: You have been selected by this Department and are hereby commissioned to make a full examination into the cases of all prisoners not connected with the Confederate Army held in confinement by the military authorities of the Confederate States of America at any military post or prison in the department of General Breckinridge.

You will communicate this appointment to the military commander in the said department and inquire where such prisoners are to be

found, and with as little delay as practicable will repair to the respective posts or prisons and enter upon the duties assigned. You are authorized to require the production of all documentary testimony and military orders respecting such prisoners; may examine any witness who can be produced for or against them, and may hear any statements which the prisoners desire or are willing to make. You are authorized to discharge, either absolutely or upon such oath or parole as you may think proper, all prisoners against whom no well-founded suspicions for having violated any law of the Confederate States may exist, or whose longer detention you may think not demanded by the public interest, and to transfer to the civil authorities of the State or Confederacy such prisoners as you may think answerable to their jurisdiction. Orders will be issued to General Breckinridge to render you every facility in the discharge of your duties and to obey your instructions in regard to the prisoners you may examine.

A full report of your proceedings under this commission and your opinion with regard to each prisoner examined will be made by you as promptly as practicable.

The commanding officer of the department will be instructed to advise with you upon any questions arising in his jurisdiction which may require the aid of legal counsel, and to retain you to appear in behalf of the department in any judicial investigations in which he may judge it necessary for the interests of the Government to be protected by counsel.

You will notify the Department on receipt of this communication whether you will accept the position assigned you and when it will comport with your convenience to enter upon the discharge of the duties.

By way of compensation for your services you will be allowed the sum of $150 per month, to be paid on the order of the commanding officer of the department by any quartermaster of the Confederate States, and transportation will be furnished you for all necessary traveling by the commandants of the several posts.

The rate of compensation above mentioned is not designed to preclude your right to demand and receive additional compensation for services in court.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *April 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON, *Quartermaster-General:*

GENERAL: More Federal prisoners will be sent from Virginia to Andersonville. They will leave Danville on Wednesday next and the days following.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. RIELY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the report of S. E. Jones, captain and provost-marshal, in reference to the transferring of prisoners

of war infected with smallpox from Louisville to Rock Island, forwarded by you on the 22d ultimo. Captain Jones' report is very full and covers the case very satisfactorily. It shows that he took all proper precautions himself to guard against the spread of the disease, and that his subordinates carried out his instructions as thoroughly as was practicable. But he violated proper courtesy in using in his report the phrase "it is not true that" &c., quoting part of a sentence from my letter, when if he had given the whole sentence his denial would not have been applicable. I stated only what might be inferred from his report and not what actually took place. His explanations sufficiently removed the erroneous impressions for which his first report gave ample room and there was no occasion for his rude contradiction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON, *Commanding, Rock Island, Ill.:*

If you have not sufficient clothing on hand to furnish prisoners on leaving the smallpox [hospital] make a requisition for a supply at once. Reply.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, April 11, 1864.

Federal prisoners received at City Point, Va.

Date.	Number and grade.	Reduced to privates.	Total.
Dec. 28, 1863	3 officers	14	
	119 non-commissioned officers	238	
	397 privates	397	
			649
Mar. 8, 1864	43 officers	295	
	104 non-commissioned officers	208	
	497 privates	497	
			1,000
Mar. 15, 1864	40 officers	280	
	77 non-commissioned officers	154	
	332 privates	332	
			746
Mar. 21, 1864	62 officers	378	
	141 non-commissioned officers	282	
	767 privates	767	
			1,427
Grand total			3,822

RECAPITULATION.

188 officers	947
441 non-commissioned officers	882
1,986 privates	1,993
Total	3,822

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, April 11, 1864.

Rebel prisoners delivered at City Point, Va.

Date.	Number and grade.	Reduced to privates.	Total.
Dec. 28, 1863	4 officers	20	
	79 non-commissioned officers	158	
	421 privates	421	
			599
Jan. 29, 1864	3 officers		20
Feb. 27, 1864	1 officer		4
Mar. 6, 1864	68 officers	356	
	180 non-commissioned officers	260	
	670 privates	670	
			1,286
Mar. 10, 1864	51 officers	322	
	126 non-commissioned officers	252	
	471 privates	471	
			1,045
Mar. 15, 1864	27 non-commissioned officers	54	
	292 privates	292	
			346
Mar. 17, 1864	50 officers	257	
	104 non-commissioned officers	208	
	496 privates	496	
			961
Mar. 18, 1864	10 officers		94
Grand total			4,355

RECAPITULATION.

187 officers	1,073
466 non-commissioned officers	932
2,350 privates	2,350
Total	4,355

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., April 11, 1864.

Hon. W. M. COCKE, *Bristol, Tenn.:*

SIR: Your letter* in regard to Mr. W. H. Turley, held as a prisoner by the enemy, was referred to Mr. Ould, agent of exchange, who reports that the arrest and detention of Yankee citizens rather than Union men in Tennessee would be preferable. If the latter class be interrupted the Federals will make many more arrests than we can possibly do. Besides, in this case Mr. Turley went voluntarily into the enemy's territory, and it is not entirely certain that the Federals did not have the right to arrest him, he being an alien enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, April 11, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: Allow me to call your attention to the indorsement of General Winder upon the "report of inspection of prison hospitals."

* See Vol. VI, this series, p. 1108.

General Winder's attempt to prove that the fearful mortality in this hospital during the past four or five months was entirely independent of the overcrowded condition of the wards is deemed hardly sufficient to overthrow a fundamental and heretofore unquestioned hygienic law, the persistent violation of which has in other hospitals invariably resulted in a largely increased death rate. Other causes may have contributed to the sad result set forth in the "report," but the fact remains that the patients in the prison hospital were limited to half the amount of atmospheric air required in the treatment of the sick and prescribed by orders for the management of hospitals. The general admits that the foul exhalations in the camps on Belle Isle had much to do with the severe mortality in the hospital, but refuses to believe that the vitiated atmosphere of the hospital itself was at all prejudicial to the unfortunate inmates. The condition of the camps on Belle Isle as set forth in the "report of Surg. G. W. Semple," transmitted by General Winder, was disgusting and filthy in the extreme, for which Surgeon Semple asserts the officer in charge was not responsible.

The reference made by General Winder to the fact that the ratio of mortality a year ago, when the number of patients was comparatively small, supposing the hospital accommodation then equal to what it is now (which, however, is not stated), only proves that other grave causes existed at that time, and suggests the inquiry why they were not investigated and removed.

The statement that the largely increased mortality in February, 1864, was due to smallpox cannot be received, as the report does not include deaths at the smallpox hospital.

The deficiency of soldiers to guard a larger hospital establishment may be a valid excuse for not correcting the evils referred to in the report; but of this the inspectors cannot judge. I would, however, direct your attention to the statement made by the medical director in the accompanying letter addressed to General Winder,* that he was led to believe by the Surgeon-General that the refusal of proper accommodations to the sick Federal prisoners was one of State policy. A paragraph in General Winder's indorsement in which he refers to the condition of our own sick in the hands of the enemy would seem to imply that he was to some extent influenced by a similar impression.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. RICHARDSON,
Surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 13, 1864.

Returned with report to Adjutant and Inspector General.

The explanations are not satisfactory, but as the condition of affairs is entirely changed by the removal of the sick prisoners no further action seems to be necessary.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HOUSTON, *April 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

I have the honor to state that applications to leave the country are frequently made to me by the families of men from this district who have proven disloyal and are now with the enemy.

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*See March 23, Vol. VI, this series, p. 1084.

I beg to suggest that a general rule in regard to this class of prisoners be adopted, and with this view I would recommend that I be authorized and directed to order the families of all men who have taken sides with the enemy from the city of Austin and elsewhere in this district and are now out of the country, except males above the ages of fifteen years, limiting the time for them to leave to sixty days, by way of Eagle Pass.

These parties can be furnished an escort as far as Eagle Pass to prevent their being molested and to see that they are safely conveyed to that place. They will defray their own expenses. All these people are living post-offices from whom they receive and to whom they send communications. They are defiant in every respect and should be made to leave the country. In many cases their husbands and relatives are in the service of the enemy and from whom they are receiving goods, which they are selling for gold.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, April 11, 1864.*

Maj. J. G. MICHAELOFFSKY, *Quartermaster at Macon, Ga.:*

SIR: Captain Armstrong brings me the information that a train load of lumber has been waiting transportation at Gordon for the last twelve days. The great want and emergency for this lumber at this post requires it of me to ask you to exercise your official authority in placing it here at the earliest possible moment. The instructions forwarded to post quartermasters in relation to Government transportation fully warrant your taking the most decided and prompt action in this case. The very great emergency, as far as the need of it here requires, safely excuses me in requiring you to act in this matter. I am burying the dead without coffins. I shall rely entirely upon you. If it is not here in a reasonable period I shall be compelled to report the matter to the authorities at Richmond.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[APRIL 12, 1864.—For reports and correspondence relating to capture of Fort Pillow, Tenn., and treatment of prisoners, other than that contained in this volume, see Series I, Vol. XXXII, Parts I and III. Also Report No. 65, House of Representatives, Thirty-eighth Congress, first session.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. D. TERRY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Sandusky, Ohio:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 5th instant in reference to side-arms belonging to rebel officers taken at Port Hudson I beg to say that all such arms belonging to officers who were transferred to Point Lookout should have been sent with them. As this was not done I respectfully request you will have them boxed up and forward them to Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks, commanding at Point Lookout, Md.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Davis states that he has (in notes over $5) $425 belonging to Federal prisoners, and desires to know if it must be disbursed at the discount.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 12, 1864.

Returned to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Davis.

The parties must submit to the deduction. There is no help for it. They cannot complain if they are treated as our own people. Besides, according to the theory of the matter, the two-thirds should purchase as much as the whole would formerly.

[RO. OULD.]

HOUSTON, *April 12, 1864.*

Lieut. H. E. LOCKETT, *Acting Provost-Marshal:*

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the political prisoners in confinement are to be moved to-morrow.

O. M. WATKINS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *April 12, 1864.*

Capt. W. SPALDING GOOD, *Anderson, Tex.:*

Take negro out of jail, pay fees, use him, accounting to Labor Bureau. Have jail ready to-morrow.

By command, &c.:

O. M. WATKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP PAROLE,
Near Annapolis, Md., April 13, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I beg leave respectfully to state that this morning one Capt. H. S. Howard reported at these headquarters and submitted for my action Special Orders, No. 8, Headquarters Armies of the United States, and Special Orders, No. 101, headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, copies of which I herewith inclose. In obedience to the above-mentioned Special Orders, No. 8, I delivered to Captain Howard ninety-five paroled prisoners of war, taking his receipt for them. In reply to my inquiry as to their destination Captain Howard stated that they were to be exchanged and then employed in secret service. The ninety-five men, without exception, went with Captain Howard with that understanding and had voluntarily offered to go. I herewith forward a list* of their names and shall at once advise their regimental commanders of the transfer.

I remain, colonel, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ADRIAN R. ROOT,
Colonel Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Parole.

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* Omitted.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *In the Field, Culpeper C. H., Va., April 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

The following-named enlisted men now at Parole Camp, Annapolis, are hereby detached from their several companies and ordered to report immediately to Major-General Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for special duty.* Each man will be furnished with a descriptive list. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA, *Fort Monroe, Va., April 11, 1864.*

I. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 8, Headquarters Armies of the United States, Capt. H. S. Howard will proceed to the Parole Camp, Annapolis, and bring the men in that order to these headquarters. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Butler:

HENRY T. SCHROEDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 13, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Will you please inform me in what manner and for what purpose is Maj. Waldo P. Goff [Nathan Goff, jr.] held as a prisoner in Richmond, Va.?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 13, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Will you please inform me in what manner Capt. Ralph O. Ives, Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers, is held a prisoner by your authorities?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

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* Names omitted.

ALTON, ILL., *April 13, 1864.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General U. S. Army:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of Alton military prison, Ill.:

Commanding officer, Col. William Weer, Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Colonel Weer is an intelligent but very intemperate man. He was drunk when I saw him, and in my opinion is entirely unfit to hold any position in the military service of the United States. I cannot too strongly urge his removal from the command of this post. Colonel Weer has in his possession $493.88 belonging to the prison fund.

Sutler appointed by the Secretary of War. Sales restricted to legitimate articles, and no business relations existing with officers. No list of prices posted up. No pecuniary transactions discovered between officers and persons furnishing supplies for the prison.

Prison and hospital fund properly accounted for by Capt. R. C. Rutherford, commissary of subsistence and treasurer of prison fund. Prison fund March 31, 1864, $10,276.33; prison hospital fund March 31, 1864, $952.54.

Disbursing and supply department, Capt. R. C. Rutherford, commissary of subsistence, reports, March 31, as due the United States, $19,159.38, accounted for as follows:

Certificates of indebtedness	$10,066.00
Treasury notes	40.63
Paid on account of prison since January, 1863, not yet allowed	9,052.75
Total	19,159.38

J. H. SIGNOR,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Balance due the United States March 31, $13.04; due creditors of the United States and remaining unpaid for want of funds, $490.65.

Lieutenant Signor has purchased stores, consisting of knives, forks, tin cups, lumber, butts and screws, rope, nails, locks, coal oil, and coffins, without authority, to the amount of $107.77. The business in this department appears to be carefully transacted; contracts and purchases made at fair rates; quality of stores good, and not in excess of the wants of the post. The garrison consists of the Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. The men are quiet and orderly, but the regiment is deficient in discipline and efficiency. The guards are careless, but the prison is sufficiently strong and secure to assure the comparative safekeeping of its inmates, though four have escaped this month from within its walls. The health, clothing, and food of the prisoners is entirely satisfactory. But little judgment is exhibited in the construction of bunks. The discipline of the prison should be improved. The yard and quarters are not properly policed. The cells are in a filthy condition; the hospital, though badly located, is clean and the patients well cared for. Smallpox and erysipelas have nearly disappeared. The garrison can be reduced 25 per cent.

A building leased at $166.66 per month is used as quarters for the officers on duty with their regiment, the men occupying tents at considerable distance away. I think the officers should remain with their commands in camp.

Number of rebel prisoners, 509; Federal prisoners, 142.

JOHN F. MARSH,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-fourth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Inspector.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 29, 1864.*

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel Hoffman. The removal of Colonel Weer has been suggested and is under consideration. He has been directed to turn over to Captain Rutherford $493.88, amount of prison fund in his possession, and to report to this Department all the circumstances connected with its receipt.

By order:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Davis asks what disposition shall be made of an amount of money belonging to a deceased Federal soldier.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 13, 1864.

Returned to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Davis.

If the money is forwarded to me with memorandum of the wishes of the deceased they will be carried out.

[RO. OULD.]

RICHMOND, VA., *April 13, 1864.*

General J. H. WINDER, *Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: I have never received any communications with regard to U. S. surgeons' deposits of money that have not been answered. I suppose that Mr. Ould refers to fifteen surgeons who, in November last, refused to take C. S. Treasury notes at the current rates for the balances of their deposits, though the deposits had been exchanged at their request.

In every sale of prisoners' funds the highest market rates have been obtained for their benefit. No sales, scarcely, have been made since November, 1863, until within the last two weeks, when I have, under the authority of Col. A. F. Cone, assistant quartermaster-general, been purchasing "greenbacks" on account of the Government at a specified rate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MORFIT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 14, 1864.

Returned to General Winder.

In your presence I gave to Captain Morfit a list of moneys belonging to surgeons who went off months since. In some of the cases not one cent of the money (in the form of gold and greenbacks) had been drawn by the parties to whom it belonged, and in others only very small portions had been withdrawn. In my presence you requested Captain Morfit to make a report upon the matter, which he promised to do. Although many weeks have elapsed I have not seen or heard of the report. I would like to know what difficulty there is in the return of the money to the parties (in kind) where they have drawn none of it, and where, of course, there was no need of converting it into Confederate money. Also, what difficulty there is in returning balances where some of it was used. I believe it has never been denied that the

money specified in the list was taken from the surgeons. Major Turner says it was, and I believe has receipts to show it. It is entirely certain that the money has not been returned. I will thank General Winder if he will cause Captain Morfit to show the history and present condition of the particular sums of money mentioned in the aforesaid list.

[RO. OULD.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Houston, April 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The provost-marshal will turn over the political prisoners, Baldwin, Peebles, Zinke, Zeeliger, Hillebrand, Gildart, and Kendall, to Capt. W. G. Webb, who, with sufficient detail, will escort them to Anderson, Grimes County, and confine them in the jail prepared by Capt. W. S. Good. He will guard them there until further orders. Quartermaster will furnish transportation by rail and stage.

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By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Portsmouth, Va., April 14, 1864.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

SIR: I have been induced by many loyal citizens of this city to make the following request: As there are many persons now confined as prisoners of war in our military prisons who, if permitted, would take the oath of allegiance to the United States in good faith—many citizens of this city whose families are destitute are now confined, and would, if permitted, return to their allegiance and families, as many are personally known to me—I will, if permitted, visit the different military prisons and examine persons from this city, and all citizens of this city who are now confined, and I find after examination I can vouch for, I will recommend their release. I shall not recommend the release of any person unless I am satisfied he is worthy, and I will be responsible for the good behavior of all persons released at my request.

I would ask this in behalf of the suffering wives and children of the deluded victims of secession, and hope if not incompatible with the public interest you will grant the request.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL COLLINS,
Mayor.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1864.*

There can be no doubt of the humane purpose of this application, but its acceptance would introduce a precedent whose practice would be productive of great inconvenience if not of positive evil. It would virtually appoint a special commissioner to visit the prisons for purposes rendered unnecessary by the fact that no obstruction whatever stands in the way of the prisoners to prevent their representing their own cases by letters under the supervision of competent officers whose humanity and judgment are unimpeached.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 14, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The accompanying report of Major-General Butler in respect to his regulations with Mr. Ould, touching the exchange of prisoners, is referred to you, together with the report therein of Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner of exchange.*

You will please give to Major-General Butler such instructions on the subject as in your judgment shall be proper.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *April 14, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: The paper submitted by Major-General Butler on the subject of exchanges, bearing date 9th instant, presents distinct questions, a decision upon which must naturally be made in the following order, the first being that referring to colored troops in the service of the Government and who have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

It would appear that the enemy claims, through their agent, Mr. Ould, that colored troops in the service of the United States who have been slaves in any of the States claimed as belonging to the so-called Southern Confederacy when taken prisoners by the rebel army shall be returned to slavery by the rebel authorities, and this appears to be stated by Mr. Ould as a *sine qua non*.

This claim presents a question of such magnitude as will doubtless call for the consideration of the highest authority in order to a decision upon it, and is of such a nature that an opinion in relation to it by the undersigned might be altogether out of place, and he therefore refrains from expressing any.

If the claim above stated shall be formally denied by the Government it would seem to cut off all further interconrse between the belligerents on the subject of exchanges, and it would then be unnecessary to entertain or discuss the remaining points in General Butler's communication. On the bare possibility, however, that some other course may be decided upon than that of formally refusing to entertain Mr. Ould's demand, such as holding that demand in abeyance for future adjustment, I have to remark upon some of the other pretensions and claims set up by Mr. Ould, which, in my opinion, are entirely unfounded.

Mr. Ould is manifestly laboring under an error in all that he says with regard to the validity of the paroles given by the rebel troops received by General Grant at Vicksburg under terms of capitulation agreed upon between himself and Lieutenant-General Pemberton. The usages of war on the subject of a surrender upon terms of capitulation decide this point against Mr. Ould without leaving any question whatever for debate, and the whole of the prisoners released, according to the terms of the capitulation agreed upon between the two generals before the surrender of Vicksburg, became prisoners of war on parole, according to the laws of war.

In like manner, when Port Hudson was unconditionally surrendered to General Banks the whole military force of the enemy became unconditionally prisoners of war. They were reduced to "actual possession"

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* See Butler to Stanton, April 9, p. 29, and Hitchcock to Stanton, next *post*.

by General Banks, who had it in his power to send the whole body beyond what the rebels claim as their territory. He sent the officers of the command to the North, excepting perhaps a few retained in his possession for special reasons. The non-commissioned officers and privates captured at Port Hudson, together with some others captured at other points, all of whom were in the actual possession of General Banks, were released on parole at Mobile upon an agreement with the rebel commander, not subject to an arbitrary interpretation of General Orders, No. 207, series 1863, as Mr. Ould supposes, but in accordance with a distinct authority contained in the cartel, which provides that when either of the two places named as points of delivery for prisoners of war, to wit, City Point and Vicksburg, shall become unavailable for such delivery, owing to the exigencies of war, other points of delivery may be agreed upon by the opposing generals.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that the Government cannot concede that there is any question for debate with regard to the prisoners above named, to wit, those paroled by Generals Grant and Banks, but must insist upon the validity of the paroles referred to.

With regard to General Orders, No. 207, 1863, I have to observe that this order was issued for the purpose of enforcing the cartel and the laws of war, as the first paragraph of the order will show, and was not designed, and neither would it have had any power, to annul or abrogate either had it been designed for such a purpose. The principle is plain that between belligerents the laws of war are first in authority prior to the existence of any cartel and can only be modified by a cartel, and then only by its specific agreements, and it is not in the power of any general to supersede these principles. In point of fact the order (No. 207) proposes nothing of the kind. One of the principal objects for which this order was issued was to correct a gross departure from the laws of war which had occurred at the capture of Harper's Ferry by the enemy in 1862. On that occasion the entire garrison of some 12,000 or 15,000 officers and men was, in great haste and without any proper form, declared to be on parole when the enemy was not in a condition to secure them; but, notwithstanding this, we gave the enemy the full benefit of those paroles, duly giving in exchange for them man for man and officer for officer, not because the enemy had any just claim for such an exchange according to the laws of war, but because in the early part of this rebellion some irregular practices had been introduced which made it proper to issue the order (No. 207) as matter of instruction to our own troops. But in no view of this order does it apply to the rebel troops received by General Grant as prisoners of war and placed on parole in accordance with the terms of the capitulation at the surrender of Vicksburg, nor to the prisoners received by General Banks at the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson.

With respect to the prisoners above referred to, I emphatically recommend that the claim of the Government in regard to them be fully insisted upon without qualification.

I perceive at page 18 of General Butler's communication a reference to "10,000 paroles at Vicksburg declared exchanged, which the Confederate commissioner claims he had a right to declare exchanged under the cartel to meet an equal number of prisoners actually delivered to us at City Point, which we have a right to declare exchanged."

I am at a loss to determine to which of several separate declarations made by Mr. Ould in reference to the Vicksburg prisoners this language refers, because in neither of them is there any specific number set forth. His first declaration, made September 12, 1863, covers 29,433

men. His subsequent declarations, made at different periods, included, as it is believed, the whole of the Vicksburg prisoners known by Mr. Ould to have been surrendered to General Grant by General Pemberton. I make this remark with no disposition to revive a past controversy, but inasmuch as the allusion in General Butler's communication to a certain "10,000 paroles" is calculated to leave the impression that Mr. Ould has declared exchanged only 10,000 of the Vicksburg prisoners, it is necessary and proper to state that Mr. Ould's first step with regard to those prisoners was to give a notice to General Meredith, then our agent of exchange at City Point, that on the next day (after the date of that notice) he would declare exchanged a portion of the Vicksburg prisoners, referring to them by corps, divisions, &c., without specifying any definite number. His declared purpose was executed September 12, 1863, as above stated. This declaration was made by Mr. Ould without any conference or agreement with our agent, General Meredith, who immediately protested against it and called upon Mr. Ould for specifications, but instead of making any satisfactory explanation in the course of the controversy that ensued Mr. Ould informed General Meredith by letter that he did not know how many were included in his declaration, not having received any rolls from Vicksburg, by which it became apparent that he had been guided simply by knowledge acquired from rumor rather than from official reports that certain corps and commanders were among the prisoners, thus giving us reasonable ground to suppose that his design was to liberate from parole all of the Vicksburg prisoners, and this became more apparent from the tenor of his subsequent declarations, apparently made to sweep in such of the remaining prisoners as were not included in his first declaration, he alleging that he held valid paroles against us more than sufficient to justify his declarations, meaning without doubt to refer to captures made by guerrilla parties in Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, &c., in addition to some few captures which would have been recognized by us made by Generals Lee and Bragg and perhaps some others.

I have just stated that his first declaration of exchange touching the Vicksburg prisoners covered over 29,000 men—to wit, 29,433, nearly three times 10,000 men. This was ascertained from the official reports of General Grant, who furnished to Colonel Hoffman, the Commissary-General of Prisoners, the exact lists of the prisoners paroled by him at Vicksburg.

In addition to the complications made by these irregular proceedings Mr. Ould published a letter, or a letter purporting to come from him was published in the Richmond papers, by which he assumed to release from the obligations of their parole all of the rebel prisoners of war discharged on parole by General Banks at Mobile, but this letter has never been communicated by Mr. Ould to our agent, so far as I have ever heard.

These Port Hudson prisoners were, however, included by Mr. Ould in a subsequent declaration of exchange made, like the first, without any conference or agreement with our agent, making in all thus informally declared exchanged, as determined from Colonel Hoffman's official records, 43,160 officers and men reduced to privates, without including an unknown number recently declared exchanged by Mr. Ould, who defines them as Vicksburg prisoners who had reported themselves at a certain place in Mississippi called Enterprise, prior to a certain date, a declaration so vague as to preclude the possibility of arriving at any results as to number.

All of these men, as a matter of course, have been ordered into the rebel ranks to fight Federal patriots again, without, as I believe, any defensible ground to cover more than about 23,000, leaving us still a good and valid claim to about 20,000 men; more, it is believed, than all of the Federal prisoners the rebels now hold in Southern prisons. To aggravate this matter the principal portion of the men thus released from parole were declared to be exchanged just prior to the battle of Chickamauga, and some of whom at all events were actually recaptured at the battle of Chattanooga, soon after that of Chickamauga, and are now held by us as prisoners of war.

If now Mr. Ould in his recent interview with General Butler means to intimate a claim touching but 10,000 of the Vicksburg prisoners as having been properly discharged from parole, and is willing to give us a credit for the balance of the Vicksburg prisoners, and a credit also for the prisoners delivered by General Banks at Mobile, it would not be difficult to make an adjustment of the respective claims on both sides according to the laws of war and the cartel. If he is unwilling to do this I do not readily perceive how any just settlement can be made, and I do not think it would be proper to authorize a settlement with Mr. Ould without insisting upon our claims, unless the Government shall decide to abandon the hope of a just settlement, and thus recognize in Mr. Ould a right to declare exchanges without being restrained by the usages and laws which ought to govern a system of exchanges between belligerents. I feel constrained to add that while Mr. Ould is the recognized agent of exchange on the other side we cannot hope for a due regard to military principles in this business so far as it depends upon him. I therefore recommend that while he remains the agent of exchange on the other side the system of exchanges under the cartel be not resumed, but that General Butler be instructed to make such exchanges as may be in his power, under the orders by which he has been acting, which authorize him to exchange man for man and officer for officer according to grade.

I hold it to be unnecessary, and indeed to some extent improper, to bring into discussion with Mr. Ould, specifically, any general order published by a Federal officer having no authority to settle questions of the laws of war as between belligerents, but that whatever points of discussion may come up between the agents on the two sides should be handled independently, and should be decided by a reference to general principles, to which both parties have a common right to appeal, to wit, by a reference to the laws of war and to the cartel, so far as it is applicable and operative. Where any decision between the agents on a disputed point may seem to introduce a new mode of action or shall point to prospective results our agents should be directed, as it appears to me, to communicate with the War Department for instructions.

The question has been asked from the other side, particularly in view of Order No. 207, 1863, whether we are not willing to abide by it. If this were a pertinent question and from a proper source the answer would undoubtedly be in the affirmative. We are perfectly willing to be governed by that order, and would be glad if our enemies were also. But this question did not arise or was not based upon a consideration of the order itself, which is right and proper, but it stands upon a very strained misapplication of it to the condition of the Vicksburg and Port Hudson prisoners, having in fact no application either in letter or spirit to those prisoners. Mr. Ould places an erroneous interpretation upon that order, and then asks whether we are not willing to be

governed by the order, expecting by the affirmative answer which he hopes to draw from us to force upon us the acceptance of his interpretation, as if it were a part of the order itself, when we do not admit the propriety of his interpretation at all, and it is plain that a difference of opinion of this character can only be adjusted by the common laws of war as above stated. I therefore reiterate the opinion that the orders of our Federal generals are not in themselves proper subjects of discussion between the agents on the two sides, while all practices of armies in the field may become according to circumstances proper subjects for discussion, but all such questions should be decided upon common principles recognized by belligerents and not by a reference to mere orders issued by the generals of either party. With a view to facilitate measures for the release of prisoners of war held in Southern prisons I am clearly of opinion that everything but principles of importance should be conceded that may gratify the rebel agent of exchange, and I recommend that our agent be authorized to decide upon all questions on points of mere convenience, such as determining places for the delivery of prisoners, &c., but that where principles are concerned a reference of all questions arising between the parties should be made to the War Department before being acted upon.

With respect to prisoners irregularly paroled by General Stoneman and by others about and since that time, the prisoners have not been received upon the rolls of Colonel Hoffman, and they have not been considered as on parole, and neither Colonel Hoffman nor myself know of any captures of that class by General Kilpatrick or others. This results from our adherence to the principles set out in Order No. 207, to which reference has been made above.

I think it necessary to say that it does not appear to me that Major-General Butler is likely to be so fully informed of the state of exchanges in the past, or since the interruption, as might be desirable in his intercourse with so ingenuous a diplomatist as Mr. Ould, and I would suggest that Colonel Hoffman has full and complete records, enabling him to give satisfactory answers to any legitimate question in relation to his duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major-General of Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

[APRIL 14, 1864.—For Butler to Grant, transmitting correspondence between Peck and Pickett relative to the execution of certain prisoners belonging to the Second North Carolina Regiment (Union), see Series I, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 865–870.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., April 14, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

Your report respecting negotiations with Commissioner Ould for the exchange of prisoners of war has been referred to me for my orders. Until examined by me, and my orders thereon are received by you, decline all further negotiations.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, April 14, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose you the report of Surgeon Longwell as to the condition of Prison No. 3 at this post. From this report and from my own knowledge I have no doubt about the absolute necessity of the immediate removal of this prison. The entire eastern portion of the camp in warm weather is rendered almost uninhabitable by the stench from the ditch that carries off the filth of this prison. It runs the whole length of that part of the camp between the quarters of the officers and the men, and from the nature of the ground it cannot be changed to any other direction.

This prison should be removed and reconstructed adjoining Prisons Nos. 1 and 2, where the ground will permit much more perfect drainage and will not annoy the camp by flowing out of filth, and the whole can be guarded by half the number of men now required. The expense of this removal will be trifling. I hope you will give this matter immediate attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, April 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Colonel Hoffman.

I have written two letters to the Quartermaster-General at Washington, one February 2, and the other March 21, 1864, asking a decision on the question of the removal of this camp to a place near by, selected with care, and for which estimates have been made. To these letters I have no reply. I think it of the utmost importance to move this camp at once as its location is the worst possible.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The objectionable character of the location of Camp Chase and the greater objection to the position of Prison No. 3 have several times been presented by Governor Tod, the Quartermaster-General, Major-General Heintzelman, General Mason, and Colonel Swords, assistant quartermaster-general, and there seems now to be an imperative necessity in order to preserve the health of the Federal troops that Prison No. 3 should be removed.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 2, 1864.*

Approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *April 11, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

I have in compliance with your order made a careful examination of Prison No. 3, Camp Chase, Ohio, and have the honor of submitting the following report:

I find the sanitary condition of the quarters, streets, and alleys good, but the sinks, situated a few feet north of the quarters, I find in a decidedly pernicious condition. They are all full, or nearly so, with one exception. This one would accommodate the present number of men two or three months. There is room for no more sinks within the inclosure. There is a large ditch running the entire length of the prison and within a few feet of one line of quarters, which is partially filled by the fluid contents of the sinks permeating the soil and settling therein. And at present, owing to the recent rains, the sinks are to some extent overflowing and the contents passing into the ditch. This offensive matter cannot be disposed of except by conducting it through a ditch running between and parallel with the officers' and company quarters the entire length of the east half of the camp. The result of which is too palpable to require comment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT LONGWELL,

Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Post Surgeon.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 14, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

A large number of paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks have refused to obey the order of the post commander to perform ordinary fatigue duty in the post quartermaster's department, alleging that obedience to the order would violate the terms of their parole. Please inform me if it is a violation of the cartel under the circumstances.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,

Camp Milton, April 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. M. GARDNER, *Commanding Sub-District No. 1:*

GENERAL: The list of Federal prisoners at Tallahassee, with your suggestions, has been submitted to the major-general commanding, who desires me to say that he fully appreciates the force of your suggestions on the question of subsistence, &c., but does not deem it prudent to send these men by way of Jacksonville, even if he had authority to do so, which he has not. He directs that as fast as these prisoners are in condition to bear removal without injury you send them to the depot for such prisoners at Andersonville or such other point in the interior as you may think advisable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. BARTH,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 15, 1864.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 8th instant, informing this Department that Lieutenant-Commander Williams and Ensign Porter have been released from irons, I am instructed by the Secretary of War to state that the matter has been referred to Major-General Butler, commanding at Fortress Monroe, with directions to suspend all retaliatory measures.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 15, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *General-in-Chief:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith the statement, signed by Colonel Hoffman, which was directed to be prepared by the Secretary of War in your presence last evening, and beg leave to explain that the last formal declaration of exchange of prisoners, which was agreed to by both of the agents, was dated June 8, 1863, and was published in General Orders, No. 167.

At that time Colonel Ludlow was our agent of exchange, and the declaration left us indebted to the rebels, officers and men reduced to privates by rates agreed upon in the cartel, 12,794 men.

Since the date of that declaration the rebels have delivered to us 18,485 men, making our total indebtedness 31,279. Since the declaration referred to, and soon after it, the tables were turned by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, which brought the rebels largely indebted to us; in addition to which there had been delivered rebel prisoners by us, up to July 25, 1863, 8,359 men. And after that date, 7,191, which, added to the Vicksburg and Port Hudson prisoners, makes a total of 65,182.

Some time in July, 1863, Mr. Ould, without any conference or agreement with our agent, Colonel Ludlow, announced a declaration of exchange in favor of Lieutenant-General Pemberton and a few other officials of high rank, which Colonel Ludlow protested against and refused to recognize because it was contrary to usage, and because we had no rebel officers of equivalent grades in our hands to be exchanged for them, and it was supposed that Mr. Ould acquiesced in the protest, but he subsequently reaffirmed this declaration. Colonel Ludlow was relieved from duty as agent of exchange, and was succeeded by General Meredith. Not long after Mr. Ould renewed his mode of action, without any conference or agreement with General Meredith, and made an arbitrary declaration of exchange in favor of a considerable portion of the Vicksburg prisoners, without stating any definite number, but defining them by certain commanders and corps, which we ascertained included a large excess over the number of Federal troops who had been captured by the rebels, had been returned to us, and were on parole waiting to be exchanged.

Notwithstanding the irregularity of this proceeding on the part of Mr. Ould, his conduct left us no alternative but to make a declaration of exchange in favor of a portion of the Federal paroled prisoners in our hands, and a declaration was made extending to 23,056. We were then in hopes that irregular declarations would not be repeated by Mr. Ould, but we were disappointed. He made several declarations of

[Inclosure.]

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *April 11, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

I have in compliance with your order made a careful examination of Prison No. 3, Camp Chase, Ohio, and have the honor of submitting the following report:

I find the sanitary condition of the quarters, streets, and alleys good, but the sinks, situated a few feet north of the quarters, I find in a decidedly pernicious condition. They are all full, or nearly so, with one exception. This one would accommodate the present number of men two or three months. There is room for no more sinks within the inclosure. There is a large ditch running the entire length of the prison and within a few feet of one line of quarters, which is partially filled by the fluid contents of the sinks permeating the soil and settling therein. And at present, owing to the recent rains, the sinks are to some extent overflowing and the contents passing into the ditch. This offensive matter cannot be disposed of except by conducting it through a ditch running between and parallel with the officers' and company quarters the entire length of the east half of the camp. The result of which is too palpable to require comment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT LONGWELL,

Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Post Surgeon.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 14, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

A large number of paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks have refused to obey the order of the post commander to perform ordinary fatigue duty in the post quartermaster's department, alleging that obedience to the order would violate the terms of their parole. Please inform me if it is a violation of the cartel under the circumstances.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,

Camp Milton, April 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. M. GARDNER, *Commanding Sub-District No. 1:*

GENERAL: The list of Federal prisoners at Tallahassee, with your suggestions, has been submitted to the major-general commanding, who desires me to say that he fully appreciates the force of your suggestions on the question of subsistence, &c., but does not deem it prudent to send these men by way of Jacksonville, even if he had authority to do so, which he has not. He directs that as fast as these prisoners are in condition to bear removal without injury you send them to the depot for such prisoners at Andersonville or such other point in the interior as you may think advisable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. BARTH,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 15, 1864.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 8th instant, informing this Department that Lieutenant-Commander Williams and Ensign Porter have been released from irons, I am instructed by the Secretary of War to state that the matter has been referred to Major-General Butler, commanding at Fortress Monroe, with directions to suspend all retaliatory measures.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 15, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *General-in-Chief:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith the statement, signed by Colonel Hoffman, which was directed to be prepared by the Secretary of War in your presence last evening, and beg leave to explain that the last formal declaration of exchange of prisoners, which was agreed to by both of the agents, was dated June 8, 1863, and was published in General Orders, No. 167.

At that time Colonel Ludlow was our agent of exchange, and the declaration left us indebted to the rebels, officers and men reduced to privates by rates agreed upon in the cartel, 12,794 men.

Since the date of that declaration the rebels have delivered to us 18,485 men, making our total indebtedness 31,279. Since the declaration referred to, and soon after it, the tables were turned by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, which brought the rebels largely indebted to us; in addition to which there had been delivered rebel prisoners by us, up to July 25, 1863, 8,359 men. And after that date, 7,191, which, added to the Vicksburg and Port Hudson prisoners, makes a total of 65,182.

Some time in July, 1863, Mr. Ould, without any conference or agreement with our agent, Colonel Ludlow, announced a declaration of exchange in favor of Lieutenant-General Pemberton and a few other officials of high rank, which Colonel Ludlow protested against and refused to recognize because it was contrary to usage, and because we had no rebel officers of equivalent grades in our hands to be exchanged for them, and it was supposed that Mr. Ould acquiesced in the protest, but he subsequently reaffirmed this declaration. Colonel Ludlow was relieved from duty as agent of exchange, and was succeeded by General Meredith. Not long after Mr. Ould renewed his mode of action, without any conference or agreement with General Meredith, and made an arbitrary declaration of exchange in favor of a considerable portion of the Vicksburg prisoners, without stating any definite number, but defining them by certain commanders and corps, which we ascertained included a large excess over the number of Federal troops who had been captured by the rebels, had been returned to us, and were on parole waiting to be exchanged.

Notwithstanding the irregularity of this proceeding on the part of Mr. Ould, his conduct left us no alternative but to make a declaration of exchange in favor of a portion of the Federal paroled prisoners in our hands, and a declaration was made extending to 23,056. We were then in hopes that irregular declarations would not be repeated by Mr. Ould, but we were disappointed. He made several declarations of

exchange, extending to rebel prisoners on parole in the South, all of them without conference or agreement with our agent. As I considered this proceeding entirely without warrant from the cartel, and wholly unprecedented in the history of war, I advised, as the commissioner of exchange, that we should not follow Mr. Ould's example; and though greatly to our disadvantage, in the hope of a return to former principles, no declaration was made by us, except the first and only one made by General Meredith while he remained the agent of exchange, so that when he was relieved we had a good and valid claim against the rebels for a large number of men, I feel very sure, amounting to over 20,000; stated by Colonel Hoffman, from his official papers, at 23,213 (*vide* page 2, statement).

Independently of this claim, we have another arising from the difference between 19,814 rebel troops on parole and 8,223 Federal troops on parole, being a claim to 11,591 (*vide* page 2, statement), which number, in fact, should be added to the 23,213 to show the total indebtedness of the rebels to us.

In a recently written letter from Mr. Ould addressed to myself, dated Richmond, Va., January 27, 1864, which fell into the hands of General Butler, but which was never communicated to me, though acted upon by General B. without my knowledge, Mr. Ould assumes to dismiss this whole matter in a single sentence, as if all his business with General Meredith had been conducted with due regard to propriety and without being [*sic*] by General Meredith, upon which he does not propose but declares "that on the 1st of February I shall declare all officers and soldiers who have been delivered at City Point at any time prior to January 1, 1864, exchanged. You can make a similar notice as to those who have been delivered to you." This extraordinary letter appears (and this is more extraordinary than the letter itself) to have been accepted by General Butler as a sufficient explanation of past differences of opinion, and declarations of exchange were made by General Butler and Mr. Ould, although they were not then in official communication with each other.

The declaration, however, which was made by General Butler was suspended by order of the Secretary of War immediately on its receipt. I did not advise or suggest this suspension and knew nothing of it until after it was done, although had I been consulted I should have advised it, as it seemed to me to ignore entirely our just claims upon the rebels for more Federal prisoners than all they then held in Southern prisons.

If to insist upon our just claims in this matter has seemed to operate unfavorably upon our officers and men in Southern prisons by subjecting them to cruel hardship, the imposition of which is a disgrace to the rebel authorities, it should be considered on the other hand that to allow the rebel agent undisputed license in his proceedings not only puts in jeopardy all hopes of just action from him in the future but has thrown into the rebel ranks 20,000, if not 25,000, men, who ought to be on parole, to fight Federal troops whose lives are thus exposed individually, while the public cause is also endangered; points which are undoubtedly entitled to the protection of the Government.

I can make no objection to a surrender of this claim on our part if my superiors deem it proper, but as the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners I deem it my duty to express my convictions as to the matters of fact and principles involved in this business.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Maj. Gen. of Vols. and Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, April 16, 1864.

Statement of Federal and rebel prisoners of war received and delivered since last declaration.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Reduced to privates.
Number of paroled Federal prisoners on hand at date of last declaration of exchange, June 8, 1863, General Orders, No. 167, and not then exchanged.	76	10,352	12,794
Number of Federal officers and enlisted men received by us from the rebels since June 8, 1863.	246	15,949	18,485
Total number paroled	322	26,301	31,279
Total number exchanged	76	19,083	23,056
Balance on parole	246	7,218	8,223
Number of rebel officers and enlisted men delivered by us on parole up to July 25, 1863.	72	8,014	8,359
Number of rebel officers and enlisted men delivered by us on parole between July 25, 1863, and this date, at City Point.	115	6,317	7,191
Number of rebel prisoners paroled at Port Hudson	.....	5,953	7,158
Number of rebel officers and enlisted men paroled at Vicksburg, Miss.	2,156	27,225	42,474
Total number paroled	2,343	47,509	65,182
Exchanged.			
Delivered at City Point, Va., to January 1, 1864	76	12,012	13,080
Paroled at Port Hudson	.....	5,953	7,158
Paroled at Vicksburg, Miss	1,309	15,649	26,031
Total number exchanged	1,385	33,614	46,269
Balance on parole.			
Delivered at City Point, Va.	111	2,319	3,371
Paroled at Vicksburg, Miss	847	11,576	16,443
Total on parole	958	13,895	19,814

It appears from the foregoing that there have been declared exchanged—

Of rebel troops reduced to privates	46,269
Federal troops reduced to privates	23,056
Leaving the rebels indebted to us in order to adjust the informal declarations already made	23,213

The adjustment being supposed to be made, the state of the prisoners would be thus:

Rebel troops reduced to privates on parole, and subject to be exchanged	19,814
Federal troops reduced to privates on parole, and subject to be exchanged	8,223
Excess of rebels	11,591

This number of 11,591 would be due to us after exchanging a sufficient number of the 19,814 to balance the 8,223 of Federal troops now on parole in the North, which would about balance the number of Federal prisoners held in the South.

This statement leaves us the undisputed possession of all of the rebel prisoners now in the North under Federal guards.

By a recent notice in the newspapers of an exchange declared by Mr. Ould it appears that besides rebel prisoners delivered at City Point to January 1, 1864, covered by this declaration, Mr. Ould

includes all Vicksburg prisoners assembled at Enterprise, Miss., prior to November 14, 1863.

The number is not stated and probably was not known; but whatever it may be must be added to the indebtedness of the rebels to us.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, *April 15, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

There are 150 rebel soldiers here who have taken the oath under the President's proclamation of December 8. They were sent here by Major-General Butler from Point Lookout. Shall they be treated as refugees, as provided for in General Orders, No. 64, War Department, current series?

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 15, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding, &c., Baltimore, Md.:

Two dispatches received. The Secretary of War authorizes you to come to Washington for twenty-four hours. The rebel soldiers from General Butler who have taken the oath will be sent North, according to terms of General Orders, No. 64.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *April 15, 1864.*

Capt. R. B. WINDER, *Assistant Quartermaster, Americus, Ga.:*

SIR: I hope you are making some progress in establishing a shoe shop at Americus, Ga. Major Dillard has reported that he will supply you with leather; Major Cunningham, at Atlanta, that he will send to you an experienced man to aid in the organization of the shop, and Major Hillyer, at Selma, that he has forwarded a lot of shoemakers' tools, &c. The steamer Denbigh has fortunately just arrived at Mobile with a large lot of shoemakers' tools and findings, and Major Barnewall, the depot officer at that point, has been instructed to send you all you may require.

These arrangements, it is hoped, will make quite a productive establishment at Americus. It is of the greatest importance that the production of army shoes should be increased, so you must spare no effort to attain success. Do not be discouraged by rumors of exchange. Nothing is ever certain on that point, and it may be that inducements can be held out that will content the competent shoemakers to remain. Should ever a general exchange be resumed you can compensate them fairly for their services and in such a form as may prove most acceptable, and I have been assured that the unclaimed packages forwarded from the other side will in time be devoted to such as may elect to remain for a while and continue their labor. Report progress.

By order of Quartermaster-General:

W. B. B. CROSS,
Major and Quartermaster.

CHICAGO, ILL., *April 16, 1864.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General U. S. Army:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.:

Commanding officer, Brig. Gen. W. W. Orme, U. S. Volunteers. In command of garrison, Col. James C. Strong, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Commissary of prisoners, Maj. L. C. Skinner, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

General Orme gives very little personal attention to his command at Camp Douglas. The result is a want of harmony and efficiency in the management of every department of this command. There is also a want of courtesy on the part of the commanding officer toward the commander of the garrison. Colonel Strong and Major Skinner would be valuable officers serving under an efficient commander.

The sutler for prisoners was appointed by General Orme. He has no "list" posted up. Sales restricted to articles authorized by law. The Eighth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Regiments Veteran Reserve Corps have each a sutler appointed by the regimental commander. These regimental sutlers all sell pies, candies, cakes, and cider. No list of prices posted up at store of Eighth and Eleventh Regiments. No pecuniary transactions discovered between officers and sutlers or persons furnishing supplies for prisoners.

The discipline and efficiency of the garrison is good, but can be improved. The barracks and grounds are not properly policed.

All necessary precautions are taken to prevent the escape of prisoners. Their health, food, and clothing is satisfactory. The barracks are in bad condition; the floors ripped up, the bunks filthy, and the blankets not properly aired. The grounds are without proper drainage and badly policed. There is an entire lack of discipline and system in the whole management of the prisoners.

The present prisoners' hospital outside the prison yard should be transferred to the garrison and a hospital for prisoners constructed within the yard.

Post fund April 16, 1864, $268.66. Money sent to prisoners intelligibly accounted for.

Post quartermaster, Capt. Charles Goodman, U. S. Volunteers.

Balance due United States April 16, 1864, $5,527.10.

Business carefully transacted and purchases made at fair rates.

Post commissary of subsistence and treasurer of prison fund, Capt. N. W. Edwards, U. S. Volunteers.

Prison fund April 16, $8,947.14; subsistence fund, $8,102.36; total, $17,049.50.

Quality of stores good. All balances reported, counted, and found correct. The garrison should not be reduced. Smallpox increasing among prisoners; decreasing in garrison.

Number of prisoners April 15, 5,435.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MARSH,

Lieut. Col. Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 29, 1864.*

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel Hoffman.

The commanding officer of Camp Douglas has been directed to give more of his personal attention to the management and internal arrange-

ments of each department of his command, to see that the floors of the barracks and quarters are kept in thorough repair; that the camps and grounds are properly policed; that his troops are properly instructed, and that the laws and regulations pertaining to sutlers be strictly enforced. General Orme has resigned.

By order:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Pursuant to General Orders, No. 89, current series,* I have the honor to inclose herewith three packages of Confederate money amounting to $10,975,45, as follows:

One package, containing $4,940, was taken from Surgeon Mauer, a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, by Colonel Tucker, commanding, under the belief that it was public funds. One package contains $5,806, received from brigadier-general commanding Fort Delaware, by whose order it was taken from a prisoner of war, Captain Surat, quartermaster Second Mississippi, and a package containing $229.45, left by deceased rebel prisoners at different hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your telegram of the 14th is received. Paroled prisoners may perform any service, not armed, necessary for their own preservation. The ordinary fatigue duties about their own camp barracks are not in violation of their parole.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. D. TERRY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Sandusky, Ohio:

GENERAL: By authority of the Secretary of War, I respectfully request you will order the transfer to Point Lookout of all prisoners of war at Johnson's Island who are invalids from disease or wounds and who are sufficiently well to bear the journey. Please order the detail of a suitable guard with instructions to take every precaution against escape and direct that the prisoners be permitted to have no communication with any person by the way. Transportation in passenger cars well supplied with light and water should be provided through to Baltimore by special contract, and any failure to comply with the terms of

* See March 8, 1864, Series III.

contract should be reported by the officer in charge. The time in which the journey is to be made should be stated. Send one ordinary roll with the party, one to be retained by the officer in charge to be receipted by the officer who receives the prisoners, and one to this office. Let them be furnished with cooked rations for the journey, and if they are detained at Baltimore please direct the officer in charge to report to the provost-marshal. The quartermaster in that city should have notice of the time when they will arrive that he may have transportation prepared for them. No prisoner who is likely to be well enough for service soon will be sent with this party as an invalid. Please inform me by telegraph the strength of the party and when it shall leave.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Rock Island, Ill.:

COLONEL: I learn by the report of Surgeon Clark that three of the barracks within the prison inclosure are used for distributing storehouses for the quartermaster and commissary. Neither quartermaster nor commissary stores should be kept within the prison, and you will therefore immediately vacate these three buildings and appropriate them to the purpose for which they were erected, viz, as barracks for prisoners. I understand that the General-in-Chief ordered quarters to be built for the Thirty-seventh Iowa, and the barracks which they now occupy inside the inclosure will be vacated as soon as possible. The buildings inside the inclosure should be appropriated exclusively to the use of the prisoners, and all cross fences inside should be removed at the earliest practicable day. Please inform me when you will be able to do this.

Surgeon Clark reports to me that very inferior corn bread has been issued to the prisoners. Hereafter you will permit corn bread to be issued but once in six days, and then only after an inspection of it by a medical officer and found to be of a wholesome quality. Please inform me how many days in the week corn bread has been issued and on what terms it is substituted for flour. Hereafter have a weekly report made by the officer in immediate charge of the prisoners of the condition of the police of the barracks, hospitals, outhouses and grounds and forward it to this office with your remarks. Keep me advised at these times of all that you are doing to keep the depot in a creditable condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., April 16, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Com. Gen. of Prisoners, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: The rebel hospital, kitchen building, cooking arrangements, variola hospital, and other buildings, &c., being constructed by

direction of Surgeon Clark on account of the prison fund will cost in the neighborhood of $30,000.

These improvements are being made by Captain Reynolds, assistant quartermaster. I have agreed with him to appropriate monthly out of the prison fund $4,000 for the payment of indebtedness created by him in the construction of the above works, which will all be completed by the end of this month. One month's estimates have already been made for work done and materials furnished, amounting to about $16,000, and one appropriation of $4,000 has been paid thereon, 75 per centum of the indebtedness remaining unpaid. At this rate of payment it will be six or eight months at least before the whole cost of the work can be liquidated by the prison fund.

The parties furnishing lumber and doing the carpenter work and roofing cannot afford to wait such a length of time for their money, and if they are compelled to it can but be expected that the work will cost the Government more than if payment could be made on its completion. The contractors have to pay cash for materials and labor and are men of comparatively limited means.

Captain Reynolds has signified his willingness to pay this indebtedness with quartermaster's funds, the amount to be refunded out of the prison fund in monthly installments of from $3,000 to $5,000, if properly authorized so to do by the Quartermaster-General.

Upon the foregoing statement of facts I have the honor to recommend that the Quartermaster-General be requested to make the proper authorization and advance the money upon Captain Reynolds' estimate of funds required.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. JOHNSON,

Colonel Fourth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST WISCONSIN VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., April 16, 1864.

Maj. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Cumberland:

MAJOR: On the 20th of September last, while in command of my regiment, I was taken prisoner by the enemy at the battle of Chickamauga. In company with about 1,800 prisoners taken at that battle I was marched and carried by rail to Richmond, Va.

At Tunnel Hill, Ga., all the non-commissioned officers and privates of the above prisoners were ordered by the Confederate commander of the post to stand in line and give up their rubber blankets, which was done.

At Atlanta, Ga., the same prisoners were ordered by Confederate officers to pass by detachments into an inclosure, and as each non-commissioned officer and private passed in he was stripped by Confederate officers of his blanket and overcoat. I protested to those officers against taking their overcoats and blankets as being inhuman and cruel and against the laws of civilized warfare. They did not deny the charge, but vindicated themselves by saying that the order for taking their overcoats and blankets was from the commander of the department and that it must be executed.

The night after the execution of this order and the following nights on our way to Richmond the non-commissioned officers and privates lay upon the ground without any covering except their common clothes.

I aver, from information upon which I place full reliance, that this exposure caused a greater percentage of disease and death among the men than the battle of Chickamauga.

The above statement is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HOBART,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-first Regt. Wisconsin Vol. Infty.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, April 17, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the information of the War Department, with statement that I never have allowed prisoners of war to be treated in that way in this department. They have always been allowed to retain whatever blankets and clothing they might have with them when captured. Have frequently heard such complaints of the Confederate authorities before.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 29, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., April 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING, *Wilmington, N. C.:*

MY DEAR SIR: I will do everything in my power for the release of Purser Hasell. I have already urged his delivery. The Yankees, however, are very resolute in holding on to every person who has had any connection with running the blockade. I cannot confidently predict the result. I can only hope for the best.

Yours, truly,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
April 16, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to call to your attention the condition of things connected with the prisons under my command in this city, which greatly embarrasses my administration of them, and to ask that I may be definitely instructed in the following:

Captain Forbes, acting assistant commissary of subsistence, was by Order No. 64 assigned to me for duty, with orders to relieve Captain Warner at the prisons. Subsequently, by Order No. 70, Captain F. was ordered to report to the Commissary-General for the same duty. By a still later order, No. 74, Captain F. was ordered to receipt to Captain Warner for all his stores.

Under these conflicting orders Captain Forbes hesitates to act as quartermaster, and the Quartermaster-General, understanding that the same duties devolved upon Captain F. as were formerly performed by Captain Warner, declines to assign me a quartermaster for the duty

indicated. I would respectfully add that I am in no way dissatisfied with the present officers, but desire, both on my account for the proper management of the prisons and that Captain Forbes may be enabled to act intelligently, as well as for the reason that a quartermaster is hourly needed, that the expression of the Department should be had as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HOUSTON, *April 16, 1864.*

Capt. W. G. WEBB, *Anderson:*

The prisoners must be confined in the jail; court-house insecure.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
In Field, Culpeper Court-House, Va., April 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and N. Carolina, Fortress Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find statement of Federal and rebel prisoners of war delivered since last declaration, together with explanatory letter of Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange of prisoners.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the Field, Culpeper Court-House, April 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and N. Carolina, Fortress Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: Your report of negotiations with Mr. Ould, C. S. agent, touching the exchange of prisoners,† has been referred to me by the Secretary of War with directions to furnish you such instructions on the subject as I may deem proper.

After a careful examination of your report the only points on which I deem instructions necessary are:

First. Touching the validity of the paroles of the prisoners captured at Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Second. The status of colored prisoners.

As to the first, no arrangement for the exchange of prisoners will be acceded to that does not fully recognize the validity of these paroles and provide for the release to us of a sufficient number of prisoners now held by the Confederate authorities to cancel any balance that may be in our favor by virtue of these paroles.

Until there is released to us a sufficient number of officers and men as were captured and paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson not another Confederate prisoner of war will be paroled or exchanged.

As to the second, no distinction whatever will be made in the exchange between white and colored prisoners; the only question being, were they at the time of their capture in the military service of the United

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* See April 15 and inclosure thereto dated April 16, pp. 53, 55.
† See April 9, p. 29.

States. If they were the same terms as to treatment while prisoners and conditions of release and exchange must be exacted and had in the case of colored soldiers as of white soldiers.

Non-acquiescence by the Confederate authorities in both or either of these propositions will be regarded as a refusal on their part to agree to the further exchange of prisoners, and will be so treated by us.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF POST,
Andersonville, Ga., April 17, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 14th calling on me to report by letter why I was absent from my post is just at hand.

As directed I beg leave to submit the following statement of facts:

By the want of tools, such as axes, spades, shovels, picks, &c., this post was greatly embarrassed. In the interior of the prison not an axe, hoe, spade, shovel, &c., could be had when in the same were quartered about 8,000 prisoners. The foul, fetid malaria and effluvia coming from the prison occasioned by filth and a pool of almost stagnant water acting in concert with same caused the diseases of the prison to spread fearfully, and carried home to the number there quartered a frightful mortality; as will more fully appear by reference to the hospital records. These contagious diseases, such as smallpox, &c., threatened not only the Confederate forces stationed at this post but the country generally. My medical board urged upon me the absolute importance of a thorough renovation of the whole encampment. Up to this time I had made every effort to secure such tools or implements as we then stood in need of. I had sent my quartermaster time and again, but to no avail, as the things we so much needed could not then be had. I wrote throughout the State and tried by proxy to supply the prison, all to no purpose. Up to my absence we did not have sufficient tools with which to bury the dead, and the day preceding the three days of my absence I learned authoritatively that I could be supplied with the things I so much needed in Augusta. I immediately went to my quartermaster, found him in bed sick with inflammatory rheumatism, where he had been a week previous, and has been since, scarcely able to turn himself over in his bed. The regimental quartermaster of the Fifty-fifth Georgia I had sent several days previous to Atlanta for tents for hospital purposes. The quartermaster of the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment was off getting a supply of clothing for his regiment. So I stood with this pressing case upon me without a quartermaster and without a man in whose hands I could safely and satisfactorily intrust the important business (made so by the surroundings) of my mission. From experience I had learned a lesson. I exercised an intelligent discretion in this case and acted under a conscientious conviction of duty. My mission was successful and the recent condition of the encampment with its improved health and the contagious diseases in abatement are witnesses in my favor.

The mob that maltreated Mr. Dillman during my absence could not have been quelled had I been present, for a sufficient force was not on the side of law and order to have dispersed same. I make no charge against officers being at the bottom of the whole affair, because I have no legal evidence of the fact, yet I with shame own the fact (if evidence

filed with me is true) the procession marched through the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment between the colors of the regiment and the colonel's quarters, yelling like madmen, without an officer to raise even a voice against it. If these facts are true the post commander would have been helpless.

Hoping that this will prove satisfactory, I am, general, your obedient servant,

A. W. PERSONS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HOUSTON, *April 17, 1864.*

Capt. W. G. WEBB, *Anderson:*

Can confine prisoners where you deem best. You will be held personally responsible for them.

J. B. MAGRUDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 18, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICERS AT CAIRO, MEMPHIS, AND ALL OTHER MILITARY POSTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS:

This will introduce to you the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade and the Hon. Daniel W. Gooch, members of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War, who have been designated to inquire into and report upon the attack, surrender, and massacre at Fort Pillow. You will provide them while within the limits of your command with quarters, subsistence, and transportation as may be required, and afford them such courtesy, assistance, and protection as may be within your power or required to facilitate the performance of their duties.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

Agents, superintendents, and conductors of railroads and commanders of steamboats will furnish transportation when required by the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade and the Hon. Daniel W. Gooch, members of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War, and for their stenographer, and charge the same to the War Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Ordered, That the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade and the Hon. Daniel W. Gooch, members of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War, who have been designated to inquire into and report the facts in relation to the late attack, surrender, and massacre at Fort Pillow, with their stenographer, William Blair Lord, be and are hereby authorized to pass and repass within the lines of the U. S. forces. All quartermasters, railroad agents, and superintendents are directed to furnish them with transportation as may be required on account of this Department. Commissaries will furnish them with subsistence. Commanders of posts, where they may have occasion to tarry or transact business, will furnish them with quarters, subsistence, and transportation and whatever necessaries may be required for the proper perform-

ance of their duties. All officers and persons in the service will afford to them courtesy, assistance, and protection.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS, ILL., *April 18, 1864.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General U. S. Army:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of Rock Island Barracks, Ill.:

Commanding officer, Col. A. J. Johnson, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Colonel Johnson is intelligent and a man of good habits, but not as efficient as he ought to be. The troops under his command are not properly instructed in guard duty or in the method of keeping their books, making returns, &c. The grounds immediately surrounding the barracks are neglected.

The prisoners' quarters I found in excellent condition; discipline and government good; barracks clean; grounds thoroughly policed, and being constantly improved by grading and drainage. The shelter, food, clothing, and treatment for the health of prisoners is good. No prisoner has escaped since February last. The post sutler authorized to sell by Colonel Johnson. He sells pies, candies, &c. No pecuniary transactions discovered between officers and sutlers or persons furnishing supplies for prisoners.

Troops composing garrison, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps and Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers; the latter a regiment of decrepit old men and the most unpromising subjects for soldiers I ever saw.

Money and packages sent to prisoners properly accounted for. No post fund or regimental fund.

Post quartermaster, Capt. Charles A. Reynolds, U. S. Army. Returns for March not finished. Could not ascertain what balance was due United States. The captain was somewhat intoxicated.

Commissary of subsistence and treasurer of prison fund, Capt. W. Butterfield, U. S. Army. Subsistence fund due United States April 18, $860.07; prison fund April 18, $4,345.24. Captain B. was absent at Chicago and the clerk had no funds in his possession.

Purchases appear to be made at fair rates. Stores good and not in excess of the wants of the post.

The garrison should not be reduced.

Number of prisoners April 18, 1864, 6,860.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MARSH,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 29, 1864.*

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel Hoffman.

Colonel Johnson has been directed to properly instruct his command and to cause the grounds in the vicinity of his post to be cleaned. General Meigs, Quartermaster-General, has been instructed to relieve Capt. Charles A. Reynolds from his duty as post quartermaster, and to designate an officer to receive his money and property.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1864.

Surg. J. SIMPSON, *Medical Director, Baltimore, Md.:*

SIR: By authority of the Secretary of War I have respectfully to request you will direct the transfer to Point Lookout of the sick and wounded prisoners of war at the West Buildings Hospital who are well enough for the journey but will probably not soon be in a condition for service. Please apply to Major-General Wallace, commanding the department, for a suitable guard and the necessary transportation. Those who remain at the hospital should, if possible, be sent to Fort McHenry. Send a list with those transferred and a copy to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON, *Commanding Rock Island, Ill.:*

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of April 9, 1864, requesting to know what will be done with the bond in the case of a prisoner released on bonds, I am directed by the Commissary-General of Prisoners to inform you that the bonds should be forwarded to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. LODOR,
Capt., Fourth Arty., Assistant to Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 18, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will inform me of the facts in connection with the alleged execution of Capt. Spencer Deaton, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, while a prisoner in the hands of your authorities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. SAINT MARY'S DISTRICT,
Point Lookout, Md., April 18, 1864.

I. The general commanding has been surprised to observe the negligence of sentinels while posted and their remissness in discharging duty. It is presumed that no officer of sufficient intelligence to be permitted to remain in the service can be unaware of the importance of properly instructing sentinels and enforcing all the requirements of the service relating to the performance of guard duty as prescribed in Revised Regulations, paragraphs 375 to 431 and 573 to 592.

II. Challenges will commence with guards an hour after "retreat," and each sentinel will be visited by a non-commissioned officer of the guard between retreat and challenge.

III. Interior guards will commence to challenge at "taps," at which time each sentinel will be visited by the non-commissioned officer of the relief. Interior guards will not have the countersign. The non-commissioned officer of the relief will be with his guards at all times, and be prompt in answering every call from all sentinels to which he is assigned.

IV. Sentinels while on a beat will not salute general and field officers and officers of the day with the sentry-box salute, but will "present arms."

V. The officer of the guard will read or cause to be read to each relief before posting the second time the whole of Article 33—duties of sentinels.

VI. An officer of the guard will visit the post of each sentinel in the relief at least once in every four hours, and a non-commissioned officer of the guard will visit the post of each sentinel twice in every two hours, half an hour after the relief has been posted and half an hour before being relieved, and such officer or non-commissioned officer will correct all irregularities and restrain all abuses, instruct the sentinels in their duties, and enforce vigilance.

VII. Sentinels will not be permitted to stand upon their beats except when officers are passing, or sit, or talk to other than officers, nor to rest their muskets upon the ground.

VIII. At the firing of any musket or gun between the hours of sunset and sunrise all guards and troops will turn out and take arms, and the rolls will be called.

IX. Sentinels posted near the water will keep boats from landing during the day and prevent communication with the shore except by proper authority, and during the night from sunset to sunrise will challenge all boats that approach the shore and compel them to land only at the wharves under charge of the provost guard. Not less than four sentries will at all times be posted upon each wharf.

X. To render more perfect the system of duties, and to insure the safety of the command, the following regulations will govern target practice and the discharging of muskets within the command. No muskets will be fired within the limits of this district, except in the performance of military duty, at other times than between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m.

XI. All guards upon being relieved will be furnished with proper targets by their officers and conducted to a suitable place to be designated by the field officer of the day. Officers commanding guards and other parties at practice will attend to their men and give them the most minute instructions in holding and discharging their pieces.

XII. All discharging of firearms at other times than the hours mentioned in the foregoing paragraph will be a signal for the entire command to stand to arms.

XIII. The attention of officers commanding companies is directed to Article XIII, Revised Regulations, which will be read at the head of each company of this command after inspection on Sunday morning next, the 24th instant, and also on the two following Sundays. Commanders of regiments and detachments and the inspector-general will see that the provisions of this article are enforced and will hold company officers responsible for any neglect of its provisions by their commands.

XIV. Paragraphs 90, 91, 93, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 114, 115, and 116 seem to have been entirely neglected in many of the companies of this command. Any neglect of the provisions of paragraphs 101 and 115

will subject the offender to arrest and punishment at the discretion of the inspector-general, who is especially charged with the execution of the provisions of these paragraphs.

XV. Inspection of ammunition will be made daily and the provisions of paragraph 107 strictly adhered to. Commanders will state the amount of ammunition in their morning reports, giving the number of cartridges and the number of percussion caps separately.

XVI. The attention of commissioned officers is called to the necessity of great care in their military dress and bearing. It is useless to expect valuable service from men commanded by slovenly officers. The respect with which a soldier should regard a commissioned officer dressed in the insignia of his rank cannot be looked for by an officer loafing about in his shirt sleeves. Dignified and commanding deportment is not only consistent with the proper care of an officer for his men but any other fails to secure that respect which alone secures efficiency. Regimental commanders will hereafter cause the arrest of any officer who appears outside of his own tent or quarters not neatly clad and not wearing evidence of the rank he holds.

XVII. The general commanding the post is pained in observing the general want of respect paid by enlisted men to general, field, and line officers. The proper salute ordered by the regulations at the approach of a commissioned officer must hereafter be enforced. Men cannot be permitted to sit when a commissioned officer passes near them as if they were totally indifferent or regardless to his presence. Loud talking, profanity, boisterous conduct in the presence of an officer is a high military crime, and only by personal deference and respect to superior officers can we achieve success.

XVIII. In order that these instructions may be thoroughly published company commanders will be furnished with a copy to be read to the men in the company streets.

XIX. All officers are charged with the responsibility of carrying this order into effect and any disobedience will be reported to these headquarters and guilty parties promptly punished.

Officers of the day will transmit this order to their successors.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks:

[C. H. LAWRENCE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[APRIL 18, 1864.—For Fisk to Draper and Hayward, relative to treatment of bushwhackers, see Series I, Vol. XXXIV, Part III, p. 216.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1864.

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General, War Department:*

COLONEL: I have recently received from Fort McHenry the inclosed copy of instructions in reference to the delivery of artificial limbs to prisoners of war, and I would respectfully inquire whether the permission thereby granted to furnish limbs is intended to cover all such applications or to be confined to the special case there presented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 21, 1864.

Returned to Colonel Hoffman.
The within instructions may be applied to all cases of the kind.
By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, November 24, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of the East, New York:

GENERAL: This Department sees no objections to Messrs. Palmer & Co. furnishing wooden legs to the rebels that need them. You will indicate to Palmer & Co. the Department's approval of their course in submitting the question to your judgment before acting upon it as a course proper to be pursued by loyal and patriotic men.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, VA., *April 19, 1864—10.40 a. m.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

The Express and New York are at Baltimore, having just landed the sick and wounded prisoners from Richmond. They are fully fitted up as hospital boats, and I would suggest the return by them of all sick and wounded Confederates we have either at Fort Delaware, Baltimore, or Washington.

Please telegraph me if this disposition is acceded to and order forward the sick. The Express could go to Fort Delaware if needed.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

Please inform me if all the invalid Federal prisoners and men who were prisoners in Richmond have been delivered.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

FORT MONROE, *April 19, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

Telegram received. All the invalids have not been delivered, but all have been delivered who could be taken with comfort to themselves aboard the hospital boats. It being expensive to fit up hospital boats, I am desirous of finishing the transportation of all invalids both ways irrespective of other questions of exchange.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Approved by Secretary War April 20, 1864.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

Your two telegrams of this date are received. I will consult the Secretary of War about the prisoners at Fort Delaware. Invalid prisoners at Johnson's Island were ordered on the 16th.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, VA., *April 19, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: It was my earnest wish to see you in reference to the recent arrest by the Federal military authorities of the Rev. Mr. Boyd and of Messrs. Williams and Conrad, all of Winchester, Va.

It seems that Major O'Ferrall, of the Confederate Army, being in the neighborhood of Bath, in the county of Morgan, in this State, made a dash into that village and seized and brought off a Mr. Wheat, a Mr. Bechtol, and perhaps one or more other of its people. These men are said to be now in prison in this city, and the three gentlemen from Winchester whom I have first named have since been carried to Martinsburg, and it is understood are held as hostages for the men seized by O'Ferrall. These gentlemen, as you may know, are amongst our most worthy and influential citizens, and I had promised their friends to lay their case in person before you.

The persons taken by O'Ferrall were taken at a point where if they had influence they could not exert it injuriously, but the two whom I have named have not the smallest influence even over their immediate neighbors.

In this kind of warfare the South, as a general thing, is placed at the greatest disadvantage in the character of the persons arrested, and again because the inevitable consequence of these mutual arrests will be to remove or drive from our border nearly our entire male population.

The Federal authorities, in letters not long since addressed to the mayor and council of Winchester, professed an unwillingness to initiate such a condition of things, and declared that their action was merely retaliatory and adopted in self-defense.

Our difficulties along the border are sufficiently great as they are, and we feel that our freedom from arrest and imprisonment should not be dependent upon the action of every military officer, however young and indiscreet he may be; that if these civil arrests are to be continued (and there may be cases in which they may be proper) the power to make them should at least be restricted to some officer of rank, as the commander of the particular military department, for then they would not be ordered until after proper thought and consideration. But as matters now are there is not one of us who is secure for a day.

It is proper to add that Wheat and Bechtol are each of them said to be members of the Legislature of West Virginia, and so may be guilty of treason against our own State. Still, during the existence of a war to which the Confederate States Government is the sole party on one side, I presume it will not permit its action to be embarrassed by any question of this sort, and, moreover, the rights of Virginia cannot be lost by whatever course of action the Confederate Government may pursue toward the border population.

I entreat you to give this subject your early attention, so that we may know what to look forward to in the future. And if it be possible to do anything which will restore our Winchester gentlemen to their homes I sincerely hope it will be done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD PARKER.

[Indorsement.]

Noted. I do not differ materially in opinion. File.

J. A. S.

CAMP MORTON, IND., *April 20, 1864.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General U. S. Army:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Commanding officer, Col. A. A. Stevens, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Colonel Stevens is intelligent, of good habits, and competent to fill the position he occupies, but does not fully understand the proper management of the prisoners.

There is not that order, discipline, and cleanliness within the prison quarters which is desirable, and which is in marked contrast to the well-policed grounds, clean barracks, and efficient discipline of the garrison, which consists of the Fifth and Eighteenth Regiments and three unassigned companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Sutler for prisoners appointed by commanding officer; sells pies, cakes, soda water, candies. Sutler for Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps appointed by regimental commissary; sells pies, candies, cakes, ale, lager beer, &c. No list of prices posted up.

No pecuniary transactions discovered between officers and sutlers or persons furnishing supplies for prisoners. Clothing, food, and health of prisoners good. The barracks are bad, without floors, and not sufficiently clean. The prison fence is low, the frame-work on the inner side requiring a much stronger guard than if properly constructed. The prisoners are well secured. Hospital well constructed. No deaths from smallpox this month.

No post or regimental funds. Company savings accounted for.

Acting post quartermaster, commissary, and treasurer of prison funds, Capt. N. Shurtleff, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Prison funds April 20, $6,860.17; subsistence fund April 20, $64.42. Counted and found correct. Purchases for prisoners made at fair rates and business carefully transacted. Stores good and not in excess. Money sent to prisoners accounted for intelligibly.

The garrison can be reduced 25 per cent.

Number of prisoners April 20, 2,531.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MARSH,

Lieut. Col. Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 29, 1864.*

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel Hoffman.

Col. A. A. Stevens has been directed to take immediate and sufficient measures to cause a thorough and complete cleansing of the quarters

and barracks in question and to adopt a more rigid discipline with both guards and prisoners.

By order:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

CIRCULAR.] OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1864.

By authority of the War Department the following regulations will be observed at all stations where prisoners of war and political or State prisoners are held. These regulations will supersede those issued from this office July 7, 1862:*

I. The commanding officer at each station is held accountable for the discipline and good order of his command and for the security of the prisoners, and will take such measures, with the means placed at his disposal, as will best secure these results. He will divide the prisoners into companies and will cause written reports to be made to him of their condition every morning, showing the changes made during the preceding twenty-four hours, giving the names of the "joined," "transferred," "deaths," &c. At the end of every month commanders will send to the Commissary-General of Prisoners a return of prisoners, giving names and details to explain "alterations." If rolls of "joined" or "transferred" have been forwarded during the month it will be sufficient to refer to them on the return according to forms furnished.

II. On the arrival of prisoners at any station a careful comparison of them with the rolls which accompany them will be made, and all errors on the rolls will be corrected. When no roll accompanies the prisoners one will immediately be made out containing all the information required, as correct as can be, from the statements of the prisoners themselves. When the prisoners are citizens the town, county, and State from which they come will be given on the rolls under the headings "rank," "regiment," and "company." At stations where prisoners are received frequently and in small parties a list will be furnished every fifth day—the last one in the month may be for six days—of all prisoners received during the preceding five days. Immediately on their arrival prisoners will be required to give up all arms and weapons of every description, of which the commanding officer will require an accurate list to be made. When prisoners are forwarded for exchange duplicate parole rolls, signed by the prisoners, will be sent with them, and an ordinary roll will be sent to the Commissary-General of Prisoners. When they are transferred from one station to another an ordinary roll will be sent with them and a copy of it to the Commissary-General of Prisoners. In all cases the officer charged with conducting prisoners will report to the officer under whose orders he acts the execution of his service, furnishing a receipt for the prisoners delivered and accounting by name for those not delivered; which report will be forwarded without delay to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

III. The hospital will be under the immediate charge of the senior medical officer present, who will be held responsible to the commanding officer for its good order and the proper treatment of the sick. A fund for this hospital will be created as for other hospitals. It will be kept separate from the fund of the hospital for the troops, and will be expended for the objects specified and in the manner prescribed in

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*See Vol. IV, this series, p. 152.

paragraph 1212, Revised Regulations of the Army of 1863, except that the requisition of the medical officer in charge and the bill of purchase before payment shall be approved by the commanding officer. When this "fund" is sufficiently large it may be expended also for shirts and drawers for the sick, the expense of washing clothes, articles for policing purposes, and all articles and objects indispensably necessary to promote the sanitary condition of the hospital.

IV. Surgeons in charge of hospitals where there are prisoners of war will make to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, through the commanding officer, semi-monthly reports of deaths, giving name, rank, regiment, and company, date and place of capture, date and cause of death, place of interment, and number of grave. Effects of deceased prisoners will be taken possession of by the commanding officer, the money and valuables to be reported to this office (see note on blank reports), the clothing of any value to be given to such prisoners as require it. Money left by deceased prisoners or accruing from the sale of their effects will be placed in the prison fund.

V. A fund, to be called "the prison fund" and to be applied in procuring such articles as may be necessary for the health and convenience of the prisoners, not expressly provided for by General Army Regulations, 1863, will be made by withholding from their rations such parts thereof as can be conveniently dispensed with. The abstract of issues to prisoners and statement of the prison fund shall be made out, commencing with the month of June, 1864, in the same manner as is prescribed for the abstract of issues to hospital and statement of the hospital fund (see paragraphs 1209, 1215, and 1246, and form 5, Subsistence Department, Army Regulations, 1863), with such modifications in language as may be necessary. The ration for issue to prisoners will be composed as follows, viz: Hard bread, 14 ounces per one ration, or 18 ounces soft bread, one ration; corn-meal, 18 ounces per one ration; beef, 14 ounces per one ration; bacon or pork, 10 ounces per one ration; beans, 6 quarts per 100 men; hominy or rice, 8 pounds per 100 men; sugar, 14 pounds per 100 men; R. coffee, 5 pounds ground, or 7 pounds raw, per 100 men, or tea, 18 ounces per 100 men; soap, 4 ounces per 100 men; adamantine candles, 5 candles per 100 men; tallow candles, 6 candles per 100 men; salt, 2 quarts per 100 men; molasses, 1 quart per 100 men; potatoes, 30 pounds per 100 men. When beans are issued hominy or rice will not be. If at any time it should seem advisable to make any change in this scale the circumstances will be reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners for his consideration.

VI. Disbursements to be charged against the prison fund will be made by the commissary of subsistence on the order of the commanding officer, and all such expenditures of funds will be accounted for by the commissary in the manner prescribed for the disbursements of the hospital fund. When in any month the items of expenditures on account of the prison fund cannot be conveniently entered on the abstract of issues to prisoners a list of the articles and quantities purchased, prices paid, statement of services rendered, &c., certified by the commissary as correct and approved by the commanding officer, will accompany the abstract. In such cases it will only be necessary to enter on the abstract of issues the total amount of funds thus expended.

VII. At the end of each calendar month the commanding officer will transmit to the Commissary-General of Prisoners a copy of the "statement of the prison fund," as shown in the abstract of issues for that

month, with a copy of the list of expenditures specified in preceding paragraph, accompanied by vouchers, and will indorse thereon, or convey in the letter of transmittal, such remarks as the matter may seem to require.

VIII. The prison fund is a credit with the Subsistence Department, and, at the request of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, may be transferred by the Commissary-General of Subsistence in manner prescribed by existing regulations for the transfer of hospital fund.

IX. With the prison fund may be purchased such articles not provided for by regulations as may be necessary for the health and proper condition of the prisoners, such as table furniture, cooking utensils, articles for policing, straw, the means of improving or enlarging the barracks or hospitals, &c. It will also be used to pay clerks and other employés engaged in labors connected with prisoners. No barracks or other structures will be erected or enlarged and no alterations made without first submitting a plan and estimate of the cost to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, to be laid before the Secretary of War for his approval; and in no case will the services of clerks or of other employés be paid for without the sanction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners. Soldiers employed with such sanction will be allowed 40 cents per day when employed as clerks, stewards, or mechanics; 25 cents a day when employed as laborers.

X. It is made the duty of the quartermaster, or, when there is none, the commissary, under the orders of the commanding officer, to procure all articles required for the prisoners and to hire clerks and other employés. All bills for service or for articles purchased will be certified by the quartermaster, and will be paid by the commissary on the order of the commanding officer, who is held responsible that all expenditures are for authorized purposes.

XI. The quartermaster will be held accountable for all property purchased with the prison fund, and he will make a return of it to the Commissary-General of Prisoners at the end of each calendar month, which will show the articles on hand on the first day of the month, the articles purchased, issued, and expended during the month, and the articles remaining on hand. The return will be supported by abstracts of the articles purchased, issued, and expended, certified by the quartermaster and approved by the commanding officer.

XII. The commanding officer will cause requisitions to be made by his quartermaster for such clothing as may be absolutely necessary for the prisoners, which requisition will be approved by him, after a careful inquiry as to the necessity, and submitted for the approval of the Commissary-General of Prisoners. The clothing will be issued by the quartermaster to the prisoners, with the assistance and under the supervision of an officer detailed for the purpose, whose certificate that the issue has been made in his presence will be the quartermaster's voucher for the clothing issued. From the 30th of April to the 1st of October neither drawers nor socks will be allowed, except to the sick. When army clothing is issued buttons and trimmings will be taken off the coats and the skirts will be cut so short that prisoners who wear them will not be mistaken for U. S. soldiers.

XIII. The sutler for the prisoners is entirely under the control of the commanding officer, who will require him to furnish the prescribed articles and at reasonable rates. For this privilege the sutler will be taxed a small amount by the commanding officer, according to the amount of his trade, which tax will be placed in the hands of the commissary to make part of the prison fund.

XIV. All money in possession of prisoners or received by them will be taken charge of by the commanding officer, who will give receipts for it to those to whom it belongs. Sales will be made to prisoners by the sutler on orders on the commanding officer, which orders will be kept as vouchers in the settlement of the individual accounts. The commanding officer will procure proper books in which to keep an account of all moneys deposited in his hands, these accounts to be always subject to inspection by the Commissary-General of Prisoners or other inspecting officer. When prisoners are transferred from the post the moneys belonging to them, with a statement of the amount due each, will be sent with them, to be turned over by the officer in charge to the officer to whom the prisoners are delivered, who will give receipts for the money. When prisoners are paroled their money will be returned to them.

XV. All articles sent by friends to prisoners, if proper to be delivered, will be carefully distributed as the donors may request—such as are intended for the sick passing through the hands of the surgeon, who will be responsible for their proper use. Contributions must be received by an officer, who will be held responsible that they are delivered to the person for whom they are intended. All uniform clothing, boots, or equipments of any kind for military service, weapons of all kinds, and intoxicating liquors, including malt liquors, are among the contraband articles. The material for outer clothing should be gray or some dark mixed color and of inferior quality. Any excess of clothing over what is required for immediate use is contraband.

XVI. When prisoners are seriously ill their nearest relatives, being loyal, may be permitted to make them short visits; but under no other circumstances will visitors be admitted without the authority of the Commissary-General of Prisoners. At those places where the guard is inside the inclosure persons having official business to transact with the commander or other officer will be admitted for such purposes, but will not be allowed to have any communication with prisoners.

XVII. Prisoners will be permitted to write and to receive letters, not to exceed one page of common letter paper each, provided the matter is strictly of a private nature. Such letters must be examined by a reliable non-commissioned officer, appointed for that purpose by the commanding officer, before they are forwarded or delivered to the prisoners.

XVIII. Prisoners who have been reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners will not be paroled or released except by authority of the Secretary of War.*

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE,
Military Governor, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: By authority of the Secretary of War I have respectfully to request that all the invalid, sick, and wounded enlisted prisoners of war in confinement in the Old Capitol Prison who wish to be exchanged and who will not soon be fit for service may be forwarded to Major-General Butler at Fort Monroe. The flag-of-truce boat New York is now at Baltimore preparing to take the invalids from that city,

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Form of report (monthly) accompanying this circular here omitted

and should it be desirable that those from this city should be sent at the same time I will detain her until to-morrow if the prisoners from here can be sent by the morning train. There are two or three insane prisoners who should be sent by this opportunity if possible. Please order duplicate parole-rolls to be sent with them and an ordinary roll to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

FORT MONROE, VA., *April 20, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Washington, D. C.:*

Instructions in regard to exchange of prisoners received and will be implicitly followed. I assume, however, that they are not intended to interfere with the special exchanges of sick and wounded prisoners on one side and the other now going on.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTLER, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

Receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities will send you, but send no more in exchange.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April 20, 1864.*

General L. POLK, *Demopolis, Ala.:*

Send promptly to Andersonville, Ga., the Yankee prisoners at Cahaba and all others that may be captured. The present guard at Cahaba must go with the prisoners now sent and will remain at Andersonville.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April 20, 1864.*

General J. H. WINDER, *Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Mr. Ould is mistaken in his statement dated April 14, 1864, in regard to surgeons' moneys. The only surgeons whose cases have been referred to me this year and whose money was in my possession are as follows:

Date.	Name.	U. S. money.	C. S. money.
Jan. 27..	Surg. W. Forrester	$92.86	.....
Mar. 3 ..	Surg. D. Meeker	2.55	$92.55
Do...	Surg. F. Wolf	40.00	.....
Do...	Asst. Surg. F. H. Patton	5.00	.....
Do...	Asst. Surg. D. D. Benedict	a 25.00	.....

a Coin.

I have Captain Hatch's receipts for these.

The balances due the following-named surgeons were tendered them in Confederate notes at the time of their departure in November, 1863, but the money was refused by them and was not returned to me until about January 11, 1864:

Name.	U. S. money.	Less C. S. money.	Remainder in U. S. money.
Surg. W. A. Rodgers	$80.00	$25.00	$74.66
Surgeon Wooden	98.00	50.00	90.85
Surg. O. Q. Herrick	45.00	50.00	37.85
Surg. J. McCurdy	15.00	50.00	7.85
Surg. J. M. Cooke	49.00	50.00	41.85
Asst. Surg. S. E. Holtzman	51.00	50.00	43.85
Asst. Surg. C. P. O'Hanlon	84.00	50.00	76.85
Asst. Surg. H. S. Griswold	15.00	50.00	7.85
Surg. E. M. Seeley	72.00	50.00	64.85
Surg. W. B. McGavran	102.00	50.00	94.85
Asst. Surg. E. M. Howland	61.00	50.00	53.85
Surg. T. L. Magee	55.00	50.00	47.85
Asst. Surg. C. R. Pomeroy	13.00	a50.00	5.85
Asst. Surg. G. E. Ranney	21.00	50.00	13.85
Asst. Surg. J. N. Miller	38.00	50.00	30.85

a2 $10 gold.

In addition to those above-mentioned the following names appear on my register. The kind of money due the last three is not known, as the invoice sent by the officer does not specify.

There has never been any requisition for this money.

Surgeon Simpers	a$5.00
Asst. Surg. H. L. Pierce	a5.00
Surg. T. C. Smith	b1.00
Surg. G. P. Ashmun, $20 coin, $113 U. S. money, less $27 U. S. money and $50 C. S. money	c20.00 a78.85
Surg. H. J. Herrick, $27.50 coin and $86, less $86 U. S. money	c27.50
Asst. Surg. W. D. Fouts, $175 U. S. money, less $50 C. S. money	a167.85
Asst. Surg. J. T. Luck	c5.00
Dr. A. V. Ketchum	a5.00
Dr. J. Hamilton	a3.63
Asst. Surg. A. M. Parker	d14.00
Asst. Surg. H. C. Steadman	d10.55
Surg. J. D. Schoales	d15.00

Mr. Ould says, "I would like to know what difficulty there is in the return of the money to the parties (in kind) when they have drawn none of it and where, of course, there was no need of converting it into Confederate money."

In reply I say there is no difficulty nor has there ever been, and I wish it to be distinctly understood that prisoners' moneys have never been converted except at their own request, and when the deposits have been left intact they have always been paid in kind.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MORFIT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Rock Island, Ill.:

COLONEL: The inclosed letter received from your office is returned to you for signature.* I take this opportunity to say that the Quarter-

a U. S. money. b C. S. money. c Coin. d Unknown. * See April 16, p. 59.

master-General cannot be requested to authorize Captain Reynolds to advance the funds necessary to pay the expense of erecting the hospital for the prisoners of war. In your last report on the extent and cost of the work the estimate was $24,000, $6,000 more than the first estimate, and the continuance of the work was authorized with the understanding that it was to be paid for out of the prison fund, and, as already some $12,000 to $15,000 of the fund has been expended in the purchase of materials and for labor, it was expected that the large monthly savings would readily cover the balance as it became due. It appears from your present report that there is yet some $30,000 to be paid. You will therefore please prepare immediately a detailed statement of the amount of the prison fund thus far expended on the buildings erected and in progress, showing the quantity and cost of the different articles purchased and the amount paid for labor. State also the amount of material on hand, what amount will be required, and what further expenditures will be necessary to complete the work. If any part of the work was done by contract state what the contract was with all the particulars so that the matter may be clearly understood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, *April 21, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN:

Transportation cannot be furnished until to-morrow, when they will be sent. The railway company here takes the contract to take them through. Shall not send invalids who refuse to go because they wish to take the oath.

H. D. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, April 21, 1864.

His Excellency Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

SIR: I have the pleasure to congratulate you upon the recent brilliant affair at Plymouth under the leadership of the young North Carolinian, Brigadier-General Hoke. May we have many more such to refer to hereafter as part of the history of the campaign of 1864. The President directs that the negroes captured by our forces be turned over to you for the present, and he requests of you that if upon investigation you ascertain that any of them belong to citizens of North Carolina you will cause them to be restored to their respective owners. If any are owned in other States you will please communicate to me their number and the names and places of residence of their owners, and have them retained in strict custody until the President's views in reference to such may be conveyed to you. To avoid as far as possible all complications with the military authorities of the United States in regard to the disposition which will be made of this class of prisoners, the President respectfully requests Your Excellency to take the necessary steps to have the matter of such disposition kept out of the newspapers of the State, and in every available way to shun its obtaining any publicity as far as consistent with the proposed restoration. I have the

honor to inclose to Your Excellency a copy of a telegram* just received by the President from Colonel Wood, of his staff, telling of some of the avails of our victory in the way of materials and personnel captured from the enemy.

I am, sir, with high regard, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HOUSTON, *April 21, 1864.*

Capt. W. G. WEBB:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that it is his desire to render the political prisoners under your charge as comfortable as the times and circumstances will permit; and whereas he does not deem it advisable to allow them too many privileges nor too much latitude, yet he is willing they shall be permitted such articles of luggage, &c., as will conduce to their comfort and such exercise as will be necessary and beneficial to their health. Not more than two will be allowed to exercise at once. Such repairs as you deem necessary to place upon the prison and grounds you will call upon the post quartermaster to do. The necessary expenditures will be approved at these headquarters.

He does not desire too many persons of the family to visit them at once, but in case of those who have obtained passports so to do you will allow the privilege to such an extent as in your judgment is deemed advisable. In using the term "one visit" it was intended to have been written "one trip." The utmost vigilance must be used, and such additional inspections of quarters, &c., as will prevent their reception of firearms or other instruments by which to effect their escape.

In regard to correspondence, all letters, both to and from the prisoners, must be forwarded to these headquarters for perusal before reaching their destination.

L. G. ALDRICH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 22, 1864.*

His Honor DANIEL COLLINS, *Mayor, Portsmouth, Va.:*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, addressed to the President, proposing to visit the military prisons and examine the cases of citizens of Portsmouth, with a view to the release of those whom you can vouch for and recommend, I have to inform you that it is not considered expedient to grant the request, as prisoners of war are afforded every opportunity to submit their cases for consideration and action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

[APRIL 23, 1864.—For Grant to Butler, relating to exchange of prisoners, see Series I, Vol. XXXIII, p. 957.]

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*See Series I, Vol. LI, Part II, p. 870.

NEW YORK, *April 23, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I take the liberty of inclosing you a copy of a statement published by me of the manner in which prisoners are treated at Belle Isle, and which will be verified by any of the prisoners at Camp Parole, Annapolis. I assure you that the facts stated are strictly true and fall short of rather than exceed the frightful reality.

I remain, with great respect,

W. S. TOLAND,

Late Q. M. Sergeant 83d N. Y. Vols., or 9th N. Y. State Militia.

[Inclosure.]

PRISON LIFE AT RICHMOND—ITS CRUELTIES.

To the EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I was taken prisoner by the enemy on the 7th of November last at Morrisville, near Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and was confined for four months on Belle Isle. On entering Libby Prison we were closely searched by the rebel authorities, and most of the prisoners robbed of whatever money they had, not one cent of which they ever saw again. On the 14th of November about 100 of us were taken from the Libby and marched to Belle Isle, reaching there about 9 a. m. The prisoners collected on the bank on all sides of the inclosure to meet us, and such a collection of woe-begone, miserable, starving men I never beheld. We were marched inside of the gate and turned loose like so many cattle, to find a resting place where we could; shelter there was none.

The whole inclosure does not comprise more than four acres, and within it more than 8,000 prisoners were at one time confined. The only shelter was tents, generally worn out and leaky; and during the whole winter hundreds, and sometimes more than a thousand men, were obliged to sleep in the open air on the ground and in ditches. The coldest winter days, the thermometer down to 5 or 8, from 200 to 500 men were invariably sent over from Libby Prison, where they had been all winter under shelter and had sold their clothing to procure food. Some walked the weary night, some laid down and died, some went raving mad. Forty men were brought out one morning to the surgeon frozen in different ways, two of them dead.

The medical attendance was a farce, and when all chance of living was past the patients were carried over to Richmond to die. Those who died on the island were buried without attendance of friends or ceremony of any kind. Their bodies sometimes lay for a week exposed to the weather, trampled on by dogs and hogs. Each prisoner was allowed one-quarter of a loaf of corn bread in the morning and one-third of a loaf at night, with half a pint of black beans, the latter wormy and unfit to eat; the bread half baked and calculated to produce irritation and sickness instead of sustaining life.

Not one-fourth of the rations sent by the United States in November ever reached the prisoners, and no sanitary stores were ever delivered on Belle Isle; only 200 out of 4,000 express boxes were delivered there, and the night before we were sent away the guards of the Libby were selling us crackers from our own express boxes at $5 per pound. Men would eagerly gather up bones, crumbs, potato parings, and any article of food however loathsome, killing and eating dogs to satisfy their hunger. The Western army stripped our men of almost every article of clothing and sent them nearly naked to Richmond; but I have never

heard any outrages of this kind attributed to the soldiers of General Lee's army, and after three years' intercourse on the bloody soil of Virginia I give them credit for being honorable foes who would scorn to injure defenseless prisoners.

The clothing sent by the United States was fairly delivered, but the hungry prisoners sold most of it to the guards, who are now enjoying the benefit of it. The guards were not generally cruel to the prisoners, but were under no restraint whatever and would sometimes shoot them down without provocation. The lieutenant in charge of Belle Isle was a humane man, but allowed a cruel and brutal subordinate to tyrannize over and persecute the unfortunate prisoners.

I have carefully avoided exaggeration in making this statement, which can be corroborated by the affidavits of 2,000 prisoners at Camp Parole. I make it unwillingly and only from a sacred sense of duty to my miserable comrades yet in captivity, and to the memory of hundreds of brave men who had escaped unharmed from many a battle-field and have been brought into the hideous inclosure of Belle Isle in the prime of life and health to die by slow torture and a dog's death.

W. S. TOLAND,
Ninth Regiment New York State Militia.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 23, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

No reports have been made to this office of the manner in which prisoners have been treated by the rebels at Belle Isle, but from notices in the newspapers, made from representations of paroled prisoners, there can be little doubt of the truth of the statements made in the within communication, but to guard against mistake I respectfully suggest that the testimony of some of the most intelligent paroled prisoners recently arrived at Baltimore be taken as to the treatment they received, and if the within statement is sustained I respectfully suggest as a means of compelling the rebels to adopt a less barbarous policy toward the prisoners in their hands that the rebel officers at Johnson's Island be allowed only half-rations; that their clothing be reduced to what is only sufficient to cover their nakedness, and that they be denied the privilege of purchasing the articles allowed to other prisoners.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

ALTON, ILL., *April 23, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM WEER,
Tenth Kansas Volunteers, Commanding Post, Alton, Ill.:

COLONEL: I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that on the 18th of February last I addressed you a communication in which,

by authority of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, I made the following requests, viz, that the female prisoners then confined in the prison under your command be removed to quarters more appropriate to their sex; that a more efficient system of police be enforced within the prison; that additional facilities for supplying the prison with water be provided; that it be ordered that all prison blankets and bedding be properly and daily aired; that the prison sinks be cleansed and their communication with the main sewer cleared; that the present apology for a dead-house be repaired and rendered fit for its purpose; that the prisoners' grave-yard be fenced in and kept in repair. To these requests you at the time promised prompt attention.

At the date of my last inspection, March 31, finding that with the exception of the first, and to some extent of the second, no attention had been paid to these requests, I again called your attention to them. At my present visit I still find that, with the above-mentioned exceptions, no attention whatever appears to have been paid to these points.

The police of the prison is especially bad in every part, with the exception of the prisoners' mess-room and the hospital. The means of supplying the prison with water are entirely inadequate. The prisoners' clothing and bedding are filthy. The condition of the sinks is such that they cannot but be a pregnant source of disease; the drain leading from them is defective in some portion of its course, permitting the fecal matter and urine to exude to the surface near the hospital kitchen, filling the air with offensive effluvia and rendering one of the hospital wards untenable, necessitating the removal of the patients from it, and thereby overcrowding the remaining ward. There is no dead-house or other proper place for depositing the dead in the interim between death and burial, nor is there any place in which post-mortem examinations can be properly made in such cases where the surgeon in charge may consider this necessary. I am also informed that the prisoners' grave-yard remains in a dilapidated condition.

The roof of the hospital ward known as the "convalescent" ward is in so defective a condition that the ward is flooded at every rain, to the manifest detriment and discomfort of the patients. Of this I had abundant evidence at the time of my visit during the rain of yesterday. Your attention has been called to this matter in communications from the surgeon in charge. A comparatively trifling expenditure will remedy this matter and conduce greatly to the welfare and comfort of the patients.

You have required the removal of the surgeon's office and store-room from the main prison building for sufficient reason, no doubt, but no proper quarters have been assigned instead, and I yesterday found them located in a little shed off the abandoned hospital ward, where the hospital stores, &c., are nearly as much exposed to the weather as if without any shelter at all.

All this should be remedied at once, and should have been so long since. That I am fully authorized in making this request you have been made aware by a view of my instructions from the Commissary-General of Prisoners, and of which instructions the following are extracts:

* * * You will also examine into the general sanitary condition of the places you visit and make such suggestions of measures for improvements as you may think proper.

Having visited the several stations you will on your return again visit them and see that the measures suggested have been properly carried out.

* * * But all practicable arrangements for cleanliness in their persons, their

clothing, their bedding, and of the hospital, and for protection against the weather should be made as far as the buildings occupied and the means at command will allow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. CLARK,

Surgeon and Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners of War.

RICHMOND, *April 23, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to refer the Honorable Secretary to the accompanying copy of a communication, marked A, addressed by me to him on December 2, 1862,* in relation to an application substantially similar to that of General Schofield,† though coming from our own people.

I still entertain the views therein expressed. I beg leave to urge, in addition, that the proposition of General Schofield stands upon no principle. I have constantly urged that the matter of the arrest and detention of non-combatants within the territory of the adverse party should be determined by some rule to be mutually observed. The only answer I have ever received has been an offer now and then for one or more special exchanges similar to the present. The men in Schofield's custody were unlawfully arrested. They are as unlawfully detained. They owe no allegiance to his Government. They are non-combatants, arrested in most instances to secure the discharge of disloyal people who had offended against our laws.

The Yankees, of course, are anxious to make some arrangement to relieve from punishment parties whom they have prompted to acts of disloyalty and treason. Their purpose in this very application is, in the event of its favorable consideration by the Confederate authorities, to incite unwilling conscripts to refuse obedience to our laws by showing that in the event of their arrest they will be released by means of hostages.

Moreover, this proposition is confined to only one military command. There is no guarantee that it will not be repudiated by the next military commander of the same district. Indeed, General Schofield himself gives no positive assurance that our friends whom he proposes to release will not again be arrested, even while he remains in command.

The Yankees have never yet kept faith in this matter. They have violated every promise they have made. So constantly has this been the case that now I begin to look upon every proposition of release which they make as a certain signal of new outrages. I venture the prediction that if this proposal is accepted they will immediately carry out in Tennessee what they have already begun elsewhere—the arrest of every man within conscript age who is believed or even suspected to be friendly to our cause.

Acting upon the spirit of the instructions received from you on the 21st of October, 1863, being the last time that the subject of the arrest and detention of non-combatants was under discussion between the agents of exchange, I wrote to General Meredith as follows:

As far as the arrest of citizens of the Confederate States by our authorities is concerned, we will submit to no interference in any way by the Federal Government. It is a matter with which you have nothing to do. The Confederate authorities do not interfere with your arrests of your own people, no matter what injustice has been done to them. Any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to interfere in cases which only concern our authorities and the people of these Confederate

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* See Ould to Seddon, Vol. V, this series, p. 776.

† See Schofield to Longstreet, March 23, Vol. VI, this series, p. 1083.

States may be justly styled impertinent and meddlesome. As far, however, as the arrests of citizens of the adverse party is concerned we are at all times ready to adopt any fair and reciprocal rule.

I know it may appear ungracious to recommend any rule which leaves any number of our people to suffer, even for a time, in Northern dungeons. Yet that is only one of the many forms of wrong and outrage which our cruel enemy inflicts upon us. The brave hearts that are true to the honor and independence of these States would willingly endure greater calamities rather than see the Government they honor and revere yield one inch to the unjust pretensions of a malignant foe.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Daniel Davis, second lieutenant Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, captured by the enemy whilst recruiting, court-martialed and sentenced to fifteen years' confinement in Fort Warren.*

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 23, 1864.

Returned to the Honorable Secretary of War.

The facts as herein stated are true, except that the punishment of fifteen years at hard labor was a commutation of the death penalty. Since our action in the cases of Corbin and McGraw the Yankees have not executed any of our officers or men for recruiting within their (so-called) lines. Some, however, have been sentenced to hard labor. Major Armesy and Lieutenant Davis are two of these. Captain Gordon, who was tried under the same charge, is still under sentence of death, subject to an indefinite reprieve. I most earnestly recommend that an equal number of Federal officers be selected and subjected to like treatment. I respectfully suggest whether it would not be well to make this selection from officers who have been arrested by our forces charged with recruiting within our lines. There are several of these. The only objection I see to this is the fact that these parties are Tennesseeans, and it might be doubtful whether the Yankees care enough about them to inquire into the policy of releasing our people.

[RO. OULD.]

ALTON, ILL., *April 24, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C..

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the U. S. military prison at this place:

Police.—The general police of the prison is especially bad in every part, only excepting the prisoners' mess-room and the hospital.

Water.—The means in use for supplying the prison with water are entirely inadequate, viz, one six-mule team conveying the water in barrels from the river to the prison.

Prisoners.—The prisoners in quarters are dirty both in person and clothing. Their bedding is foul and full of vermin, being seldom washed or properly aired.

Sinks.—The condition of the sinks is horrible. They are full almost to overflowing; the drain by which they communicate with the main

* Papers in this case not found; but see General Orders, No. 397, Vol. VI, this series, p. 708.

sewer is choked and in one portion of its course it is defective, allowing the contained filth to exude to the surface, filling the air with offensive effluvia. This place is near the hospital kitchen door. It has necessitated the abandoning of one of the hospital wards, which can be but illy spared, and poisons the atmosphere of the whole prison. An ineffectual attempt has been made to counteract the evil by the use of chloride of lime and other disinfectants instead of proceeding in the proper manner by at once cleansing the sinks and clearing their communication with the main sewer.

Dead-house.—There is no dead-house; the dead are placed before burial in an open shed beside one of the prison quarters. No place is provided in which post-mortem examinations can be made.

HOSPITAL.

But one hospital ward, with a proper capacity of about fifty beds, is now in use, the other, the best one, being rendered untenable by the defective sink drain. The roof of the ward in use is in a very dilapidated condition, leaking in every direction when it rains. At the time of my visit yesterday during a rain-storm the water stood in pools about the floor and many of the beds had to be covered with rubber blankets to keep the patients dry. I had not been informed of this before, but the surgeon in charge has called the attention of the commanding officer to the fact in several communications without effect.

Police, &c.—The sick in hospital are clean, well clad, and comfortable. They show evidence of good care. The hospital clothing, bedding, and utensils are clean and in good order. The ward is well policed. The kitchen and utensils clean and in good order, though nearly untenable from the stench arising from the sink drain.

New hospital.—I hear rumors of a new prison hospital being built; by whose authority I know not. It is unnecessary. The present accommodations, if placed in repair, are ample when the prison is not overcrowded.

Office, &c.—The hospital office and medical store-room were until recently in the main prison building. The commanding officer has lately required the surgeon in charge to vacate these rooms without assigning others in their stead, and I found them yesterday located in a little shed off the abandoned ward, there being no other available place. In their present location the hospital stores, of which a three-months' supply has just been received, are nearly as much exposed to the weather and to depredation as if without any shelter at all.

Female nurses.—Four Sisters of Charity are acting as nurses in the hospital, by order of the commanding officer. They reside outside the prison and draw rations for themselves and one cook.

Variola hospital.—There are now but two patients on the island and they are convalescing. Everything here is in excellent order.

Summary of sick report for month of March, 1864: Remaining sick at last report, 201; taken sick, 1,159; aggregate, 1,360. Returned to quarters, 1,183; died, 51; remaining in hospital, 75; remaining in quarters, 51; per cent. of deaths to aggregate sick, .0375; average daily sick, hospital, 83; average daily sick, quarters, 47.

Number sick in hospital April 23, 53; in quarters, 39.

Smallpox report: Cases, March 1 to 31, 32; deaths, March 1 to 31, 11; cases, April 1 to 23, 4; deaths, April 1 to 23, 2; cases remaining April 23, 2.

Abstract of hospital fund for March, 1864:

Balance due last month		$974.11
4,070 rations at 18 cents, due		732.60
		1,706.71
Issues	$379.78	
Purchases	374.39	
		754.17
Balance due		952.54

Expenditures were judiciously made and almost entirely for articles of extra diet.

In relation to the late difficulty in obtaining provisions for the sick in hospital, owing to the refusal of the commanding officer to sign the provision return, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying report* on the subject from the surgeon in charge. It appears that for five days the sick in hospital were entirely without rations, excepting such as were obtained from day to day from the prison mess-room. The commanding officer while in a state of intoxication refused to sign the return because of a fancied error, and then left his post for several days, leaving the return unsigned and authorizing no one to act in his stead during his absence. That this is the fact is stated by several of his officers. I have called on the issuing commissary, Capt. R. C. Rutherford, who confirms the statements, so far as coming within his knowledge, made by Doctor Worrall. He also furnished me the accompanying copy* of the disputed provision return as signed by the post adjutant, by order of Colonel Weer, March 21. Captain Rutherford states that for some time after Colonel Weer assumed command of the prison the provision returns were signed by the post adjutant. Shortly before the difficulty occurred Colonel Weer directed the commissary to recognize no papers not signed by him in person. This order has since been rescinded.

It appears to be the evidence of nearly all the officers at the post that the commanding officer is frequently so much under the influence of liquor as to be utterly unfit for duty. Charges have been preferred against him, and I understand that a court of inquiry has been held in his case by order of General Rosecrans.

It is to be hoped that this prison may soon be placed under command of an efficient officer, for as it is matters are going from bad to worse.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. CLARK,
Surgeon and Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners of War.

ADDENDUM.—Present number of prisoners: Prisoners of war, 543; civilians, 124; Federal, 145; total, 812.

Prison fund March 31, 1864, $10,506.40.

FORT DELAWARE, *April 25, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

The quartermaster at Baltimore telegraphs me that steamer Essex is not there, nor does he know any steamer to leave there for this place. Prisoners awaiting transportation since 20th instant.

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* Omitted. Material facts embodied in this report.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

The prisoners at Fort Delaware have been ready for the Essex since the 20th. When can she go for them?

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

ALTON, ILL., *April 25, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I forwarded my report of inspection of the military prison at this place yesterday, inclosing a copy of a communication addressed by me to Colonel Weer in reference to the repairs, &c., required to make the sanitary condition of the prison what it should be. I had been unable to obtain an interview with Colonel Weer until after my report had been sent off. I then met him, when he showed me a communication from you which leads me to think that I may have placed a wrong interpretation on your telegram of March 9, instructing me to "order no buildings or other improvements without your approval." I understood this to refer only to additional buildings, &c., and not to restrict me from directing the necessary repairs on hospital buildings and sanitary appliances, as sinks, &c., in accordance with your instructions to me of 25th and 28th of December, 1863.

Colonel Weer states that he wrote to you, asking for authority to make the necessary expenditures in carrying out the suggestions made by me February 18, and that in reply you directed him to make an estimate of the amount required. On asking him if he had made the required estimate, he replied that he had not, considering it to be the surgeon's duty to do so. That officer, however, had received no instructions in the matter.

The sinks of this prison are in horrible condition, as I have already stated, and need attention immediately, as does also the roof of the hospital ward. Have I authority to direct such matters as this, or am I to consider your telegram of 9th ultimo as rescinding that portion of your previous instructions?

Colonel Weer telegraphed you yesterday, asking for instructions to make the necessary expenditure in carrying out my suggestions. At his request I also signed the telegram.

In justice to Colonel Weer I must say that when he is himself he appears anxious to do his full duty. In explanation of his act of removing the surgeon from his quarters in the main prison building, the colonel stated that Doctor Worrall had taken possession of the same without authority; that he was not aware of the fact of no proper place having been provided for the medical stores, as the surgeon had made no application for the same. He at once ordered a room in the main building to be prepared and turned over to the surgeon for the purpose.

Colonel Weer has taken offense at the surgeon in charge, and they do not work together. Doctor Worrall is an old man and apparently not very well posted in his military duties, but anxious to do his duty fully, and, well assisted as he is by his assistants, his hospital is in fully as satisfactory condition as the circumstances will allow.

I shall wait till to-morrow afternoon for Colonel Weer to receive an answer to his telegram and then leave for Indianapolis and Louisville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. CLARK,
Surgeon and Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

8. Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Copeland, with his adjutant-general, will repair without delay to Alton, Ill., and assume command of that post.

9. The Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, now stationed at Benton Barracks, will proceed to and take post at Alton, Ill.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., April 25, 1864.*

PETER HAMILTON, Esq., *Mobile, Ala.:*

SIR: Your letter of the 15th ultimo, inclosing report of evidence in the cases of Fogg, J. D. Suttles, Thomas Vaughn, and Thomas Brown, has been received and considered.

In the case of Fogg the testimony submitted hardly establishes a treasonable design to impair the military power of the Government by destroying or attempting to destroy the property of the Confederate States, and therefore does not show a cause for detention under the thirteenth paragraph of the act to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus of February 15, 1864. The case is one of larceny arising under the State laws of Mississippi, and the person charged had better be sent back to State for trial under those laws. The acts of the United States and Confederate States seem to limit the jurisdiction of the courts of the Confederacy in the punishment of crimes of this nature to places in which the Confederate States have jurisdiction by a cession from the State. If this man be in the military service he would be liable under the military law and the act that creates the military courts, but it is not stated in the report that he is in the military service.

In the cases of Suttles, Vaughn, and Brown the testimony shows that they were banded with others to encourage desertion and to protect and harbor deserters, and there is strong reason to believe that the combination is with the design to assist the enemy, and there is some reason to suppose that they are organized under a commission from the Federal authorities. The district court of the Confederate States is not held with regularity in Mississippi, and the persons cannot be tried in that State owing to the conditions of the country. As soon as it can be done an examination had better be had before a commissioner of the C. S. court, and the necessary proceedings initiated to have the parties brought to trial. In the meanwhile they may be held in custody under the act entitled "An act to suspend the privilege of

the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases," published in General Orders, No. 31, from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, March 10, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON, CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Andersonville, April 25 1864.

Brig. Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the total number of patients treated up to date is 2,697, with 718 deaths. The large ratio of mortality is due to the debilitated condition in which many of the prisoners were when admitted into the prison, having been confined for a long time in other prisons, and to the absence of proper hospital accommodation, the construction of which has been prevented by the difficulty experienced in obtaining lumber, and smallpox was introduced into the prison by prisoners sent from Richmond, Va. Vaccination has been resorted to; the disease has not spread to any great extent, and is now on the decline. The sick are treated in tents, of which there is an inadequate supply. The present location of the hospital is objectionable for the following reasons: The drainage from the sinks of the prison passes through the hospital grounds; the contiguity to the prisoners will disseminate disease amongst them. The hospital being within the stockade hospital bedding and diet and other supplies for the comfort of the sick and wounded are stolen by the prisoners, and the impossibility of keeping them out of the hospital is a source of annoyance to the sick.

I therefore most respectfully suggest that the hospital be placed outside of the stockade, and erected on a site adjacent admirably adapted to the purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., April 25, 1864.

General M. J. WRIGHT, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the great difficulty I have had in procuring an adequate supply of lumber for the construction of necessary hospital, commissary, and other buildings. Since authority to impress lumber has been given me this trouble has been removed and now transportation for this lumber is the only obstacle. I have also had great difficulty in procuring necessary working implements and nails, and am still unsupplied. If I could succeed in getting the necessary lumber, nails, and tools I could put these buildings up very rapidly, as I have no lack of mechanical force.

The troops here are suffering much for the want of tents. I have used every effort in my power to obtain them, but without success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *April 26, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Previous to the arrival of rebel officers at this post you inquired how many I could accommodate, and I replied 1,500, thinking that the prisoners from Johnson's Island would be sent here and occupy all the old barracks, but, as you have only sent 335, they necessarily occupy these barracks to the exclusion of about 2,000 enlisted men, the great majority of which class will probably be taken in the impending battles, and if you desire to have them kept separated I respectfully suggest that either all the officers be removed to another depot or none but officers sent here after filling the new barracks, which will accommodate about 1,000 more enlisted men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, April 26, 1864.

MYERS, Esq., *Her Brittanic Majesty's Consul, Norfolk, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your note of the 23d instant by inclosing a report of my provost-marshal upon the subject as furnishing you with all the information in my power.

As fast as we can examine and find out about these men we discharge them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, April 25, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER,

Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that of the 126 prisoners received on March 13 from the navy, reported as captured on the blockade-runners Don, Scotia, and Mary Ann, I have up to this time released 95, leaving 31 still in my custody. The examination of those remaining is progressing, and as soon as it can be shown satisfactorily that they are subjects of a foreign power they will be released.

The 31 still in custody claim to be citizens of Great Britain—15 of these men of the Scotia and 16 of the Mary Ann.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CASSELS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Provost-Marshal.

FORT MONROE, *April 26, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN:

Because of the exigencies of the service I was not able to send the Essex back to Fort Delaware—she having been sent to Fort Monroe by Major Mulford—so that the sick and wounded there will have to remain for the present.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Andersonville, Ga., April 26, 1864.

Surg. Gen. S. P. MOORE, C. S. Army:

SIR: Your communication of the 15th instant, acknowledging receipt of sanitary report and asking if the attention of the commanding officer had been called to the police of the camp, is at hand.

In reply, I have the honor to state that the evil has been remedied, and the condition of the camp at the time of the report was no fault of the commanding officer, but was due to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining shovels and other things requisite. Your honor should be informed that the prison is located in a section barren of resources, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the necessary appliances for its proper organization, and a large number of prisoners arrived before its completion.

I take pleasure in stating that the commanding officer and the chief of each staff department are using every effort to effect a thorough organization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon.

HOUSTON, *April 26, 1864.*

Capt. W. G. WEBB, *Commanding, &c.:*

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he has this day approved and ordered the issue of the iron rods called for in requisition of Captain Good for the purpose of securing the upper story of the jail, thereby increasing the comfort and latitude of the political prisoners in your charge. He desires me again to assure you that he wishes them to be as comfortable as the means at your disposal will admit, and trusts that with the extension of the fence (of which you speak) and the permission you have given a limited number to exercise in the open air within the inclosure may prove beneficial to their health. It is scarcely necessary to inform you that under ordinary circumstances some privileges not now enjoyed by them might and would be extended to them, but the sheriff of the county has already complained of their being allowed trunks with metal bands, knives, &c., with which they could make saws, &c., by which an opening could be made, not only for their escape, but for the county prisoners who might be confined there. In order that they might not be fully deprived of these comforts he substituted a daily inspection of quarters, &c.

L. G. ALDRICH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: I have several times given instructions to commanders of prison camps that rebel prisoners of war when delivered on parole shall not be permitted to take with them any more clothing issued to them by the Government than it is absolutely necessary; but these instructions are rarely if at all attended to, and I beg leave, therefore,

to call your attention to this matter with the request that you will direct all surplus clothing in their possession of the character above described to be taken from them on the flag-of-truce boat and returned to Point Lookout for reissue to other prisoners. They should not be permitted to take with them either caps, blankets, shoes, or greatcoats, and I think it would be advisable to take even their coats from them.

Through the very liberal privilege granted them to purchase clothing many of them will be returned to the enemy in a better condition for service than they were when captured.

The rolls of the paroled prisoners recently arrived at Baltimore furnished to this office are without the signature of Major Mulford or other officer, and without remarks to explain the absence of men not delivered. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that you will direct Major Mulford to furnish me a list of all prisoners received by him and not delivered at Baltimore, giving the date of death or cause of absence.

I would also request that hereafter all rolls of paroled prisoners may be authenticated by the signature of an officer, and that all whose names are on the rolls may be properly accounted for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

The Essex has been unavoidably called to Fort Monroe, and the movement will be delayed for the present.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 98. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 27, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XV. Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb will, after informing himself on the subject, furnish without delay to the commandant of prisons at Americus, Ga., such guards from the local reserves under his command as he may deem necessary for the perfect security of the prisoners at that point, to relieve the regular troops now engaged in that duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant.

There are nearly as many officers at Johnson's Island as can be conveniently accommodated there, and it will probably be necessary

to provide for a thousand more at some other depot, and there is no place available so suitable as Fort Delaware. I would therefore request you will be prepared to receive the number above mentioned.

If we should be cramped for room for enlisted men, and have no officers to dispose of, I will possibly be able to send those now at Fort Delaware to some other point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, &c., *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a communication received by the Department from Clarence Miller, dated March 13, 1864, from Libby Prison, Richmond, where he has been held for over a year, having been captured on the North Carolina coast in January, 1863, in consequence of the wreck of the vessel, the U. S. steamer Columbia, on which he was serving. He states in his letter the grounds of his detention.

By a declaration of exchange in May, 1863, as reported by Colonel Ludlow on the 30th of that month to the Adjutant-General of the United States, "all officers and men of the steamers Hatteras, Mercedita, Queen of the West, Harriet Lane, Isaac Smith, Columbia, Indianola, and schooner Vassar" were declared duly exchanged. Notwithstanding this, Clarence Miller is still held, not being recognized as a soldier entitled to treatment as a prisoner of war.

There are others similarly situated, concerning whom the Department had frequent correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow. Is there no prospect of anything being done for them?

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

[Inclosure.]

LIBBY PRISON, *Richmond, Va., March 13, 1864.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

SIR: On the 11th of November, 1861, I shipped on board the gun-boat Sciota, at Philadelphia, Pa., as landsman. In December, 1862, I was taken sick and sent to Brooklyn hospital, N. Y., and as soon as I recovered my health was sent to receiving ship North Carolina; from her to gun-boat Columbia, commanding officer Captain Couiser [Couthouy]. We were shipwrecked off Wilmington, N. C., in January, 1863, and I was taken prisoner by the Confederates and sent to Richmond. Being of African descent (though nearly white) I have not been exchanged, as they do not recognize me as a soldier entitled to treatment as a prisoner of war. My home is in Philadelphia, Pa., and I am a freeman by birth. If it is in your power I most earnestly request that you try and get me released.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE MILLER.

P. S.—I send this through by an exchanged prisoner of war.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., April 28, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of this Department.*

* * * * * * *

In natural connection with the maintenance of our armies the thought is attracted to the condition of numbers of our gallant soldiers now languishing in the prisons of the enemy. The sympathies of a grateful country are fixed upon them with the deepest interest, and the Department has but shared and responded to those feelings in making all the efforts consistent with dignity and honor for their relief and release. The protraction of their confinement has been due solely to the inhuman policy and perfidy of our enemies, whose Government has omitted and refused to maintain the faith pledged in the cartel of exchange. With the terms of that agreement our Government has ever been ready and earnest to comply, and in a variety of modes, even by an extraordinary mission of the second officer of the Government, has sought to re-establish its operation or to arrange satisfactory measures of exchange. Its remonstrances and its overtures have alike proved futile, and the Government of the United States must stand responsible before the world and in the sight of a just God for all the privations, sufferings, and loss of life by disease or otherwise entailed by confinement on the prisoners held on either side, not less on their own than ours. The latest among the shifts and subterfuges adopted by them to evade compliance with their plighted engagements has been the selection, with the ostensible purpose of renewing exchanges for the mission of treating on the subject with our authorities, of General Butler, the infamous author of so many atrocities in a former command as to have received the execration of the world and to have been banned by the proclamation of the President with the name and character of an outlaw and a felon to whom were to be extended none of the privileges of civilized warfare, but whose crimes, if he came into our power, were to be visited with the condign punishment of an infamous death. It may well excite surprise and indignation that the Government of the United States should select for any position of dignity and command a man so notoriously stigmatized by the common sentiment of enlightened nations. But it is not for us to deny their right to appreciate and select whom they may not inappropriately perhaps deem a fitting type and representative of their power and characteristics. While we maintain belligerent relations with them we must of course recognize the official character of whatever officers they may empower to act within their own limits and within the sphere of their separate action. We must therefore recognize the fact of official position being held by such a character, and this was done cotemporaneously and subsequently to the issue of the President's proclamation by our generals in the field when compelled to [hold] necessary official relations with the Federal commander at New Orleans; but when option can be exercised by ourselves and within the limits of our own territory, or within the control of our armies, it is neither to be expected nor would it comport with the honor or dignity of the Confederacy that an outlaw and a felon should be received and admitted to the courtesies or privileges of civilized warfare or exempted from the liabilities of a criminal. It has held him up to the detestation of Christendom and obtained the

* For portions here omitted see Series IV.

answering award of moral condemnation from the tribunal of enlightened public sentiment everywhere. Within its limits and wherever its power may enable it to execute justice he has been and will be held an outlaw and a felon. To essay more would be mere *brutum fulmen* against the criminal, yet entail inconveniences to our own Government and injury to innocent victims of his malevolence.

In this view the Government has sought to regulate its action. It has not denied the power or position however unworthily bestowed by his own Government on General Butler within their limits, but has refused to receive or admit him within ours. If an honest purpose of effecting exchanges in compliance with the cartel or on equitable terms be really entertained by the enemy all the arrangements essential thereto may be readily attained consistently with the position thus justly held by our Government; while if the selection was intended merely as a pretext of avoidance or for the purpose of gratuitous offense the hypocrisy of the one design or the malignity of the other will be exposed. Since this relation has been held some limited exchanges by indirect communication have been effected, and hopes are entertained, especially in view of the increased number of prisoners which recent successes have given us, that the inhuman policy and delusive pretenses of the enemy will be abandoned and the equitable stipulations of the cartel be again acknowledged and executed. Such consummation would thrill with emotions of gratification the whole population of the Confederacy and bear relief and consolation to thousands of families throughout the land. For a fuller history and explanation of all the proceedings connected with the subject of exchange reference is made and special attention invited to the accompanying report of Mr. Ould,* our able commissioner of exchange.

* * * * * * *

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *April 29, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of inspection of the prisoners' barracks and hospital and of the garrison quarters at Camp Morton, near this place, April 28, 1864.

PRISON, GROUNDS, AND BARRACKS.

Police.—In generally very good condition. The streets are being graded, ditched, and graveled. A ditch about ten feet wide and six feet deep is being dug around the camp, just inside the fence, which when completed will be of great service in the more effectual draining of the camp ground, as well as an additional safeguard against the escape of prisoners.

Barracks police.—Is very much better than formerly, although their dilapidated state effectually forbids their being brought into anything like a satisfactory condition. Their sanitary condition has been very much improved, not only by the more strict enforcement of police, but by the introduction of ridge ventilation and a coat of whitewash on the exterior. By these means, with the frequent use of whitewash in the interior of the barracks, they can be made to answer very well for

* May 2, p. 103.

the coming summer, but entirely new barracks should be erected for winter use.

The brook which runs through the camp has been well policed and is now an advantage to it instead of being as before a nuisance, as the receptacle of all the refuse and filth of the camp. At present, at least, it furnishes a sufficiency of water for washing purposes.

Sinks.—Still in very bad condition—simply open excavations without screens and not filled up with sufficient frequency or properly disinfected. I would strongly recommend that portable sink receptacles be employed, as at Rock Island, to be daily emptied into a large sink to be dug at a reasonable distance beyond the camp limits.

Cooking.—Still done by squads, or each man for himself, over campfires. I understand that the erection of cook-houses for two of the divisions has been authorized and ordered. I am convinced that it would very much conduce both to the sanitary interests of the camp and to economy also if the rations were cooked in bulk. Under the present system there is necessarily great waste both of rations and of fuel, nor can the former be properly prepared.

Rations.—Quality good and quantity sufficient, though it would be advisable to increase the issue of vegetables, scurvy being still prevalent among the prisoners. The bread issued is of good quality.

Clothing.—Supply sufficient, but in many cases very filthy, owing to the absence of laundry facilities.

Blankets.—Supply sufficient, but condition as of clothing.

Laundry.—The erection has been authorized and ordered, but has not yet been put into execution.

Condition of men.—Would be generally good if cleaner.

HOSPITAL.

This department has been very greatly improved under the management of Surg. C. J. Kipp, U. S. Volunteers, who assumed charge about March 1.

Ground.—The ground is well policed, graded, and ditched.

Wards.—The central ward, which was never fitted for its purpose, has been abandoned and converted into offices, store-rooms, and mess-rooms, the sick being removed into hospital tents. Every part of this building is in admirable order and police. The south ward, once used as a guard-house, and under former administrations used as a hospital ward without the slightest fitness for the purpose, has been repaired and refitted, and is now used for the reception of semi-contagious diseases, as erysipelas. This, with the two main wards, are models of neatness, thoroughly whitewashed, and in admirable order and police. They are well ventilated by ridge and windows.

Tents.—Thirty-eight hospital tents are in use, arranged by twos on both sides of a street running nearly in the form of a right angle triangle with the hospital buildings at the apex. They contain six to seven beds each and are in very good order and police.

Sick, clothing, bedding.—The patients are well clad in U. S. Army hospital clothing and are clean and comfortable. The bedding is in ample quantity, obtained from the Medical Department, U. S. Army, and is clean and in good order.

Number of beds.—Three hundred and fifty, arranged as follows:

Main wards (2), each 45	90
Erysipelas ward	15
Tents (21), 6 beds each	126
Tents, convalescent (17), 7 beds each	119
[illegible]tal	350

Kitchen.—Off the mess-room and is well furnished with cooking apparatus and utensils. Is clean and in good order.

Mess-room.—Well furnished with tables and utensils and in good order.

Diet.—Nearly as possible U. S. army hospital diet, and well prepared.

Office and dispensary.—In very good order. Books very well kept; in this respect surpassing any of the hospitals coming under my inspection, excepting possibly that at Camp Douglas. Dispensary well furnished and in excellent order. Under charge of a U. S. hospital steward and competent clerks.

Store-rooms.—Medical, linen, and commissary. All in very good order.

Bath-room.—None yet provided; will occupy a portion of the laundry when erected. All necessary apparatus on hand.

Sinks.—Excavations, two in number, well screened, whitewashed, and disinfected. Portable sink receptacles should be used, as recommended for prison.

Dead-house.—Commodious, well appointed, and in good order. (Built by prisoners from refuse lumber.)

Knapsack room.—Built as above; separate from wards and in good order.

Summary of sick report for month ending February 29, 1864.

Remaining last report	255	
Taken sick	320	
Aggregate		575
Sent to variola hospital	4	
Returned to quarters	174	
Died	68	
		246
Remaining		329
Average daily sick:		
In hospital		381
In quarters		188
Mean strength of prisoners		3,149

Mortality.—Percentage of deaths to mean strength, .0216; percentage of deaths to aggregate sick, .1183.

Summary of sick report for month ending March 31, 1864.

Remaining last report	329	
Taken sick	196	
Aggregate		525
Returned to quarters	211	
Died	47	
		258
Remaining		267
Average daily sick:		
In hospital		341
In quarters		67
Mean strength of prisoners		2,579

Mortality.—Percentage of deaths to mean strength, .0183; percentage of deaths to aggregate sick, .0896. Present number of sick in hospital,

222. No smallpox. Deaths, April 1 to 28, 18. Prevalent diseases, pneumonia, scurvy, erysipelas, intermittent fever. Vaccination strictly enforced.

Abstract of hospital funds, February, 1864.

Balance due last month		$973.58
11,306 rations due, at 21 cents		2,374.26
		3,347.84
Issues	$2,059.18	
Purchases	531.30	
		2,590.48
Balance due		757.36

Purchases judiciously made. Articles of diet and kitchen utensils.

Abstract of hospital fund, March, 1864.

Balance due last month		$757.36
11,562 rations due, at 21 cents		2,428.02
		3,185.38
Issues	$1,921.39	
Purchases	487.31	
		2,408.70
Balance due		776.68

Purchases judiciously made, per articles of diet, kitchen and table utensils.

Present number of prisoners, 2,606.

Prison fund, March 31, $7,798.67.

GARRISON, GROUNDS, AND QUARTERS.

All in excellent order and police, far surpassing in this respect any others coming under my inspection.

Hospital.—In very good order, but occupying a building entirely unfit for the purpose. A new hospital is being erected, consisting of two wards, each twenty-two by sixty-two by twelve feet, and each to accommodate twenty-five beds. The hospital is under the charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon ———, and reflects credit upon his management.

Commanding officer—Col. A. A. Stevens, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

Commanding officers.	Troops.	Strength present.		Sick.		Present for duty.	
		Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
Col. A. A. Stevens	5th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.	17	729	2	90	12	544
Col. C. F. Johnson	18th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.	9	434	.....	62	9	309
First Lieut. C. P. McTaggart.	99th Company, First Battalion	1	69	.....	11	.....	49
Capt. A. H. Nickerson	51st Company, First Battalion	1	75	.....	17	1	50
Total		28	1,307	2	180	22	952

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. CLARK,

Surgeon and Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners of War.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., April 29, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report in accordance with instructions from your office dated April 20, 1864, requiring the provost-marshal of prisoners to furnish a "weekly report of the condition of the police of the barracks, hospitals, outhouses, and grounds of the prison," that the avenues of the prison have been for the past three weeks and are still undergoing a thorough course of grading, and with the recently adopted system of surface drainage (which will be completed in about ten days) promise to soon become hard, dry, and easily kept free from filth.

The inside of prison barracks has recently been thoroughly whitewashed, rendering them clean, light, and measurably free from smell.

Water is plentifully supplied by the present temporary arrangement, which will answer very well for the number of prisoners now on hand, but would prove inadequate for a larger number.

The system of privies recently adopted is a complete success so far as cleanliness is concerned, although an immense amount of labor is necessary to keep them in such a condition. The hospitals are frequently and thoroughly scrubbed and whitewashed, and their grounds policed daily by details from the prison.

I have the honor to report the general condition of the prison as good and continually improving, under the rigid system of policing now in progress, from 400 to 500 men being employed daily in perfecting the work.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS, *May 1, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the remark that in a personal inspection of the prison which I make nearly every day that the within report is correct.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXIII. Capt. Walter Bowie, Company G, Fortieth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Americus, Ga., and make a thorough and minute inspection of the Federal prisoners in that vicinity, and will report to this office upon their management and condition.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Comdg. Department of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War instructs me to inform you that copies of the papers forwarded by you to the Department on the 4th instant in relation to the case of William S. Dooley, a loyal citizen of Winchester, Va., now held by the rebels in ignominious confinement at Richmond, Va., have been referred to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, for such favorable action as he may be enabled to take in Mr. Dooley's behalf.

The Secretary of War also directs that you will cause the re-arrest of one of the hostages in the case, or the arrest of some prominent and influential rebel citizen of Winchester or vicinity, to be held in suitable circumstances of confinement until the safe return of Mr. Dooley to our lines, or until further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 30, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Will you please inform me on what grounds Edward P. Davis, of Loudoun County, Va., is now held as prisoner at Salisbury, N. C.? He was taken prisoner November 6, 1862.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 30, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will furnish me with a report of the case of Thomas Pettitt, a citizen of Jackson County, Ala., who was forcibly taken from his house on the 24th of August, 1863, by a body of the Seventh Alabama Cavalry, and is now confined in Richmond in irons.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 30, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the case of Samuel McLanahan, a citizen of Clear Spring, Washington County, Md., who was taken prisoner while on a visit to his friends, near Winchester, Va., and has since been held as such by your authorities. I have to request

that you will cause him to be immediately released, as this Government does not hold any Confederate prisoners under similar circumstances.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 30, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the following-named citizens, prisoners, who are in confinement at Salisbury, N. C., viz:

1. Daniel Gerhart, a citizen of Miami County, Ohio, sixty years of age, who went to Winchester, Va., to see his son in the Union Army, then sick. He was there made prisoner, and has since been held as such by your authorities.

2. Frank B. Doran, made prisoner while attending to his brother, who was dangerously sick at Oxford, Miss.

I have to request that you will immediately cause these men to be released, as we do not hold any Confederate prisoners captured under similar circumstances.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

FORT MONROE, VA., *May 1, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Flag-of-truce boat is in with 400 sick prisoners. The necessity of haste renders it imperative that these prisoners should be landed at the hospital at Annapolis. Have accordingly so ordered Major Mulford. I trust the order will be approved.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, May 1, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Your action in sending prisoners to Annapolis is approved, and orders given to Colonel Hoffman to have arrangements ready for receiving them.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *Alexandria, La., May 1, 1864.*

Prisoners of war to the number of 532 privates, or their equivalent, captured in the Teche campaign during the months of October, November, and December, 1863, and delivered on parole by Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, at stage station, midway between New Iberia and Vermilionville, La., December 25, 1863, and who are now at Camp Parole, New Orleans, are hereby declared duly exchanged, and will at once

join their respective regiments and companies, an equivalent number of Confederate prisoners having been delivered at Blair's Landing, Red River, April 20, 1864.

This exchange takes place under the cartel dated January 4, 1864, made on the part of Maj. Gen. R. Taylor by Maj. William M. Levy, commissioner for exchange, and on the part of Major-General Banks by Col. C. C. Dwight, which provides for the exchange of officers and men, and delivery on parole of excess on either side to await exchange, of those captured up to its date.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Andersonville, Ga., May 1, 1864.

Capt. R. B. Winder, post quartermaster, Andersonville, Ga., is hereby ordered to proceed to Richmond, Va., on business connected with this post.

By command A. W. Persons, colonel, commanding post:

R. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Acting Adjutant.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *May 2, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: I request to be informed what changes have been made with respect to the reception and delivery of prisoners since the statement of the 16th ultimo,* which is herewith inclosed, with a request that it may be returned as it is, the changes, if any, to be noted separately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: I have to-day received official notice of the acceptance of my resignation by the President of the United States. I therefore retire from the service, turning over this command to Col. B. J. Sweet, of the Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. ORME,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
May 2, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Commissioner of Exchange:*

SIR: I am informed by the father of Capt. S. T. Harvey that his son is still in irons. I trust and believe that this is a misrepresentation from misinformation. Since the conference I had with you on the subject the understanding was that no Federal officer is now in irons in

* See p. 55.

the Confederacy. Harvey is at Columbia, S. C. The best way of convincing our people that your authorities are misrepresented in this matter will be to send him forward for exchange, as I will give an officer of equal rank for him, whom you may select. Your special attention to this is requested, and it will confer a personal obligation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

MAY 2, 1864.

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:*

* * * * * * *

On the subject of the exchange of prisoners I greatly regret to be unable to give you satisfactory information. The Government of the United States, while persisting in failure to execute the terms of the cartel, make occasional deliveries of prisoners and then suspend action without apparent cause. I confess my inability to comprehend their policy or purpose. The prisoners held by us, in spite of humane care, are perishing from the inevitable effects of imprisonment and home-sickness produced by the hopelessness of release from confinement. The spectacle of their suffering augments our longing desire to relieve from similar trials our own brave men, who have spent so many weary months in a cruel and useless imprisonment, endured with heroic constancy. The delivery, after a suspension of some weeks, has just been resumed by the enemy; but as they give no assurance of intent to carry out the cartel, an interruption of the exchange may recur at any moment.

* * * * * * *

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May 2, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Prisoners captured south of Richmond will be sent direct to Andersonville, Sumter County, Ga.

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., May 2, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: On the 5th of December last I had the honor of submitting to you such correspondence between the Federal agents of exchange and myself as related to matters of general interest, accompanied by an explanation of the papers presented.†

There has been but little change in the aspect of affairs since that date. Late in December last I was notified that Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler

* For full text of this document, see Series IV. † See Vol. VI, this series, p. 654.

had been appointed agent of exchange. At the same time I received a communication from him informing me that he had forwarded to City Point a certain number of officers and men who would be delivered on the condition that an equal number was released by our authorities. I informed the United States Government that we would not establish with General Butler such relations as properly pertained to an agent of exchange. In answer to the other communication relating to the mutual delivery of an equal number of officers and men, I wrote to Maj. John E. Mulford, assistant agent of exchange, in charge of truce-boat, as follows, viz:*

For more than a year after the adoption of the cartel we held an excess of prisoners. During the whole of that time we not only delivered them to the fullest capacity of the truce-boats, but frequently urged the Federal authorities to forward greater facilities for their removal. Just so soon, however, as the Federals acquired an excess they insisted that deliveries should be partial or special, officer for officer and man for man. From the beginning I protested against any such system, and vainly appealed to the provisions of the cartel, which required the delivery of all prisoners of war within ten days, when it was practicable. Rather, however, than send our officers and men back into a hated and cruel captivity, after they had been forwarded to City Point, equivalents were returned under protest. Many persons have supposed that these were special exchanges. In this they were mistaken. It was simply a surrender of equivalents.

It will be seen by my letter of December 27, 1863, to Major Mulford, what were the views of this Government. We only then demanded what we had constantly practiced when we held the excess. Acting under your instructions I continued to demand a general delivery, and when subsequently, in February of this year, it was unofficially announced that there was every reason to believe that the Federal authorities would consent, I was instructed by you again to inform them that we were prepared and would be pleased to resume the cartel, and that they had only to send forward the prisoners held by them and they would be promptly met by corresponding action on our part. Yet, in spite of our frank and honorable conduct the enemy has since persisted in offering these same partial exchanges unaccompanied with any official declaration of a purpose to make a general delivery. In order to prevent any possible imposition in these deliveries I took care to send in return a less number than were forwarded to me. So anxious was I, however, to secure the release of our people that I afterward lowered our just demands, and only insisted as an earnest of their purpose to comply with the cartel, that they should send all the captains or lieutenants in their possession, they being the most numerous, promising at the same time to deliver all of the same class in our custody. They have declined to do even that. Seeing it was their fixed purpose by special or partial exchanges to secure the release of all their officers, while 1,000 of ours would remain in their hands, subject to any outrage which their cruelty might inflict upon them, at the last delivery, which occurred a few days ago, I refused to give officer for officer, and delivered only twenty-seven, while I received forty-seven. I had determined to refuse to receive these forty-seven officers if the condition of returning a like number should be imposed. Fortunately it was not. If it had been, I should have stated to our officers on board the Federal boat frankly and fully the course which had been pursued by the Government and appealed to their patriotism to

* See December 27, 1863, Vol. VI, this series, p. 769.

sustain it, even at the cost of continued imprisonment. I am sure that appeal would not have been made in vain. They would have carried to their fellow-prisoners not only the true story of the bad faith of the enemy, but the evidences of the anxious desire of their Government to secure the honorable release of all of them.

The enemy have all along vainly hoped that if we refused to give equivalents for our officers and men, and they were returned into captivity, disaffection would spread amongst them and many would take a hated oath.

Unless I receive contrary instructions, so far as officers are concerned, I shall in the future send in return only such a proportion as will be a true ratio between the numbers respectively held. It is not so important to maintain this position as to non-commissioned officers and men, as I am inclined to believe the Federals have no considerable excess.

The position of matters as to the arrest and detention of non-combatants is unchanged. In some sections of our country occupied by the enemy almost every man within the conscript age who is supposed to be friendly to our cause is either imprisoned or compelled to leave his home. In many instances they have extended similar treatment to persons not subject to our conscript laws. In other sections they have allowed some of known Southern sympathies to remain within what they call their lines, but if any arrest of obnoxious parties who owe allegiance to the Confederate States is made by our military authorities they seize and imprison such as hostages. I respectfully recommend either that no arrests for political offenses be made within that portion of our territory which is held by the enemy or that all persons of standing known to be hostile be arrested and held in retaliation. I believe any middle policy to be the worst. My own conviction is that the enemy can only be made to abandon the arrest of our non-combatants by a sweeping retaliation. Any system looking to the mere exchange of such persons is obnoxious to very many grave objections.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that I am very far from being sanguine or even hopeful of a general delivery or exchange. Independent of the obstacle which seems to have been purposely thrown in the way by the appointment and retention of General Butler as agent of exchange there are other difficulties, some of which threaten to be insurmountable. The chief of these is the inadmissible claim of the enemy that recaptured slaves shall be treated as prisoners of war. I am very confident that if they do not insist upon this being made a distinct agreement between the two Governments, they will at least retain our soldiers as hostages for all negroes who are known to be captured. While the latter position would not necessarily prevent the delivery of all our prisoners, excepting such as were retained as hostages, it would in the course of time make such complication as would almost certainly terminate the cartel. As yet the Federals do not appear to have found any well-authenticated case of the retention of a negro prisoner. They have made several specific inquiries, but in each case there was no record of any such party, and I so responded. Having no especial desire to find any such case it is more than probable the same answer will be returned to every such inquiry.

So long as the Federals hold an excess of prisoners I do not expect to see any disposition on their part to resume the cartel. Whenever the excess is held by us they may make an offer to that effect, but it will be accompanied with a determination to hold hostages for any negro troops. After their turpitude in this matter it becomes a very grave question whether, under any circumstances, we will any longer

consent to be bound by an agreement heretofore kept in good faith by us, and by them shamelessly repudiated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

MACON, GA., *May 2, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Will arrange for prisoners, but shall have to keep them in camp until barracks can be prepared, which I have ordered to be done at once.

HOWELL COBB.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 190. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 3, 1864.*

In relation to prisoners of war and state prisoners.

1. Orders heretofore published place the supervision of prisoners of war and political or state prisoners in the hands of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, and it is hereby required that commanders of depots and other places at which prisoners may be assembled be directly accountable for them to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, from whom they will receive orders direct, and to whom they will report directly in all matters relating to prisoners.

2. When the Commissary-General of Prisoners has occasion to order the transfer of prisoners from one post to another, he will furnish a copy of the order to the general commanding the department in which they are held, that he may be apprized of the movement; and when the Commissary-General of Prisoners finds it necessary he is authorized to call on department commanders for such assistance in the execution of his duties as the case may demand.

3. If not otherwise provided, guards for depots and prison stations will be detailed by the department commander on the application of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, and they will not be relieved or changed without informing him of the fact; but all returns and reports of these guards will be made to department commanders, to whom they are responsible for discipline, as in the case of other troops.

4. The principal depots for prisoners are at Point Lookout, Md.; Fort Delaware; Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay; Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio; Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, Ind; Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill.; and at Rock Island, Ill. Generals who order temporary depots will appoint suitable officers to take charge, which will be immediately reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners; and the officers so appointed will be directed to make all returns and reports required from the permanent depots. Prisoners will be forwarded from the temporary depots to the permanent ones with as little delay as practicable.

5. Commanders of departments and of armies in the field, in all cases, when having prisoners in possession, will require full rolls, giving rank, regiment and company, and time and place of capture, to be forwarded without delay to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, with a letter of transmittal, showing what disposition is made of the prisoners, and giving any other information that may be useful. All rolls should be signed by the officer who is in charge of the prisoners at the time they are prepared.

6. Sick and wounded prisoners of war will be collected at such hospitals as may be designated under the instructions of the Surgeon-General for their exclusive use, as far as practicable; and a suitable guard will be detailed by the department commanders or the general in immediate command, which guard will be responsible for the security of the prisoners. The commander of the guard will make all the returns and reports required of depot commanders.

Convalescent prisoners will be sent to the permanent depots as often as may be convenient.

7. The attention of commanders is called to the regulations in relation to prisoners of war contained in Appendix B, of the Revised Army Regulations of 1863, p. 523, as follows:

117. Officers and soldiers of the United States who are or may become prisoners of war shall, during their imprisonment, be entitled to and receive the same pay as if they were doing active duty.

118. The rations of prisoners held in the rebel States shall be commuted for and during the period of their imprisonment, the commutation to be rated at cost price. To entitle a soldier to this commutation he must furnish to the Commissary-General of Prisoners such evidence of the fact of capture and time of detention as he may consider necessary, to be laid before the Secretary of War; and, if approved, a certificate will be issued by the Commissary-General of Prisoners, on which payment will be made by the Subsistence Department.

119. A general commanding in the field or a department will make arrangements for the safe-keeping and reasonable comfort of his prisoners. For this purpose he will place them under a guard already on duty or detach a guard for the special service. The general will give no order exchanging prisoners or releasing them, except under instructions from the Secretary of War.

120. In emergencies admitting of no delay the general will act upon his own authority, and give any order in relation to his prisoners the public interest might require, promptly reporting his proceedings to the War Department through the Adjutant-General.

121. In time of war a Commissary-General of Prisoners will be announced, whose general duties will be those of an inspector, and all communications relating to prisoners will pass through him. Depots for prisoners will be designated by the Secretary of War, to which suitable and permanent guards will be assigned, the whole to be under the orders of the Commissary-General of Prisoners. He will establish regulations for issuing clothing to prisoners, and will direct the manner in which all funds arising from the savings of rations at prison hospitals or stations shall be accounted for and disbursed by the proper disbursing officer, in providing such articles as he may deem absolutely necessary for the welfare of the prisoners. He is authorized to grant paroles to prisoners, on the recommendation of the medical officer attending the prison, in cases of extreme illness, but under no other circumstances.

122. The Commissary-General of Prisoners has authority to call for such reports from officers in command of guards over prisoners as may be necessary for the proper discharge of his own duties, and he will be prepared to furnish such information in relation to prisoners as may be called for by the Adjutant-General.

123. A full record of all prisoners will be kept in the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, in suitable books, giving the name, rank, regiment, and company of each military prisoner, the residence, county, and State of each civil prisoner, with the charges against him, and the time and place of capture or arrest. Any special information of importance will be added from time to time in the column of remarks. When disposed of by exchange or otherwise, the fact and the authority for it, with the time, should be noted on the record.

124. The Commissary-General of Prisoners is empowered to visit places at which prisoners may be held, and will recommend to the general whose guards are responsible for them whatever modification in their treatment may seem to him proper or necessary, and report the same to the War Department.

125. The Commissary-General of Prisoners has charge of the U. S. officers and men on parole, and correspondence relating to them. All details concerning them will pass through him.

126. Generals commanding departments, or in the field, may, at their discretion, send their prisoners to the general depots, furnishing a proper roll with them, showing the rank, regiment, and company, and when and where captured; after which their charge of them will cease. Immediately on the arrival of prisoners at a depot, the commanding officer will forward to the Commissary-General of Prisoners a copy of the roll received with them, noting such changes as may have been made by escape or otherwise.

127. The principle being recognized that medical officers and chaplains should not be held as prisoners of war, all medical officers and chaplains so held by the United States will be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

128. Whenever prisoners of war are released on parole and sent through the lines, the officers who release them will immediately send rolls to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, containing an exact list of the prisoners' names, rank, regiment, and company, date and place of capture, and date and place of parole. These rolls are indispensable in effecting exchanges of prisoners.

129. Blanks for monthly returns and for rolls of Federal and other prisoners of war will be furnished from the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, on their being called for by commanders who require them.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, *May 3, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Ould, the rebel commissioner of exchange, has declared without consultation all rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 20th of April exchanged. This he justifies under the fifth article of the cartel, General Orders, No. 142, series of 1862. These men will be sent into the field against us, and he claims he has the right so to do. I see no other way, and so far as my judgment goes I can see no harm in making a similar declaration upon our part, which will permit our officers and soldiers to take the field in opposition. It is now settled, under General Grant's order, that the exchange cannot go on. The rebels will make their theory of the colored soldiers a *sine qua non*, and upon this point the cartel is entirely annulled. Please have the declaration made.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP CHASE, *Columbus, Ohio, May 3, 1864.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General U. S. Army:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio:

Commanding officer—Col. William P. Richardson, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, an officer of intelligence, but not very active or diligent in the discharge of his duties. The camp is not carefully policed, the sinks are neglected, and the general appearance of the men, on duty and off, indicates a want of proper military instruction. The clothing, food, health, shelter and security of the prisoners satisfactory. The grounds and barracks inside the prison inclosure are not policed with sufficient care, and the sinks are allowed to become offensive. Discipline moderate. Hospital and treatment of the sick satisfactory; five cases of smallpox, but disappearing. Sutler, appointed by the Secretary of War, sells, in addition to articles authorized by law, pies, cakes, candies, soda water, &c. Money sent to prisoners and on hand, amounting to $2,926.95, properly accounted for, with the exception of $98. I found four notes, signed by officers of the garrison, in possession of the treasurer, Lieut. Col. E. L. Webber, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, amounting in the aggregate to $98, which he represented to me as having been given for money loaned from the money sent to prisoners by the former treasurer, Lieut. Col. A. H. Poten, Veteran Reserve Corps. I think it has been the custom with the officer having this money in trust

to loan it to officers of the garrison who were short. Post fund collected, expended, and distributed as authorized by the regulations.

Commissary of subsistence and treasurer of prison fund—Capt. G. D. Harrington, U. S. Volunteers.

Prison fund March 31, 1864, $13,169.66; U. S. paroled prisoners' fund same date, $2,563.25; subsistence fund due United States May 3, 1864, $42,986.27; organization fund due United States May 3, 1864, $23,291.97; total amount of cash May 3, 1864, $82,011.15; counted and found correct. The prison fund for April not transferred, and purchases for same month on account of prison fund not paid. Business carefully and correctly transacted. Purchases of stores made at reasonable rates, of good quality, and not in excess of the wants of the post. No pecuniary transactions discovered between officers and sutler or persons furnishing supplies for prisoners.

The garrison, consisting of seven companies of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteers and four companies of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is efficient.

There is a desire to move the camp. In consideration of the expenses already incurred by the Government at the present camp, I do not believe it expedient to change the location. An active, working officer in command, with permission to use prison labor, would soon remedy most of the evils complained of. The garrison can be reduced sufficiently to relieve the four companies of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, numbering 240 men present.

Number of prisoners May 3, 1863, 1,165.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MARSH,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 7, 1864.*

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Colonel Richardson has been directed to take immediate measures to cause a thorough and complete cleansing of the prison and barracks under his charge; also to relieve Colonel Webber, Eighty-eighth Ohio, from duty as treasurer of money sent to prisoners, and to have the funds turned over to Capt. G. D. Harrington, commissary of subsistence and treasurer of prison fund.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,

Colonel and Inspector-General.

[MAY 3, 1864.—For report of the Confederate prisoners of war and deserters in the Department of the Cumberland during April, 1864, see Series I, Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 22.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 3, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a letter from Brigadier-General Dow,* late a prisoner at Libby, with reference to the statement therein

* Not found.

contained, with the indorsement, and to assure you that unless I have assurances, under the hand of the party therein named, that the treatment set forth is either misrepresented or has ceased on the part of those you represent I shall immediately subject to as nearly similar treatment as possible a like number of Confederate officers of equal rank, provided always I can find a place of confinement which shall come up to the description of General Dow. The attention of Mr. Commissioner Ould is further respectfully called to the case of the Kentucky officer mentioned in General Dow's letter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAHABA, [*May*] *3, 1864.*

Capt. DOUGLAS WEST:

All Federal prisoners, except the sick, have been sent to Andersonville, Ga., including all Fort Pillow prisoners sent here.

HENRY C. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, May 4, 1864.*

Hon. B. F. WADE,
Chairman of Joint Committee on Conduct of the War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a report made to this Department by Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, in regard to the condition of Union soldiers who have, until within a few days, been prisoners of war at Richmond, and would respectfully request that your committee immediately proceed to Annapolis to take testimony there and examine with their own eyes the condition of those who have been returned from rebel captivity. The enormity of the crime committed by the rebels toward our prisoners for the last several months is not known or realized by our people, and cannot but fill with horror the civilized world when the facts are fully revealed. There appears to have been a deliberate system of savage and barbarous treatment and starvation, the result of which will be that few, if any, of the prisoners that have been in their hands during the past winter will ever again be in a condition to render any service or even to enjoy life.*

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to your instructions of the 2d instant, I proceeded yesterday morning to Annapolis, with a view to see that the paroled prisoners about to arrive there from Richmond were properly received and cared for.

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* For report of the Joint Select Committee on the Conduct of the War, relating to this subject, see Report No. 67, House of Representatives, Thirty-eighth Congress, first session.

The flag-of-truce boat New York, under the charge of Major Mulford, with 32 officers, 363 enlisted men, and 1 citizen on board, reached the wharf at the Naval School hospital about 10 o'clock. On going on board I found the officers generally in good health and much cheered by their happy release from the rebel prisons and by the prospect of again being with their friends.

The enlisted men who had endured so many privations at Belle Isle and other places were, with few exceptions, in a very sad plight, mentally and physically, having for months been exposed to all the changes of the weather with no other protection than a very insufficient supply of worthless tents, and with an allowance of food scarcely sufficient to prevent starvation, even if of wholesome quality, but as it was made of coarsely ground corn, including the husks, and probably at times the cobs, if it did not kill by starvation it was sure to do it by the disease it created. Some of these poor fellows were wasted to mere skeletons and had scarcely life enough remaining to appreciate that they were now in the hands of their friends, and among them all there were few who had not become too much broken down and dispirited by their many privations to be able to realize the happy prospect of relief from their sufferings which was before them. With rare exceptions, every face was sad with care and hunger; there was no brightening of the countenance or lighting up of the eye to indicate a thought of anything beyond a painful sense of prostration of mind and body. Many faces showed that there was scarcely a ray of intelligence left.

Every preparation had been made for their reception in anticipation of the arrival of the steamer, and immediately upon her being made fast to the wharf the paroled men were landed and taken immediately to the hospital, where, after receiving a warm bath, they were furnished with a suitable supply of new clothing and received all those other attentions which their sad condition demanded. Of the whole number there are perhaps 50 to 100 who in a week or ten days will be in a convalescent state, but the others will very slowly regain their lost health.

That our soldiers when in the hands of the rebels are starved to death cannot be denied. Every return of the flag-of-truce boat from City Point brings too many living and dying witnesses to admit of a doubt of this terrible fact. I am informed that the authorities at Richmond admit the fact, but excuse it on the plea that they give the prisoners the same ration they give their own men. But can this be so? Can an army keep the field and be active and efficient on the same fare that kills prisoners of war at a frightful percentage? I think not; no man can believe it, and while a practice so shocking to humanity is persisted in by the rebel authorities I would very respectfully urge that retaliatory measures be at once instituted by subjecting the officers we now hold as prisoners of war to a similar treatment.

I took advantage of the opportunity which this visit to Annapolis gave me to make a hasty inspection of Camp Parole, and I am happy to report that I found it in every branch in a most commendable condition. The men all seemed to be cheerful and in fine health, and the police inside and out was excellent. Colonel Root, the commanding officer, deserves much credit for the very satisfactory condition to which he has brought his command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 4, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER, *Fortress Monroe:*

The Commissary-General of Prisoners is preparing a declaration of exchange, which will be made at once.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., May 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: With this I have the honor to forward (as directed by the major general commanding) a list of guerrillas* forwarded for confinement in the Old Capitol Prison during the last three months. They are all of them men of bad character and ought not to be exchanged, but confined in some prison remote from Virginia, where they will not be likely to escape. They are generally rebels, cut-throats, and thieves, and only await a release to return to their old avocation. Shepard, who was captured after great difficulty by Lieutenant Jackson in November last, has, I understand, escaped from the Old Capitol and is now with the guerrillas.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, your obedient servant,
H. H. WELLS,
Lieut. Col. and Pro. Mar. Gen. Defenses South of the Potomac.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
May 4, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with the request that these men be not exchanged, but kept closely confined during the war. They are men who have been selected for the particular duty upon which they were engaged by reason of their peculiar qualifications for it and their knowledge of the country. One of them would give more trouble to us than half a dozen ordinary soldiers.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 6, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, and attention invited to indorsement of General Augur.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 4, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Will you please inform me as to the whereabouts and present condition of Leonard Albert Reese, Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Indiana Volunteers; Eabud Simonds, Company D, Seventeenth

* Omitted.

Massachusetts Volunteers, captured near New Berne, N. C., February 1, 1864; Samuel Slavens, Company E, Thirty-third Ohio Regiment; Samuel Shaw, Company I, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers; R. W. Hurlburt, Arthur Taylor Kennedy, First Maryland Regiment; H. W. Squires, Company E, One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers; Henry Clay Tucker, John P. Webb, Company C, One hundredth Ohio Volunteers; Newton Gilbert, Company K, One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers; John L. Nelson, Company D, First Kentucky Cavalry; Charles H. Boswell, Company C, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; Frank Olive, Company B, First Ohio Regiment; Preston A. Champney, U. S. Signal Corps; John Whipple, jr., Company C, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers; Capt. Robert Pollock, Company D, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; G. W. Johnson, Company H, Twenty-first Michigan Infantry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, May 5, 1864.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: Upon the question propounded to my consideration by you I have the honor to submit the following opinion:

First. That of the rebel officers now held as prisoners by the United States there should be selected by lot a number equal to the number of persons ascertained to have been massacred at Fort Pillow, who shall immediately be placed in close confinement as hostages to await such further action as may be determined.

Second. That Generals Forrest and Chalmers and all officers and men known, or who may hereafter be ascertained, to have been concerned in the massacre at Fort Pillow be excluded by the President's special order from the benefit of his amnesty, and also that they, by his order, be exempted from all privilege of exchange or other rights as prisoners of war, and shall, if they fall into our hands, be subjected to trial and such punishment as may be awarded for their barbarous and inhuman violation of the laws of war toward the officers and soldiers of the United States at Fort Pillow.

Third. That the rebel authorities at Richmond be notified that the prisoners so selected are held as hostages for the delivery up of Generals Forrest and Chalmers and those concerned in the massacre at Fort Pillow, or to answer in their stead, and in case of their non-delivery within a reasonable time, to be specified in the notice, such measures will be taken in reference to the hostages, by way of retributary justice for the massacre of Fort Pillow, as are justified by the laws of civilized warfare.

Fourth. That after the lapse of a reasonable time for the delivery up of Chalmers, Forrest, and those concerned in the massacre the President proceed to take against the hostages above selected such measures as may, under the state of things then existing, be essential for the protection of Union soldiers from such savage barbarities as were practiced at Fort Pillow and to compel the rebels to observe the laws of civilized warfare.

Fifth. That the practice of releasing without exchange of equivalent rebel prisoners taken in battle be discontinued, and no such immunity be extended to rebels while our prisoners are undergoing ferocious barbarity or the more horrible death of starvation.

Sixth. That precisely the same rations and treatment be from henceforth practiced in reference to the whole number of rebel officers remaining in our hands that are practiced against either soldiers or officers in our service held by the rebels.

My reasons for selecting the officers instead of privates for retaliatory punishment are, first, because the rebels have selected white officers of colored regiments and excluded them from the benefit of the laws of war for no other reason than that they command special troops, and that having thus discriminated against the officers of the U. S. service, their officers should be held responsible for the discrimination; and, second, because it is known that a large portion of the privates in the rebel army are forced there by conscription, and are held in arms by terror and rigorous punishment from their own officers. The whole weight of retaliatory measures, therefore, should, in my opinion, be made to fall upon the officers of the rebel army, more especially as they alone are the class whose feelings are at all regarded in the rebel States or who can have any interest or influence in bringing about more humane conduct on the part of the rebel authorities.

A serious objection against the release of prisoners of war who apply to be enlarged is that they belong to influential families, who, through representatives in Congress and other influential persons, are enabled to make interest with the Government. They are the class who, instead of receiving indulgences, ought, in my opinion, to be made to bear the heaviest burden of the war brought upon them by their own crimes.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Pursuant to your request of the 2d instant I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement of Federal and rebel prisoners of war received and delivered at City Point since the 16th ultimo, the date of my former statement. The number of Federal prisoners received, reduced to privates, is 1,208, and the number of rebel prisoners delivered is 759, giving a balance in their favor of 449.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1864.

Statement of Federal prisoners received on parole at City Point, Va., since April 16, 1864.

When received at City Point.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Reduced to privates.
April 17, 1864	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	73	494	652
May 1, 1864	1	1	2	7	15	50	313	556
Total	1	1	2	9	15	123	807	1,208

Statement of rebel prisoners delivered at City Point, Va., on parole since April 16, 1864.

When delivered at City Point.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Reduced to privates.
April 27, 1864, from Hammond Hospital.	2	1	1	6	15	5	44	198
April 27, 1864, from Point Lookout.	.....	1	.....	10	10	16	208	350
May 3, 1864, from Hammond Hospital.	1	1	2	13	23	.....	.....	211
Total	3	3	3	29	48	21	252	759

WASHINGTON, *May 5, 1864—9.10 p. m.*

Major-General WALLACE:

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will visit Annapolis to-morrow morning by the early train to take testimony in relation to the condition and treatment of our prisoners at Richmond. If not otherwise engaged I would be glad to have you meet them at the Junction and accompany them to Annapolis and render such assistance in this duty as may be in your power.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: By order of the Secretary of War I have directed the commanding officer at Camp Chase to forward to you Holland (or Harris H.) Taylor, a citizen prisoner, to be exchanged for Presley Janney, a citizen of Hampshire County, W. Va., now in confinement at Danville, Va.

It is stated that the exchange can be effected by Taylor if allowed to go within the Confederate lines for the purpose, and the Secretary of War authorizes you to grant him the necessary parole upon being informed that the proposition will be accepted by the rebel authorities.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of yesterday I have the honor to inform you that on the 20th of April, 1864, the date of Mr. Ould's declaration of exchanges, there were counted as privates 19,814 rebel troops on parole, whose exchange he announced. On the 16th of April there were on parole, of Federal troops, 8,223, and since that time up to this date we have received 1,208, making in all of Federal troops on parole, 9,431. By declaring these exchanged the rebels will be indebted to us 10,383 men, which added to their former indebtedness gives a total of 33,596 men who have been declared exchanged by the rebel authorities for whom the Federal Government has received no equivalents.

Two hundred and ninety-seven Union citizens have been received at City Point since the 6th of May, 1863, who are now on parole, and I respectfully suggest that they also be declared exchanged.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

JARVIS U. S. ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Baltimore, Md., May 5, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Surg. J. Simpson, U. S. Army, medical director of this department, has just informed me of your desire to obtain the statements of prisoners of war concerning their treatment, &c. I inclose herewith the only statement I have in my possession. It appears to me reliable, and was carefully prepared at my request for professional use. The young man is absent on furlough, therefore I am unable to procure even his signature to it, but it may be of service, as it is in his own handwriting.

Some ten days since I compiled a paper from the verbal reports of these prisoners, their condition when received, their diseases and prospects as to future health, and some other collateral information, which I then forwarded to one of our leading medical journals, which devotes itself mostly to army medical news and scientific articles. My remarks are general and intended mostly for the profession. I sent with my paper a copy (revised) of this statement, for the reason the steward was connected with the medical department of the Army. I fear and regret it is too late to recall the article for your use, but if you desire I will send the journal in which it appears when I receive the same.

There are many facts connected with these men which are highly interesting to our surgeons, therefore I noted them down.

I am. sir. very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DE WITT C. PETERS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Secretary of War as further evidence of the inhuman treatment received by Federal troops when in the hands of rebels.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 11, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, *May 13, 1864.*

This furnishes additional evidence, but on points now well understood and published in a report from the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

No immediate use can be made of it, but the paper should be carefully preserved. It may become of considerable importance.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

SUFFERINGS AND PRIVATIONS OF FEDERAL PRISONERS WHILE IN RICHMOND, VA.

Immediately on being captured, in the majority of cases, they are deprived of everything they have, viz, overcoats, blankets, boots or shoes (if in good condition), money, watches, &c., and then they have to perform a long and exhausting march without anything to eat, and subjected to every kind of insult and indignity. On their arrival in Richmond, Va., they are either sent to Belle Isle or to some one of the tobacco warehouses that are used as prisons, where they arrive in an exhausted condition, having had no food, probably, for forty-eight hours.

Here they undergo a very strict examination, being stripped to the skin in order that all the money they have may be found and secured. The condition of those in the warehouses was much more comfortable than those poor fellows who were sent to Belle Isle, from the fact that they were not exposed to the cold and damp night air or to the biting cold wind of the island, which, being situated in the James River, is very much exposed.

The rations at first received were made up as follows, viz: Corn bread, one-quarter of a loaf (weighing about four ounces), sweet potatoes (nearly rotten), a quarter of a pound, with about two ounces of meat, and at this time four hard-tack, daily. Soon after the hard-tack was expended, when they increased the corn bread to half a loaf, but from this time out meat was seldom given us, and then only in a very small quantity. The potatoes also were discontinued. The above was not sufficient for any one in health, and consequently there was a large amount of sickness. The amount of filth and vermin cannot be described, and, as the men had no opportunity to wash their clothing, it was constantly accumulating.

The winter was a very severe one for Richmond, and those on Belle Isle suffered horribly, for there was no shelter but a few old and worn-out tents of the Sibley pattern, and these were crowded to their utmost capacity, and yet half of the men were without any shelter at all. When you consider that the men were almost naked you can imagine what they must have suffered, exposed to as severe weather as I ever experienced so far north as Albany, N. Y., during the winter. Many of them froze to death, and, instead of a burial, the hogs disposed of their remains. There were hundreds of cases of frostbitten feet and legs, which, in a great many instances, had to be amputated in order to save their lives.

I was unable to sleep in the prison about half of the time because it was very cold, and I had to walk the floor all night long in order to

keep warm. The men were visited in quarters occasionally by a surgeon whose duty it was to remove very severe cases to the hospital and attend to the ailments of the sick. He was a brute and treated the men brutally; his only object was to get all the money he possibly could and to do for the sick only what he was obliged to do. The men were never sent to the hospital until they were very sick, and in most instances not until they were in a dying condition. There were many instances of men dying while being transported to the hospital, and they were never helped in or out of an ambulance unless their comrades done it for them. When admitted into the hospital they were obliged to stand or lay around on the floor until their names were taken, when they found their way into the different wards the best they could. The sheets, bedding, &c., were always in a filthy condition and full of vermin, and never changed unless an inspection was about to take place. The washing was very poorly done and when brought into the linen room were still full of vermin.

The surgeons were supposed to go through their wards once a day, but many of them failed to do so, and when they did attend their principal object seemed to be how soon they could manage to get through their wards, and consequently they neglected the men very much. Others intending to do for the men as well as they knew how were unfortunately little better than empirics. Others were very kind to the men and did all in their power, but the material to prescribe from was so limited they were unable to accomplish much good.

The last surgeon in charge of the hospital was a very kind man and did all in his power to promote the health and comfort of the sick. By his good management there was a sufficiency of whisky reserved for the sick (it not being drank up by outsiders so much), and in the worst cases he managed to obtain a few eggs and a sufficiency of fresh meat, which was of considerable service.

The sick received two meals a day, consisting of four ounces of corn bread and half a pint of unpalatable soup each time; meat was occasionally issued, both fresh and salt. Before they commenced sending the men to Georgia the hospital was filled to its utmost capacity, which was about 1,500 cases. The principal diseases were typhoid fever, typhoid pneumonia, chronic diarrhea, and dysentery, but the two last mentioned was the cause of death in the majority of cases, it seeming utterly impossible to check it even by such remedies as pil. cupri et opii (one-half grain each), pil. argent. nit. et opii (one-fourth grain each), or by the use of pil. plumb. acet. comp., or any of the powerful astringents, without a rich, generous diet and stimulants, which they were unable to furnish, excepting the stimulants and that only in small quantity.

From January 1 to March 1, 1864, there were 2,700 cases admitted into hospital, and out of this number 1,396 died. During the fall of 1863, there was an average of 50 deaths daily, with an average of 1,500 in the hospital. During March, 1864, there was an average of 883, and the deaths for this month were 583.

The Federal stewards did the dispensing for the hospital, but as the material to do with was very limited, they labored under many disadvantages, and it put their skill as apothecaries to the hardest test possible, in order to use the material to the best advantage and furnish as many preparations as possible.

The following articles the Confederacy was unable to furnish, viz: Ol. morrhuæ, ol. olivæ, or any of the essential oils excepting ol. terebinth., fluid extract morphia [?], extract jalap, magnesia, acid citric [?],

acid nitric, rad. scillæ, sanguinaria, colchicum, spts. æth. sulph. comp., quiniæ sulph., cinchonæ sulph., and others I cannot call to mind.

Such articles as pulv. opii, ipecac, jalap, potass. iodid., potass. nitras, hydryg. sub. mur, antim. et pot. tart., magnes. sulph., potass. bitart, argenti nitras, spts. æth., nitros., iodine, acid tannic, acacia, and a few others, were furnished only in small quantity, which was not sufficient for the wants of the hospital, so that very often we were without them for weeks. Since the blockade has become so effectual, many articles which they furnished us with formerly are not now to be had at any price.

We put up an average of 500 prescriptions daily, which were mostly of one character and varying very little. We also made up daily from 1,500 to 2,000 astringent pills.

The medicines sent us by the U. S. Sanitary Commission were received and have been used for the Federal sick. The quinia sent was used at the rate of three ounces a day, but as we received but forty ounces, it was soon expended.

The clothing sent to us was issued, but when the men were sent to Georgia I heard their blankets and overcoats were taken from them.

The Confederate medical purveyor has issued a circular stating that he would be unable to furnish any but indigenous articles, and directing that their requisitions be made accordingly.

The above statement was made to me by Hospital Steward Thomas James, U. S. Army, captured at Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, Va., November 2, 1863. He is absent on furlough, and therefore cannot sign or swear to the statement, which is in his own handwriting.

DE WITT C. PETERS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA RESERVES,
Macon, Ga., May 5, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: Under your order to inform myself of the condition of the prison at Andersonville with a view of furnishing from the reserve corps the necessary guard for its protection and safety I made a visit there and have just returned, and now submit the result of my examination.

There are now in the prison about 12,000 prisoners, in an area of less than eighteen acres, with a stockade around it about fifteen feet high. I presume the character of the prison is well understood at Richmond and therefore give no description of it.

The danger of the prisoners escaping is not so great as I had supposed; with a guard of 1,200 men, four pieces of artillery, and a cavalry company all apprehension of escape would be quieted. I have arranged to send two regiments of infantry there within the next week, which with the detached companies of Colonel Persons' regiment will be an ample infantry force. Captain Gamble's battery is there, but I would recommend that it be returned to Florida and Captain Tiller's battery sent in its place. My reason mainly for this recommendation is that Captain Gamble's battery is very well supplied with horses and they are not needed at Andersonville, whereas Captain Tiller's horses have been so reduced that he is unable to move his battery in the field. The exchange of these batteries would be of decided advantage to the service. I recommend the cavalry company because its presence would

have a salutary effect in restraining the prisoners from any attempt to escape, knowing the means were at hand to pursue them, and in the event of the escape of any considerable number the cavalry would be absolutely necessary to their successful pursuit.

I took the liberty of making several suggestions for rendering the prison more secure, and if the tools could be had I would recommend that the entire prison grounds should be surrounded by fortifications which could be put up by the troops, whose health would be promoted by the employment. The most important change is the one suggested in the accompanying report of my chief surgeon, Doctor Eldridge, that is, the erection of hospital buildings outside of the prison. Upon that point there cannot be two opinions among intelligent men. It ought to be done at once, and such is the opinion of every sensible man that has examined the prison. The prison is already too much crowded, and no additional prisoners should be sent there until it can be enlarged. The effect of increasing the number within the present area must be a terrific increase of sickness and death during the summer months. I understand that an order has been given for enlarging the prison. If it was possible to make another prison it would be much better, for I doubt very much whether the water will be sufficient for the accommodation of the increased number of prisoners. The general management of the prison under Colonel Persons is good, and he manifests a laudable desire to discharge his duties in the most efficient manner.

The duties of the inside command are admirably performed by Captain Wirz, whose place it would be difficult to fill.

I still think the rank of the commanding officer of the post should be a brigadier-general. In view of the number of troops that will be under his command it seems to me he should have that superior rank over those who may be ordered to report to him.

I take the liberty of inclosing a copy of Doctor Eldridge's report.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA RESERVES,
Macon, Ga., May 6, 1864.

Maj. LAMAR COBB,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Georgia Reserves, Macon, Ga.:

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions from Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, I have the honor to make the following report of my visit, in company with the general, to the prison camp at Andersonville:

I found the prisoners, in my opinion, too much crowded for the promotion or even continuance of their present health, particularly during the approaching summer months. The construction of properly arranged barracks would, of course, allow the same number of men to occupy the inclosures with material advantage to their comfort and health. At present their shelters consist of such as they can make of the boughs of trees, poles, &c., covered with dirt. The few tents they have are occupied as hospitals. I found the police of the camp throughout very good—as well arranged as their crowded condition and the limited number of shovels would allow. Since necessary tools have been received for ditching, &c., which has been very recently, it is proposed to arrange their sinks so that the fecal matter may be at once carried away by the stream running through the inclosure, which will at once materially improve the condition of the camp. I found the condition of a large number of the Belle Isle prisoners on their arrival

to be such as to require more attention to their diet and cleanliness than to the actual administration of medicines, very many of them suffering from chronic diarrhea, combined with the scorbutic disposition, with extreme emaciation as the consequence. The hospital being within the inclosure, it has been found impracticable to administer such diet and give them such attention as they require, as unless constantly watched such diet as is prepared for them is stolen and eaten by the other prisoners. There is a fine stream within a few hundred yards of the present inclosure, across which, in my opinion, there should be made another inclosure, with sufficient hospital buildings, two stories high, to accommodate from 800 to 1,000 patients. Such an inclosure as I should suggest—a plank fence ten feet high—would require but very few additional guards, which guard appears to be the objection urged at Richmond to separate inclosure.

The patients upon their admission into the hospital should be well washed, and a pool arranged on the side of the stream, and furnished only with a clean shirt, with which dress they would hardly attempt to escape. The nurses could be detailed with such discretion that but few would attempt to escape, and with frequent roll-calls they would be absent but a few hours before detected, and would be readily caught by the dogs, always at hand for that purpose. I consider the establishment of a hospital outside of the present inclosure as essential to the proper treatment to the sick, and most urgently recommend its immediate construction. I would also recommend the construction of as many bathing-pools within the prison as the stream would warrant, feeling assured, from the appearance of the prisoners, that their use would contribute materially to the health of the bathers. Other improvements would be suggested but for the difficulty of obtaining labor, tools, and materials, but with those above mentioned the urgent necessities of the prison would be supplied.

The bakery just being completed will be the means of furnishing better prepared food, particularly bread, the half-cooked condition of which has doubtless contributed to the continuance of the bowel affections. I will add that as far as I have been able to judge from my short visit, the management of the medical department of the prison, under the direction of Chief Surg. I. H. White, reflects credit upon that officer. who seems well qualified for the position he occupies.

I have the honor to be. very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. ELDRIDGE,

Chief Surgeon Georgia Reserves.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., May 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

GENERAL: A letter has been received at this Department from the Department of State, under date of the 5th instant, transmitting a copy of a communication from the British minister of the 29th ultimo, in which it is represented that there is reason to apprehend that several British subjects captured on board the steamers Don, Mary Ann, and Scotia are still held as prisoners by the United States Government at Camp Hamilton, near Fort Monroe. In order to enable the Department to reply to this allegation, the Secretary of War instructs me to request that you will cause an investigation to be made and the result reported to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, *Near Sandusky, Ohio, May 6, 1864.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General, U. S. Army:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio:

Commanding officer, Brig. Gen. H. D. Terry, U. S. Volunteers. General Terry is an intelligent, clever gentleman, but quite as fond of a social glass of whisky as of attending to the duties of his command. The grounds and barracks of the garrison and also of the prison are badly policed; the sinks are allowed to become offensive, and although the health of the post is now good, there are indications of malarial fever, which will increase with the heat of summer unless the grounds and barracks are more thoroughly cleaned. But little judgment is exercised in the management and discipline of the prison. The wood furnished the prison and also the garrison during the past winter was of the poorest quality, consisting principally of green bass, elm, and a small amount of oak. It was furnished by Mr. Johnson, proprietor of the island, who was paid a higher price than merchantable wood was worth at Sandusky. There was no contract. Johnson wanted the wood off his land, I think. Lieutenant-Colonel Pierson, of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, who was in command at the time this wood was purchased, appears greatly interested in Johnson's affairs. Johnson was appointed sutler by General Terry upon condition that he should take a man by the name of Finnegan as a partner. I inspected the sutler's store and found only such articles for sale as are authorized by law, though I believe they smuggle whisky to the prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Pierson charges Finnegan with the offense. Pierson, however, for some reason is anxious to get Finnegan out of Johnson's way. The beef furnished this post is of the poorest quality and often deficient in quantity. The prisoners get most of the fore-quarters. The hospital is not in the cleanest condition, but presents a passable appearance. The clothing, food (with the exception of beef), shelter and security of prisoners, satisfactory. Post fund collected, expended, and distributed as authorized. Commissary of subsistence and treasurer of prison fund—Capt. N. Ellmaker, U. S. Volunteers. Prison fund March 31, 1864, $14,005.08; savings for April $1,891.60, not transferred; subsistence fund due United States May 5, $11,789.68. Treasurer of prisoners' money, Capt. Samuel Truesdell, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers. Cash on hand belonging to prisoners, $9,363.63.

Post quartermaster—Capt. L. M. Brooks, U. S. Volunteers. Due United States May 5, 1864, $34.85; all funds and balances counted and found correct. I think there has been a disposition on the part of officers purchasing supplies for this post to be exceedingly liberal toward parties furnishing such supplies. I have no evidence of collusion, however. Purchases are not made in excess of the wants of the post. Captain Truesdell, treasurer of the prisoners' money, is an exceedingly useful, careful man in his position. The commissary of subsistence and quartermaster are competent men. No pecuniary transactions discovered between officers and sutler, or persons furnishing supplies for prisoners. The garrison, numbering 2,238 men, is passably efficient, but not under much restraint. I think one regiment of the National Guard (100-days' men) of Ohio, with a company of artillery, the whole under the command of an intelligent, active, and diligent officer, a sufficient force to guard this island and its prisoners. Number of prisoners May 6, 1864, 2,087.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MARSH,

-nant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., May 21, 1864.*

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The commanding officer at Johnson's Island has been directed to take immediate measures to cause a thorough cleansing of the barracks and prison and to direct his personal attention to the improvement of the discipline and efficiency of his command.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., May 6, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Com. Gen. of Prisoners, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions of the 16th ultimo, and in reply to that paragraph relating to the issue of corn bread to the prisoners would respectfully state that your instructions are being strictly carried out. Inclosed please find report of Capt. W. Butterfield, commissary of subsistence, on previous issues. I will forward shortly a full report with diagram of prison inclosure showing for what purpose each barrack is used.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Rock Island, April 23, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Vet. Res. Corps, Comdg. Rock Island Barracks, Rock Island, Ill.:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication I have to state that from February 1 to this date corn-meal bread has been issued for eleven days to prisoners of war at this station, the ration being the amount as prescribed by schedule from office Commissary-General of Prisoners, viz, twenty ounces. The meal was purchased by Lieutenant-Colonel Small, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, was kiln dried, perfectly sweet, and of excellent quality. I am informed that the bread contractor in some instances omitted to scald the meal before mixing the sponge. Attention having been called to the subject it was promptly corrected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. BUTTERFIELD,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON,
Commanding Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio:

COLONEL: It is possible that from circumstances which may soon occur more than ordinary vigilance will be required from the troops in

charge of prisoners of war to insure their security and their proper observance of orders, and you are therefore cautioned to put your command in a condition to meet any emergency. Your daily guards must have a full complement of officers and the guard duty must be performed in the strictest manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

(Same to Col. A. J. Johnson, commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Rock Island, Ill.; Col. B. J. Sweet, commanding Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.; Col. A. A. Stevens, commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Col. P. A. Porter, commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks, commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.; Brig. Gen. H. D. Terry, commanding U. S. forces, Sandusky City, Ohio; Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf, commanding Fort Delaware, Del.; Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Copeland, commanding Alton military prison, Alton, Ill.)

[MAY 6, 1864.—For Eldridge to Cobb, reporting condition of affairs at Andersonville, see inclosure to Cobb to Cooper, May 5, p. 120.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, May 6, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH:

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to request you to retain the prisoners who are now in your hands, and especially those captured in your recent successful and brilliant engagements on Red River. I do not know whether a proper construction of the recent cartel between Generals Taylor and Banks would embrace these prisoners or not. It is extremely disadvantageous to the general interests of exchange to have partial or even supplementary cartels. Confusion must necessarily be introduced if any such plan is followed. If a surplus of prisoners is captured at any point they should be used for the benefit of our prisoners generally, according to the terms of the cartel of June [July], 1862. Of course I do not wish to be understood as making any objection to a mutual exchange of prisoners after an agreement or a series of them to the extent of the numbers actually held by the enemy. I will thank you to inform me at an early day, either by special messenger or otherwise, as to the number of prisoners in your hands and where they are confined.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

MAY —, 1864.

Captain BOWIE:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the C. S. military prison at Andersonville, Ga.:

The prison is situated on two opposing banks of a stream, which furnishes an ample supply of good water for drinking and bathing purposes. The location is elevated and well drained. The soil is sandy,

without vegetable mold or other cryptogamous growth likely to engender malaria. The prisoners are not supplied with barracks or tents, but most of them have provided themselves with little huts made of boughs, making themselves comparatively comfortable. This, however, will be insufficient during the extremely hot weather of the summer months. There being no trees or other protection from the rays of the sun, and crowded together as they are, it will be necessary to furnish them with tents, or other more capacious quarters than those now occupied, in order that they may be divided off into proper streets, admitting free circulation of air, and other enforcing of the necessary police regulations.

At the upper end of the stream it is designed to construct two dams of different altitudes, the upper for drinking and the lower for bathing purposes. Over the remainder of the stream it is designed to construct the sinks. The stream is of sufficient volume and velocity to carry off all ordure.

The number of cases treated from the foundation of the prison up to date has been 4,588, with 1,026 deaths. The report of sick and wounded for the month of April exhibits a ratio of 316.1 cases and 57.6 deaths per 1,000 of mean strength. Among the first prisoners admitted there was a large ratio of diseases of the respiratory system, contracted in transit from Richmond during very cold weather, and the majority of which resulted fatally, in consequence of the absence of barracks and hospital accommodations and the emaciated condition of the subjects due to long confinement in prison. The diseases now prevailing are simply those of the digestive system, diarrhea and dysentery, which have in most instances a scorbutic connection. The rations of the prisoners is the same as that issued to Confederate soldiers in the field, viz, one pound of beef, or in lieu one-third pound of bacon; one and one-fourth pounds of meal, with an occasional issue of beans, rice, molasses, and vinegar.

The bakery and other culinary arrangements have just been completed, and rations are now issued cooked, up to which time there has been an inadequate supply of cooking utensils, in consequence of which the food was improperly prepared, and increasing the number of cases of diarrhea and dysentery. The ratio of mortality is due to the lack of vitality in the subjects, produced by long confinement in prison, with its depressing influences on the mind. The remedies employed are unassisted by the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, without which remedial agencies are powerless. It is also impossible to treat diseases with success with the present hospital accommodations. The patients are now treated in tent flies, of which there is an inadequate supply. The location of the hospital is also objectionable. The prisoners with their camp-fires are densely crowded around the hospital, producing contaminating effluvia and preventing the free circulation of air, so necessary for the treatment of disease. In consequence of the forays upon the hospital by the prisoners, it is impossible to supply the sick with proper comforts. The drainage from the sinks of the prison passing through the hospital grounds is another objection to its location. I therefore most respectfully suggest that authority be granted to place the hospital outside of the stockade, and that an adequate supply of tents to accommodate 1,000 sick be immediately furnished.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, *Selma, May 6, 1864.*

I. Maj. James R. Curell, assistant commissioner for exchange of prisoners, having been ordered to report to me for duty, will transfer these headquarters to Mobile, Ala., and there take charge of said headquarters until further orders.

N. G. WATTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Agent.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 191. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 7, 1864.*

DECLARATION OF EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

1. It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould, rebel commissioner of exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 20th of April were exchanged, it is—

Ordered, That all Federal prisoners of war and all civilians on parole prior to May 7, 1864, be declared exchanged, and they are thus declared exchanged accordingly.

2. It is further announced, that after deducting the number of Federal officers and men embraced in this order as exchanged the rebels will remain indebted to the Federal Government, according to tables carefully prepared by the Commissary-General of Prisoners from official data, 33,596, for which no equivalents have been received by the Federal Government.

3. All paroled officers and enlisted men herein declared exchanged who are in camp will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps to their regiments and commands, and will be reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners accordingly. Those who are absent on leave will, on expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to the parole camps at Annapolis, Md., or Columbus, Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Va. and N. C., Hdqrs. Fortress Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a circular of regulations issued by authority of the War Department, which are to be observed at stations where prisoners of war are held.* Copies will be furnished from this office to the commanders of military prisons in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

I have the honor to inclose also copies of General Orders, No. 190, from the War Department, defining the authority of the Commissary-General of Prisoners over military prisons.† The authority is mainly placed in my hands, but I will be obliged to beg the assistance of

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* See April 20, p. 72.

† *Ibid.*, p. 106.

department commanders occasionally, and for your kind favors in this way I shall feel under many obligations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

(Same to other division and department commanders.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, May 7, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Capt. G. W. BERRY, *Provost-Marshal, Covington, Ky.:*

Doctor Moore informs this Department that on Tuesday last a man representing himself to be a deserter from the rebel army, and who stated that he was engaged in the massacre at Fort Pillow, presented himself at your office to take the oath of amnesty. Spare no pains to ascertain where that person is. Arrest him and send him under guard to Washington. You will be expected to find him if he is above ground, and to report to this Department by telegraph as soon as you have arrested him, together with his name. Let the guard be such as will prevent his escape and insure his safe delivery here, reporting to Colonel Wisewell, military governor.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, DIST. OF WESTERN LOUISIANA,

In the Field, May 7, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,

Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Commissioner of Exchange:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of communication from Surgeon Gibbs, of Second Regiment Louisiana Cavalry, C. S. Army, relative to his being held as a prisoner of war, his treatment while thus held, and having his private property taken from him.

I am instructed by Major-General Taylor to call your attention to the matter set forth in Doctor Gibbs' communication. It has been distinctly understood between Major-Generals Banks and Taylor that surgeons should not be held as prisoners of war, and in July last a correspondence was had between those officers on the subject arising from the (then) recent capture of a number of surgeons of the U. S. Army at Brashear City, and the confinement previously of Assistant Surgeon Jones and other C. S. medical officers in guard-houses and prisons in New Orleans. In that correspondence Major-General Banks stated that the confinement of these medical officers and subsequent release of them on parole as prisoners of war was without his knowledge or consent and was disapproved by him. Since that time in several instances medical officers of your army have fallen into our hands and have been returned to your lines, never having been held by Major-General Taylor as prisoners of war.

It is hoped that the detention of Surgeon Gibbs and the other medical officers referred to in his communication as prisoners was unauthorized by Major-General Banks and that the private property taken from them will be restored, and to prevent a recurrence of such unpleasant interruptions of an understanding which has been faithfully observed on

our part a distinct agreement may be formally entered into and announced to the armies, respectively, commanded by Major-Generals Banks and Taylor.

It may not be inappropriate to state in this connection that a large number of medical officers of General Banks' command are in our hands in attendance upon his sick and wounded men, prisoners, and no resort has been had to the harshness which Surgeon Gibbs complains of having been extended to him and his associates.

The understanding referred to in relation to medical officers included nurses left with sick and wounded men in hospitals, and has been carried out also in regard to the latter on our part. I regret, however, to have to state that it has not been observed by your authorities. I would cite the case of nurses and attendants left in the hospitals at Washington, La., in October or November last, who were taken from the hospitals and the care of our sick and wounded, and carried away and held as prisoners of war.

These arrangements relative to surgeons and nurses, prompted by feelings of humanity and tending to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and helpless, should surely be binding upon both parties to the contest, and while upon our part there has been a faithful observance of the understanding, its repeated violation or non-observance by your authorities will force us reluctantly to the adoption of a similar course as an act of justice to our own officers and men.

I trust that an explicit agreement may be entered into which will obviate any future difficulties on the subject.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. M. LEVY,

Major, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector General, Commissioner, &c.

[Inclosure.]

MANSFIELD, LA., *April 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR, *Commanding, &c.:*

I was captured at Henderson's Hill, in Cotile, March 21, at night, by the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers; was allowed to ride my own horse until I arrived at the brigade headquarters, when I was dismounted from my own horse and placed on the back of a miserable old hack, guarded by an officer who never left my side, carried into Alexandria, confined for two nights in one of the jury rooms of the court-house along with twenty-eight other officers, including Assistant Surgeon Thompson, of the Edgar Battery, who was likewise dismounted and made to march the distance of twenty-two miles on foot into Alexandria.

The only food issued us while at Alexandria was hard bread and raw bacon, with no facilities for cooking, and to some friends we were indebted for this little nourishment.

My captors continually disclaimed any intention of making me a prisoner of war, and until the very moment of my departure from Alexandria promised us to be returned within our lines. After they had determined to carry us to New Orleans on our parole of honor not to escape we were promised the full liberty of the boat, but so soon as we were marched on board between two lines of soldiers sentinels with fixed bayonets were placed around every outlet from the cabin, so that we could not pass to the wash-room or privy without a sentinel. Arriving at New Orleans we were again placed between two lines of sentinels, paraded through the streets by a very circuitous route to our prison,

No. 20 Rampart street. At this place we were kept in strict confinement, fed on salt beef and flour bread with coffee. Pork was issued us only once or twice during our stay in the city. Applications to be allowed the parole of the city for a few hours each day were frequently made and as frequently refused.

On the evening of the 4th of April the surgeons confined with me were allowed the parole of the city from 3 o'clock until 8 o'clock next morning, on our parole not to escape, to visit no places of public amusement, and to dress in citizens' clothing. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th we were again escorted by a file of soldiers to the transport steamer Polar Star, when many of the previous restrictions were withdrawn, and paying our passage money and for our meals we were able to enjoy a more generous diet and feel more the liberty of free action.

From this time until the period of our discharge, on the evening of the 14th, I have no complaint to make. Finding that the surgeons would in all likelihood be again returned to prison life in New Orleans, I made a personal appeal to General Banks in behalf of myself, Surgeon Estarge, and Assistant Surgeons Griffin and Thompson to return us to our lines, to which he promptly responded and granted our application.

They placed the released surgeons, Doctors Estarge, Thompson, and myself (Griffin being retained to attend sick on transport), blindfolded and guarded by a sentinel, in an ambulance, and drove us six miles in that condition to our picket-post. Such is a statement of the facts in regard to the medical officers from 20 Rampart street, New Orleans.

R. T. GIBBS, M. D.,
Surgeon, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP PAROLE,
Near Annapolis, Md., May 8, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I beg leave respectfully to forward for your information the inclosed copy of a quarterly report of cases treated and deaths at the hospital for Federal prisoners at Richmond, Va.* The original report was rendered to the Confederate surgeon (Semple) by Sergt. William C. Robinson, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, who was (April 1, 1864) on duty at the general hospital at Richmond, Va. Sergeant Robinson has arrived here and vouches for the correctness of the inclosed report. Of course this report does not include the deaths which occurred on Belle Isle.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADRIAN R. ROOT,
Colonel Ninety-fourth New York Vet. Vols., Comdg. Camp Parole.

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*See also similar statement published in Report of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War as Report No. 142, Senate, Thirty-eighth Congress, second session, p. 55, Miscellaneous.

[Inclosure.]

Quarterly report of General Hospital No. 21 for Federal prisoners, Richmond, Va., furnished Surgeon-General C. S. Army, April 1, 1864.

Diseases.	January.		February.		March.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Febris continens communicans	5		3	1	10	2
Febris intermittens quintana	6		23		20	5
Febris intermittens tertiana	4		20			
Febris remittens	10		20		11	4
Febris typhodes	18	12	35	28	35	29
Erysipelas	11	1	3	1	1	1
Rubeola	14	1	15	7	6	4
Variola and varicloides (convalescents)					77	
Diarrhœa acuta	31	18	100	13	27	13
Diarrhœa chronica	229	193	337	265	283	250
Dysentery acuta	36	4	23	6	9	3
Dysentery chronica	18	12	34	24	27	20
Dyspepsia	4	1	1		2	1
Enteritis			1			
Gastritis	1				1	
Hepatitis chronica	4		2	1	4	3
Icterus	4		1		4	3
Parotitis			3		3	
Tonsilitis			7	3		
Asthma	1	1	1	1		
Bronchitis acuta	21	1	46	7	12	3
Bronchitis chronica	20	6	45	16	50	39
Catarrhus epidemicus			1			
Catarrhus	10	1	35	4	17	9
Laryngitis			2		1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	6	2	8	5	1	1
Pleuritis	9	1	10	5	12	9
Pneumonia	63	38	207	97	120	109
Anæmia			1			
Cerebritis			1			
Epilepsia	1		1			
Meningitis	1	1	1			
Neuralgia	1		3		1	
Paralysis	1				1	1
Tetanus	4	3				
Bubo syphiliticum	1					
Cystitis			1			
Gonorrhœa	5	1			1	
Nephritis	1		4		6	
Orchits	1		1			
Syphilis primitive	2				1	
Syphilis consect (secondary)	2		2			
Anasarca	6	4	7	2	8	7
Ascites	1		2	1		
Hydrothorax					1	
Lumbago	1					
Rheumatism acuta	11		23		12	1
Rheumatism chronica	40	4	42	12	14	3
Abscessus	2		2			
Anthrax					1	
Ulcus			4		1	
Contusio					1	1
Gelatio					15	6
Vulnus incism			1			
Vulnus sclopeticum	20	1	27		20	3
Otitis	1					
Debilitas	15	4	107	17	33	21
Hæmorrhoids			2	1	6	2
Morbi cutis			6		9	
Scorbutus	7		7	3	17	7
Tumores			1			
Dry gangrene from frozen feet	27	3	23	4		

Total cases 2,779
Total deaths (50 per cent.) 1,396

A. R. ROOT,
Colonel, Commanding Camp Parole.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Cumberland, Hdqrs. Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: It is reported that there are a good many men scattered along the borders of Kentucky and Tennessee who, whilst that part of the country was held by the rebels, belonged to small bands of rebel cavalry; but who, when the rebels were driven South, remained behind, and most of whom have since been subsisting themselves by marauding upon their neighbors. Many of these men are now picked up straggling through the country, and others surrender themselves, all representing that they are deserters from the rebel army, and asking to be allowed to take advantage of the President's amnesty proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863. This matter has been submitted to the Secretary of War, by whom I am instructed to say that the commanders of the Departments of the Cumberland and the Ohio will take such measures as may be necessary to select from those of this class of rebels who may present themselves, or who may be captured, such as may be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, and to designate those who should be held as prisoners of war.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., May 9, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report on that portion of your letter of instructions dated April 16, 1864, that refers to occupying the prison barracks for other than the purpose for which they were originally intended. Inclosed I hand you plan of west half of prison inclosure. Though very rough, it will answer the present purpose.* There is one error in or a misunderstanding of Surgeon Clark's report in regard to the use of three barracks within the prison inclosure for distributing quartermaster's and commissary stores. One barrack is used for issuing commissary stores to the prisoners. The stores are hauled from the commissary building outside of the west front on days of issue to the issuing barrack to the right on entering the inner gate. In a conversation with Surgeon Clark subsequent to the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo he told me that he considered this a good arrangement. This plan was adopted both for safety and convenience. It obviates the necessity of a long double line of guards, extending from the inner gate to the commissary building on the west front. Under the old mode for issuing not only a heavy detail for guard was required, but the passage-way from the inner to the outer gate was blocked to a great extent for two out of every ten days, interfering with the teams passing in for fuel, police purposes, and with passing out and in of the various details of prisoners for work outside of the prison. Generally the issues of clothing are made to small squads under guard at the provost-marshal's office. Occasionally, when there is a large number to receive clothing, it is taken inside and issued from an empty

*Plan omitted.

barrack. I had designed using the first barrack to the right on entering the outer gate for issuing commissary stores after the hospital and temporary fences are removed. With the above explanations I trust it will meet with your approval. Every effort has been and is now being made with a view to the removal of the troops and the hospital outside of the prison inclosure. The difficulty of obtaining lumber has been a serious one, and it may still delay the removal of the hospitals. The barracks for the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers are just now ready, and they are moving in them. Surgeon Clark suggested that the seven barracks they had been occupying remain fenced off, and that they be used to quarantine, not allowing communication between the newly arrived prisoners and the others until we are satisfied that they are free from contagious diseases. It met my hearty approval and I hope it will meet with your approbation. There is a fair prospect that the new prisoners' hospital will be completed within two weeks from this date. That will clear the thirteen barracks in the prison inclosure that are now used for hospital wards. The cases of variola are decreasing rapidly and the prospects are good for a comparatively healthy camp in a short time.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. JOHNSON,

Colonel Fourth Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., May 9, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners of War, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 21st ultimo was duly received. My letter of the 16th, having the omission of my signature, is herewith returned properly signed. The only estimate of the cost of the rebel hospital of which I have any official knowledge was the one of Captain Reynolds, assistant quartermaster, of the 15th of March, inclosed to you in my letter dated March 21, replying to yours of March 10. That estimate was $24,225. I suppose the estimate of $18,000 was given by Surgeon Clark in his first recommendation of the constructiou of the hospital. The plans were prepared under his directions and the estimate given was not, probably, given in detail. Such estimates are, of course, inaccurate, and usually too low. When authority was given me to build the hospital I conferred with the contractors who were doing Government work for the assistant quartermaster in reference to letting the work by contract on account of the prison fund. Objection was made by them to undertaking so large a contract and waiting upon the prison fund for payment, as sufficient funds would not accumulate to liquidate so large an indebtedness upon the completion of the work. Subsequently Captain Reynolds consented to take charge of the construction of the work, and immediately commenced the same. The materials were purchased and the carpenters' and other work done under contracts then existing in the quartermaster's department. It was my understanding that Captain Reynolds proposed to put up the buildings and liquidate the indebtedness incurred thereby, and I agreed with him to appropriate $4,000 monthly out of the prison fund until the whole cost of the work was paid. Captain Reynolds had already constructed three additional variola wards, 22 by 150 feet each, and the other outbuildings mentioned in his letter of the 16th of March. There are in all six variola wards. The other three were put
nd have been paid for out of the prison fund.

On investigation I believed that Captain Reynolds could do this work of construction cheaper under his contracts on account of the quartermaster's department than I could under separate contracts on account of the prison fund, and hence authorized the arrangement. On the 1st of April, when estimates had been made by Captain Reynolds for work done and materials furnished on account of the prison hospital and the three wards of the variola hospitals built by him, I first learned that he would not advance quartermaster's funds, but only proposed to do the work as quartermaster, and required the appropriation of $4,000 monthly to be paid the contractors pro rata on their monthly estimates. The contractors objected to waiting on the prison fund, and claim that Captain Reynolds had agreed to be responsible to them as quartermaster, under their contract with him, and that they had furnished the material and done the work on account of the quartermaster, and not on account of the prison fund, and that nothing otherwise had ever been understood between them and Captain Reynolds. Captain Reynolds, however, refused to advance quartermaster's funds in payment of this indebtedness unless especially authorized so to do by the Quartermaster-General, hence my letter to you of the 16th ultimo. The work done and being done on account of the prison fund by Captain Reynolds, assistant quartermaster, is a rebel hospital complete (having kitchen building, covered way, fence, and sentry walk) and three wards, the wash and bath house, one building for dispensary, &c., and one dead-house of the variola hospital. All these improvements have been authorized to be made on account of the prison fund, and, as stated in my letter of the 16th ultimo, will cost in the neighborhood of $30,000. When fully completed the rebel hospital alone was estimated by Captain Reynolds to cost $24,225. Its actual cost, I think, will not vary much from that amount. The other improvements made by Captain Reynolds and mentioned in my letter of the 16th ultimo swells the amount to "in neighborhood of $30,000." The amount due contractors on account of work done and materials furnished during the month of March, according to Captain Reynolds' estimate, was $16,000, and the appropriation of $4,000 from the prison fund was paid them pro rata; $4,000 for the month of March is all that has been paid for work done and materials furnished by Captain Reynolds. On the 1st of April the three variola wards built by Captain Reynolds were completed and the rebel hospital was under way. Nothing had been said as to the monthly appropriation of the prison fund to liquidate the indebtedness created by Captain Reynolds in the construction of the variola buildings. When he agreed to build the rebel hospital he insisted that a specified sum should be appropriated monthly, and $4,000 was agreed upon as the largest amount that I could pay out of the prison fund and leave enough remaining to meet the other charges and necessary incidental expenses against it. I have applied to Captain Reynolds, assistant quartermaster, for the statement required in your letter of the 21st ultimo, and so soon as his reply is received I will forward the same to you. My letter of the 16th ultimo was suggested by the statement of Captain Reynolds that he would willingly advance quartermaster funds if I would refund $4,000 monthly, provided authority was obtained from the Quartermaster-General. As this was a matter affecting the prison fund I did not see any impropriety in your calling the attention of the quartermaster to the facts, Captain Reynolds having indicated such a course as proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. JOHNSON,

Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., May 9, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the general condition of the police of prison as good and constantly improving. The streets have been cleared of the rubbish which naturally accumulated in repairing and grading. The stumps have been removed and the avenues made full and rounding from the drains to the center. The police of grounds around the new hospitals is, as it were, in the first stages. The buildings being in an unfinished state, renders it impossible to near approach perfection.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

FORT LAFAYETTE, N. Y. HARBOR, *May 10, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington City:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of circular of regulations for government of prison stations. In obedience to your instructions I have this day put it in operation, but find that it will be impossible to carry it out under the peculiar circumstances under which I am placed here with regard to cooking and messing arrangements. I respectfully submit the following statement for your consideration and action thereon: There is only one cooking range at this post. The rations for garrison and prisoners have been issued and cooked together, the whole forming a post mess. This method had to be adopted and continued since I have been in command, and it is impracticable to have a separate apartment for prisoners, there being now seventy-two here. With the reduced rations prescribed in your circular I do not think it possible to carry out the requirements of paragraph 5 of said circular unless a separate mess is opened for prisoners, and for which there is no spare accommodation here at present. The method pursued at this post heretofore with regard to savings of the ration was a consolidation of the whole, and at the end of each month an appropriation pro rata for garrison and prisoners, the amount apportioned to the prisoners being expended in the purchase of kitchen furniture, brooms, buckets for their use, and accounted for in the post treasurer's account. I would respectfully request that the old system be continued at this post until sufficient accommodation can be procured to introduce that required by your circular, which only can be done by having a separate mess. The amount of soap allowed in the circular, four ounces to 100 men, is not sufficient for personal purposes, without regard to washing of the prisoners' clothes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MARTIN BURKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

OFFICE LEE HOSPITAL, *Columbus, Ga., May 10, 1864.*

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State Confederate States of America:

SIR: I notice among the captures by our forces reported by telegram from Richmond the name of General T. Seymour, and have thought it my duty to inform the Government through you of his conduct toward our wounded taken prisoners at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., September, 1862. I was at that time brigade surgeon of General Hays' brigade, and was left, in company with Surg. J. B. Davis, in charge of 117 wounded, most of them members of General Hays' brigade. We were left in a very destitute condition, but were visited on the next day, after the occupation of Sharpsburg by the Yankees, by General Seymour, who immediately ordered the chief surgeon of his division to turn over to me any and all articles in his possession that I might need for the use of our wounded. During our stay at Sharpsburg General Seymour visited the hospital under my charge daily, often inquiring if there were any men who would be benefited by a change, and whenever any were pointed out to him he visited General McClellan in person and procured paroles for them to visit Baltimore and remain there until such time as they were able to be carried within our lines. He also supplied those most dangerously wounded with delicacies from his own table and furnished for the use of all a sufficiency of tobacco, thereby mitigating the sufferings of our wounded and exhibiting a most commendable spirit compared with the general brutality of the majority of the officials under whose charge we were placed. I have made this simple statement hoping that the unusual kindness shown us by him will be reciprocated by our Government. I would respectfully refer you, should you require further evidence, to Capt. William S. Harper, Company H, Seventh Louisiana Regiment; Lieutenant Knox, Company H, Seventh Louisiana Regiment; Surg. J. B. Davis, Seventh Louisiana Regiment; Surgeon Aiken, Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, and Surg. E. L. Howard, brigade surgeon, Trimble's brigade.

Trusting this statement may receive the favorable consideration of the Government, I am, with feelings of great respect and esteem,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. ROBERTSON,
Surgeon in Charge Lee Hospital, Columbus, Ga.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 23, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Send a copy of this letter with instructions to Colonel Withers, at Danville, to acknowledge the humane and soldierly conduct described within, and to provide for the comfort of General Seymour as far as consistent and practicable until he can be paroled for exchange.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

AMERICUS, GA., *May 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON, *Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 100, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., dated 29th of April, I proceeded to Americus, Ga., where I arrived on Saturday, the 7th of May. On Monday, the 9th, I visited Andersonville, ten miles from Americus, inspected the Federal prisoners at that place, and respectfully submit the following:

Prisoners.—The whole number of prisoners received at this prison since it was first established on 23d of February, 1864, is 13,218; the

charge of prisoners of war to insure their security and their proper observance of orders, and you are therefore cautioned to put your command in a condition to meet any emergency. Your daily guards must have a full complement of officers and the guard duty must be performed in the strictest manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

(Same to Col. A. J. Johnson, commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Rock Island, Ill.; Col. B. J. Sweet, commanding Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.; Col. A. A. Stevens, commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Col. P. A. Porter, commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks, commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.; Brig. Gen. H. D. Terry, commanding U. S. forces, Sandusky City, Ohio; Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf, commanding Fort Delaware, Del.; Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Copeland, commanding Alton military prison, Alton, Ill.)

[MAY 6, 1864.—For Eldridge to Cobb, reporting condition of affairs at Andersonville, see inclosure to Cobb to Cooper, May 5, p. 120.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, May 6, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH:

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to request you to retain the prisoners who are now in your hands, and especially those captured in your recent successful and brilliant engagements on Red River. I do not know whether a proper construction of the recent cartel between Generals Taylor and Banks would embrace these prisoners or not. It is extremely disadvantageous to the general interests of exchange to have partial or even supplementary cartels. Confusion must necessarily be introduced if any such plan is followed. If a surplus of prisoners is captured at any point they should be used for the benefit of our prisoners generally, according to the terms of the cartel of June [July], 1862. Of course I do not wish to be understood as making any objection to a mutual exchange of prisoners after an agreement or a series of them to the extent of the numbers actually held by the enemy. I will thank you to inform me at an early day, either by special messenger or otherwise, as to the number of prisoners in your hands and where they are confined.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

MAY —, 1864.

Captain BOWIE:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the C. S. military prison at Andersonville, Ga.:

The prison is situated on two opposing banks of a stream, which furnishes an ample supply of good water for drinking and bathing purposes. The location is elevated and well drained. The soil is sandy,

without vegetable mold or other cryptogamous growth likely to engender malaria. The prisoners are not supplied with barracks or tents, but most of them have provided themselves with little huts made of boughs, making themselves comparatively comfortable. This, however, will be insufficient during the extremely hot weather of the summer months. There being no trees or other protection from the rays of the sun, and crowded together as they are, it will be necessary to furnish them with tents, or other more capacious quarters than those now occupied, in order that they may be divided off into proper streets, admitting free circulation of air, and other enforcing of the necessary police regulations.

At the upper end of the stream it is designed to construct two dams of different altitudes, the upper for drinking and the lower for bathing purposes. Over the remainder of the stream it is designed to construct the sinks. The stream is of sufficient volume and velocity to carry off all ordure.

The number of cases treated from the foundation of the prison up to date has been 4,588, with 1,026 deaths. The report of sick and wounded for the month of April exhibits a ratio of 316.1 cases and 57.6 deaths per 1,000 of mean strength. Among the first prisoners admitted there was a large ratio of diseases of the respiratory system, contracted in transit from Richmond during very cold weather, and the majority of which resulted fatally, in consequence of the absence of barracks and hospital accommodations and the emaciated condition of the subjects due to long confinement in prison. The diseases now prevailing are simply those of the digestive system, diarrhea and dysentery, which have in most instances a scorbutic connection. The rations of the prisoners is the same as that issued to Confederate soldiers in the field, viz, one pound of beef, or in lieu one-third pound of bacon; one and one-fourth pounds of meal, with an occasional issue of beans, rice, molasses, and vinegar.

The bakery and other culinary arrangements have just been completed, and rations are now issued cooked, up to which time there has been an inadequate supply of cooking utensils, in consequence of which the food was improperly prepared, and increasing the number of cases of diarrhea and dysentery. The ratio of mortality is due to the lack of vitality in the subjects, produced by long confinement in prison, with its depressing influences on the mind. The remedies employed are unassisted by the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, without which remedial agencies are powerless. It is also impossible to treat diseases with success with the present hospital accommodations. The patients are now treated in tent flies, of which there is an inadequate supply. The location of the hospital is also objectionable. The prisoners with their camp-fires are densely crowded around the hospital, producing contaminating effluvia and preventing the free circulation of air, so necessary for the treatment of disease. In consequence of the forays upon the hospital by the prisoners, it is impossible to supply the sick with proper comforts. The drainage from the sinks of the prison passing through the hospital grounds is another objection to its location. I therefore most respectfully suggest that authority be granted to place the hospital outside of the stockade, and that an adequate supply of tents to accommodate 1,000 sick be immediately furnished.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, *Selma, May 6, 1864.*

I. Maj. James R. Curell, assistant commissioner for exchange of prisoners, having been ordered to report to me for duty, will transfer these headquarters to Mobile, Ala., and there take charge of said headquarters until further orders.

N. G. WATTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Agent.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 191. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 7, 1864.*

DECLARATION OF EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

1. It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould, rebel commissioner of exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 20th of April were exchanged, it is—

Ordered, That all Federal prisoners of war and all civilians on parole prior to May 7, 1864, be declared exchanged, and they are thus declared exchanged accordingly.

2. It is further announced, that after deducting the number of Federal officers and men embraced in this order as exchanged the rebels will remain indebted to the Federal Government, according to tables carefully prepared by the Commissary-General of Prisoners from official data, 33,596, for which no equivalents have been received by the Federal Government.

3. All paroled officers and enlisted men herein declared exchanged who are in camp will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps to their regiments and commands, and will be reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners accordingly. Those who are absent on leave will, on expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to the parole camps at Annapolis, Md., or Columbus, Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Va. and N. C., Hdqrs. Fortress Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a circular of regulations issued by authority of the War Department, which are to be observed at stations where prisoners of war are held.* Copies will be furnished from this office to the commanders of military prisons in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

I have the honor to inclose also copies of General Orders, No. 190, from the War Department, defining the authority of the Commissary-General of Prisoners over military prisons.† The authority is mainly placed in my hands, but I will be obliged to beg the assistance of

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* See April 20, p. 72.

† *Ibid.*, p. 106.

department commanders occasionally, and for your kind favors in this way I shall feel under many obligations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

(Same to other division and department commanders.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, May 7, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Capt. G. W. BERRY, *Provost-Marshal, Covington, Ky.:*

Doctor Moore informs this Department that on Tuesday last a man representing himself to be a deserter from the rebel army, and who stated that he was engaged in the massacre at Fort Pillow, presented himself at your office to take the oath of amnesty. Spare no pains to ascertain where that person is. Arrest him and send him under guard to Washington. You will be expected to find him if he is above ground, and to report to this Department by telegraph as soon as you have arrested him, together with his name. Let the guard be such as will prevent his escape and insure his safe delivery here, reporting to Colonel Wisewell, military governor.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, DIST. OF WESTERN LOUISIANA,

In the Field, May 7, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,

Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Commissioner of Exchange:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of communication from Surgeon Gibbs, of Second Regiment Louisiana Cavalry, C. S. Army, relative to his being held as a prisoner of war, his treatment while thus held, and having his private property taken from him.

I am instructed by Major-General Taylor to call your attention to the matter set forth in Doctor Gibbs' communication. It has been distinctly understood between Major-Generals Banks and Taylor that surgeons should not be held as prisoners of war, and in July last a correspondence was had between those officers on the subject arising from the (then) recent capture of a number of surgeons of the U. S. Army at Brashear City, and the confinement previously of Assistant Surgeon Jones and other C. S. medical officers in guard-houses and prisons in New Orleans. In that correspondence Major-General Banks stated that the confinement of these medical officers and subsequent release of them on parole as prisoners of war was without his knowledge or consent and was disapproved by him. Since that time in several instances medical officers of your army have fallen into our hands and have been returned to your lines, never having been held by Major-General Taylor as prisoners of war.

It is hoped that the detention of Surgeon Gibbs and the other medical officers referred to in his communication as prisoners was unauthorized by Major-General Banks and that the private property taken from them will be restored, and to prevent a recurrence of such unpleasant interruptions of an understanding which has been faithfully observed on

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Dublin Depot, W. Va., May 10, 1864.

I, Thomas Smith, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-sixth Regiment Virginia Infantry, C. S. Army, do solemnly declare that I will observe each and all of the obligations hereinafter given in this my parole of honor.

First. That I will report in person to the officer commanding the U. S. forces at Charleston, W. Va., as soon as I am able to travel, if in the meantime I am not duly exchanged.

THOMAS SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry, C. S. Army.

Witness:

JAMES ALLEN,
Captain, Second West Virginia Cavalry, and Provost-Marshal Third Division, Dept. of West Virginia.

[First indorsement.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Exchange, June 24, 1864.

The Federal authorities contend that it is the duty of the captors to keep a prisoner in actual custody and deliver him at either City Point or Vicksburg, and that if a prisoner is released on parole in any other way, or delivered elsewhere, the parole "is null and void" and not "binding." As long as this is the Federal doctrine, self-defense compels us to adopt a like rule. This parole clearly comes within this rule. It is therefore declared null and void, and this officer is free to return at once to duty with his command.

By order:

W. H. HATCH,
Capt. and Asst. Adjutant-General, Asst. Agent of Exchange.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 28, 1864.

There can be no doubt, on the principles and practice of the Federal authorities, that this parole can have no validity or obligation. It is null and of no effect, binding neither in law nor honor.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

JUNE 30, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Order this officer to return to duty.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS, &C., *May 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HINKS:

Countermand my order to send boat to Fort Monroe. The prisoners will be turned over to Major Mulford.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, May 11, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that I have succeeded Brig D. Terry in command of the U. S. forces here and at

Sandusky on the 8th instant and have established my headquarters on the island. Last night I received your letter addressed to Brig. Gen. H. D. Terry in relation to the necessity of increased vigilance in doing guard duty over the prisoners. I take pleasure in assuring you that your instructions in that regard shall be fully complied with.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS, *Off City Point, May 11, 1864.*

ROBERT OULD, Esq., *Confederate Commissioner of Exchange:*

SIR: Being informed that the police guard, surgeon, hospital attendants, and signal officer captured at City Point yesterday were left there for the purposes connected with the exchange of prisoners, I have ordered their release.

Your attention is most earnestly invited to my communication in relation to colored soldiers.

Yours, respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE INSP. GEN. AND COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE,
HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 11, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM M. LEVY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Commissioner, &c.:

MAJOR: Your communication of May 7, inclosing copy [of] statement of Surg. R. T. Gibbs, C. S. Army, of the circumstances of his capture and imprisonment, was received by me only this a. m., its delivery having been accidentally delayed until that time. I have laid your letter and the inclosed statement before Major-General Banks, and am directed by him to say that he regrets exceedingly the violation of existing agreements disclosed by the narrative of Doctor Gibbs. The detention of the surgeons named as prisoners of war and their treatment while so detained was wholly without his knowledge, was due to the maladministration of subordinate officers, and is entirely disapproved by him, and he is gratified to observe that Doctor Gibbs himself testifies to the fact that the grievances complained of were corrected, and as far as possible redressed as soon as brought to his knowledge.

Major-General Banks also directs me to say that instructions shall at once be given all officers of his command having charge of prisoners that surgeons of the C. S. Army captured by the U. S. forces in this department shall not be held nor regarded as prisoners of war, but when their professional services are not required, and as soon as circumstances permit, shall be sent within their own lines without parole or exchange. Also that enlisted men, duly detailed as nurses or attendants upon the sick and wounded, while rendering needed services as such, shall not be molested nor taken prisoners.

I will make personal effort to restore to you, if possible, the horses and other property taken from Surgeons Gibbs and Thompson.

I have the honor also to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday carrying the sad intelligence of the death of Capt. A. W. Chapman and inclosing letters from Surgeon Wilcox and others.

Capt. C. LeD. Elgee as soon as he reaches the army will be sent to your lines to be exchanged for Captain Hall.

It will not be practicable for us to bring Major Grace from the North, but any other officer of the same rank whom we may hold in this department will be exchanged for Major Cowan.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DWIGHT,

Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Commissioner, &c.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of a communication to me from Maj. L. C. Skinner, commissary of prisoners at Camp Douglas, reference to Capt. N. W. Edwards and his report and recommendation thereon, on the subject of a reduction of the rations to prisoners of war at this post. This communication, reference, and recommendation, made after the receipt of your circular of April 20, 1864, is based on the experience of the officers making the same, in issuing and watching the consumption of rations, and the ration as recommended seems here amply sufficient. I respectfully submit the same for your consideration. I have instructed the commissary of subsistence not to issue the hominy ration till further orders, as it has been and is entirely wasted, and have also cut off the issue of candles, as the main use made of them is to tunnel out at night. They cannot dig much without lights. With them a hole once commenced and kept concealed, they make rapid progress in the loose sandy soil where the camp is located.

Respectfully asking your approval of my action in stopping the ration of hominy and candles,

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,

Colonel Eighth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF PRISONERS,
Camp Douglas, Ill., May 10, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET,
Commanding Post of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion the ration issued to prisoners of war is too large, as they waste a large percentage of them. I would respectfully recommend that the following reductions be made from the schedule given by the Commissary-General of Prisoners in his circular of instructions, April 20, 1864:

Present issue.	Reduction.	Amount proposed.
Soft bread, 18 ounces.....ounces..	2	16
Corn-meal, 18 ounces.....do....	2	16
Hominy or rice, 100 men 8 pounds.....pounds..	8	.....
Sugar, 100 men 14 pounds.....do....	4	10
Rio coffee, 5 pounds, ground.....do....	2	3
Rio coffee, 7 pounds, raw.....do....	2	5
Tea, 18 ounces 100 men.....ounces..	18	.....
Soap, 4 ounces (probably meant 4 pounds).....pounds.	4	.....
Adamantine candles, 5 candles 100 men	5	.....
Tallow candles, 6 candles 100 men	6	.....

I recommend the doing away with the ration of hominy, tea, and candles entirely, for this reason: I am told by Captain Sponable, inspector-general of prisoners, that they waste the ration of hominy almost entirely, and I do not consider tea necessary, and as for candles, I can see no use of their having them, except to be used in tunneling or in studying up some other means of escape.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. SKINNER,

Major, Veteran Reserve Corps and Commissary of Prisoners.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *May 11, 1864.*

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding Post:*

COLONEL: I would recommend that the ration to prisoners shall be composed as follows: Hard bread, 14 ounces per one ration or 16 ounces soft bread per one ration, or corn-meal 16 ounces per one ration; beef, 14 ounces, or pork or bacon 10 ounces per one ration; beans, 6 quarts, or 8 pounds of hominy, per 100 rations; sugar, 12 pounds per 100 rations; coffee, 4 pounds roasted or roasted ground, or 5 pounds green per 100 rations; soap, 4 pounds per 100 rations; salt, 2 quarts per 100 rations; molasses, 1 quart per 100 rations; potatoes, 30 pounds; pepper, 4 ounces; no rice, vinegar, or candles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. W. EDWARDS,

Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

MACON, GA., *May 13, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

I have sent two regiments to Anderson to guard prisoners, without quartermaster, commissary, or surgeon, and am informed no medical attendance can be furnished at the post. I again ask what to do?

HOWELL COBB,

Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Shown to the Surgeon-General, who will send necessary medical aid.

[Second indorsement.]

MAY 17, 1864.

General WINDER:

Is there no quartermaster or commissary at Anderson?

J. A. S.,

Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

MAY —, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

There is quartermaster and commissary both at Andersonville, Ga.

JNO. H. WINDER,

Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 13, 1864.

Surgeon KINLOCH, *Acting Medical Director of Hospitals:*

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that his orders relative to the breaking up of the prisoners' hospital must be carried out at once. The abolition prisoners, white and black, must be placed in a separate ward of some other hospital and be kept distinct from our own sick.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have recently obtained from the U. S. marshal at New York a list of the prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette on the charge of blockade-running, &c., by direction of this Department, and have authorized Lieut. Col. Martin Burke to release certain of them. Of the number remaining there the following are important prisoners, and I have to request that they may not be disposed of in any way without the concurrence of this Department:*

In reference to the blockade-runners committed to any of the forts by direction of this Department, I would state that the object in sending them there is for their safer custody, and, although in military custody, it is the desire of the Department that they should still be regarded as naval prisoners, subject to the disposition of the Navy Department only, excepting those which may be turned over to you to be disposed of by exchange or otherwise. In future I shall cause you to be furnished with a list of those deemed important and not to be disposed of without the concurrence of this Department, as well as of those deemed unimportant and whom you may exchange or otherwise dispose of as you may deem best.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 20, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners for file for future reference and guidance in any of the cases to which these lists relate.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE:

GENERAL: Information has reached the Secretary of War that among the prisoners in your possession are quite a number captured with arms in their hands who, under the President's amnesty proclamation, had previously taken the oath of allegiance. It is added that the proof against many of them is of the most conclusive character, consisting of the written oath found upon their persons. Such offenders

*List here omitted contains thirty-three names.

are not entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, but should be at once put upon their trial before a military commission for a violation of their oaths and of the laws and customs of war. Their criminality is of the most atrocious nature, and should be visited with the heaviest chastisement known to the law. Such is the judgment of the Secretary of War, who instructs me to say that, beginning with the most conspicuous cases, you should proceed with the utmost promptitude and vigor in bringing these perjured traitors to punishment, and that when convicted the execution of their sentences should be swift and unhesitating.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

BELLE PLAIN, VA., *May 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Commanding Post and Defenses, Belle Plain, Va.:

GENERAL: By authority of the Secretary of War I have the honor to request you will forward the enlisted prisoners of war now at this post to Point Lookout as soon as the transportation ordered to report for the purpose arrives, and please forward to the same point any prisoners that may hereafter be sent in from the Army of the Potomac to the number in all of 15,000.

Please forward to Fort Delaware any rebel officers who may be received not exceeding 600 and not to exceed 2,000 enlisted men.

If practicable, a gun-boat should accompany the transport conveying prisoners to Fort Delaware, but in any case an ample guard should be on the vessel with orders to be particularly vigilant. If possible, cooked rations should be furnished the prisoners before embarking.

I have ordered a supply of blank rolls to be furnished, which I respectfully request may be [filled] up with the names of the prisoners by regiments and companies, if practicable, while they are detained here.

Please direct the officer who has charge of the prisoners to take a receipt for the number delivered, and to account by name for any not delivered, a copy to be sent to this office in Washington.

Small parties of officers may be delivered to the provost-marshal in Washington.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the Quartermaster-General's order directing transportation for prisoners to be furnished.*

Capt. A. D. Collins, Veteran Reserve Corps, is here by direction of the War Department in charge of receiving and forwarding by telegraph communications between the War Department and the headquarters of the army in the field.

I have already mentioned to you verbally the instructions of the Secretary of War in relation to the organization of a line of dispatch bearers to and from the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Grant, and the necessary orders have already been given for two lines a day, at 12 m. and 6 p. m. I would respectfully suggest that it would probably be found most convenient to fix as the hours of departure at this point 6 a. m. and 12 m. They would then return from headquarters at 12 m. and 6. p. m.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

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* Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY STATION,
Alton, Ill., May 14, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your communication inclosing copies of instructions issued from time to time from your office to Col. William Weer, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, late commanding this post, and requesting a report of the condition in which I found the records of the office. I have to report that I arrived here on the 26th of April, and on the 27th I assumed command and made an inspection of the prison, offices, quarters, and hospitals, and I have since that time more leisurely and thoroughly inspected all that pertains to the post. I find the prison in bad repair and police, the prison hospital roof leaking so badly as to make it almost uninhabitable, and the wall on the north side weak and tottering. On a representation of these facts to the commanding officer of the Department of the Missouri he instructed the chief quartermaster of the department to have the necessary repairs made, and the work has been promptly commenced. The quartermaster's and commissary departments of the post are conducted in a satisfactory manner. The records in the prison and at headquarters were in a most confused and defective state. At the prison one book, which has been used by successive commanding officers, purports to contain a list of all the prisoners who have been received at the prison, with their description and what became of them. It contains the names of many who are not here now, and yet does not record the final disposition made of them. Many who have been in prison are not recorded at all, and there are some still in the prison whose names do not correspond with the record, or are not recorded. I have directed new record books to be started, one for each class of prisoners, which will contain all that I found in prison when I took command, and all received by me since, and from the old record book I will do the best possible to give all information that may be required. Retained copies of rolls and returns are in many instances lost or mislaid, and the records at headquarters are very deficient. Copies of correspondence have been most imperfectly kept, and many important letters and instructions are reported by Colonel Weer to have been stolen from his desk. I shall go on under the instructions contained in your circular of April 20, 1864, and the copies of instructions to Colonel Weer, furnished by your office, and get the entire business of the post systematically arranged and organized, and I hope in a short time to be able to report a more satisfactory state of affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. COPELAND,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 14, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am to-day informed that there are quite a number of barracks at Elmira, N. Y., which are not occupied, and are fit to hold rebel prisoners. Quite a large number of those lately captured could be accommodated at this place. I give you this information for you to make such use of it as you think proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE, DIST. OF WESTERN LOUISIANA,
In the Field, May 14, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Commissioner, &c.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 11th instant.

Major-General Taylor instructs me to convey his gratification at the disclaimer by Major-General Banks of the detention, as prisoners of war, of Surgeon Gibbs and his associates.

Instructions similar to those given by Major-General Banks relative to the status and treatment of surgeons, nurses, and attendants on the sick and wounded have been given by Major-General Taylor.

Inclosed I have the honor to submit copy of a communication from Surgeon Wilcox, U. S. Army, senior surgeon in charge of the wounded prisoners of Major-General Banks' army who are at Mansfield.

Major-General Taylor instructs me to state that considerations of humanity would prompt an immediate compliance with the request and suggestions of Surgeon Wilcox, but when thus influenced in the case of the sick and wounded who were captured by our forces in June last at Brashear City, paroled, sent into your lines, delivered to your military authorities, and receipts given for them, the paroles were pronounced invalid by Major-General Banks, and the men released from their obligation and placed on duty on an alleged noncompliance on our part with some technicality. Before acceding to the proposition of Surgeon Wilcox, Major-General Taylor must have the consent of Major-General Banks to receive them and his assurance that the paroles shall be recognized as binding until the prisoners thus delivered shall be duly exchanged in accordance with the provisions of our cartel of January 4, 1864. An early answer upon this subject is requested. Herewith I take pleasure in forwarding a package of letters from some of the prisoners who are in our hands.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. M. LEVY,
Major, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Commissioner, &c.

[Inclosure.]

MANSFIELD, LA., *May 11, 1864.*

Maj. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Western Louisiana:

SIR: I have the honor to apply through you to the commanding general of the Confederate forces of this department for his permission to have the sick and wounded troops of the U. S. forces, now prisoners at this place, paroled and forwarded in the usual military form through the Confederate lines into the lines of the U. S. forces, also a sufficient number of the nurses now in attendance upon them to give them necessary care in transportation, together with the U. S. medical officers in charge thereof, under the superintendence of your medical director.

The following reasons have, after consultation with the medical officers in charge, induced me to make the foregoing application:

First. A number of the men are permanently disabled for military service, and would be discharged as soon as returned.

Second. A large number are temporarily disabled for months, and by being paroled and furnished with good hospital accommodations in our lines may recover; which it is reasonable to suppose they will not with the depressing influence of being prisoners acting upon them.

Third. The season of year is approaching when epidemics and malarial diseases are most liable to prevail in this climate, and such change of

place might save the men from influences that gradually increase where so many wounded are placed in close proximity as are now in this village.

Fourth. It is difficult to obtain necessary medical and hospital supplies, although every effort has been made to supply deficiencies by Doctors Eagan and Taylor, and indeed all the Confederate surgeons, to whom we feel truly grateful for their uniform courtesy and kindness.

I inclose herewith a complete list of sick and wounded, also of nurses and attendants, with rank, regiment, and condition.*

I have the honor to solicit your attention to the above at your earliest convenience.

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

L. K. WILCOX,
Surgeon 130th Illinois Volunteers, and Medical Director Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

SHREVEPORT, [*May*] *14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. O. HÉBERT:

General Banks has not released any of the surgeons captured by him. General Smith directs that you keep the surgeons until the enemy's policy is known.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[MAY 16, 1864.—For Stanton to Meigs, directing arrest of Mayor Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, Va., see Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 829.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., May 16, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the police of prison as good. Great care is being taken as the warm weather approaches to keep the grounds free from filth and slops, which, with a large police force each day, is easily accomplished. No change of importance has taken place during the past week.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

CELL IN LIBBY PRISON, *Richmond, Va., May 16, 1864.*

Hon. WAITMAN T. WILLEY, *Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR: On the 29th day of January last, in an engagement near Moorefield, W. Va., I was captured by a body of Confederate cavalry. From the date of my capture to the 3d of the present month I was treated as a prisoner of war. I was then notified by the prison authorities that I had been selected by the Confederate Government to be held as a hostage for a Major Armesy, C. S. Army, now held by the

* List omitted.

United States. I was also placed in a small cell in the basement of Libby Prison.

I could willingly suffer, endure this torturing confinement, if thereby my Government derived the slightest benefit; but to be thus confined, to suffer for the misdeeds of others, without beneficial results to the cause for which I contend, is certainly very galling.

Confined in the small cell that I now am, with the diet I receive, it is impossible for my constitution to stand imprisonment long. Hence I am induced to request that you will use your influence in my behalf, and if at all possible accomplish my speedy release.

Major Armesy, for whom I am held, has now been confined over a year, and I understand his case is not without extenuating circumstances.

Cannot my Government consistently exchange him for me and place one of her soldiers, now imprisoned, in the field where he is not only willing but anxious to fight her battles? I am willing to give my life to my country on the field of battle, but the slow, lingering death of hopeless confinement and starvation is uncalled for and void of glory.

May I ask that you will give the matter your personal attention and, if convenient, will you honor me with a communication upon the subject?

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. GOFF, JR.,
Major, Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, Prisoner of War.

[First indorsement.]

Referred to General Hitchcock for report as to the case of Major Armesy and why he is held.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, *June 8, 1864.*

T. D. Armesy is held under the sentence of a military commission *vide* General Orders, No. 397, December 16, 1863 (herewith annexed).*

I know of no mode of meeting the outrage upon Major Goff but that of ordering into close confinement a rebel prisoner of corresponding rank, which I therefore recommend, and that notice of the same be sent to the rebel authorities.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Third indorsement.]

Approved.

E. M. STANTON.

[MAY 17, 1864.—For Meigs to Stanton, reporting efforts to secure the arrest of Mayor Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, Va., see Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 854.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 17, 1864—4.03 p. m.

Capt. G. W. BERRY, *Provost-Marshal, Covington, Ky.:*

The following telegram having been sent to you on the 7th instant,† and no acknowledgment or report having been received, the Secretary

* See Vol. VI, this series, p. 708. † See Stanton to Berry, p. 127.

of War directs me to ask an explanation for the neglect which you have exhibited in this matter, and to report at once what steps you have taken to arrest the man.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General.

[MAY 18, 1864.—For Grant to commanding officer Confederate forces near Old Wilderness Tavern, in relation to medical supplies, &c., for Union wounded soldiers, see Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 865.]

COVINGTON, KY., *May 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Every effort has been made to secure the man alluded to as having been at the massacre of Fort Pillow, but without avail. Will write all particulars.

Very respectfully,

G. W. BERRY,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Sixth District Kentucky.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 14th instant I have the honor to submit the following list of naval prisoners now confined in Fort Warren, whom the Department desires may not be exchanged or released without its concurrence.*

On the roll of prisoners furnished this Department by the commandant of Fort Warren as naval prisoners are included the officers and crew of the rebel pirate Tacony. They were not captured by the Navy and are not, therefore, prisoners under the control of the Navy Department. They are, however, very important ones, and of course they will not be released or exchanged if it can be avoided; at least they should not be.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to suggest that the ration as now issued to prisoners of war may be considerably reduced without depriving them of the food necessary to keep them in health, and I respectfully recommend that hereafter the ration be composed as follows, viz: Hard bread, 14 ounces, or 16 ounces soft bread; corn-meal, 16 ounces; beef, 14 ounces; pork or bacon, 10 ounces; beans, 6 quarts per 100 men, or rice, 8 pounds per 100 men; sugar, 12 pounds per 100 men; coffee, 5 pounds ground or 7 pounds raw per 100 men, or tea, 1 pound per 100

* List (here omitted) contains 91 names.

men; soap, 4 pounds per 100 men; salt, 2 quarts per 100 men; vinegar, 3 quarts per 100 men; molasses, 1 quart per 100 men; potatoes, 15 pounds per 100 men. I also recommend that ration of sugar and coffee, as above fixed, be issued only every other day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[First indorsement.]

MAY 19, 1864.

The within recommendation is referred to the Chief of Staff, the Commissary-General and Commissary-General of Prisoners, and Surgeon-General for report.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

MAY 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred as above directed. Why not dispense with tea, coffee, and sugar and reduce the ration to that issued by the rebel Government to their own troops?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Third indorsement.]

I concur with the views expressed by Major-General Halleck.

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Fourth indorsement.]

I respectfully approve of the reduction of the ration as suggested by Major-General Halleck.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Fifth indorsement.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 19, 1864.*

The reduction proposed by Major-General Halleck could be carried out with the exception of the ration for the sick and wounded, who would require that proposed by Colonel Hoffman or more than its equivalent in medicine and hospital items.

Very respectfully,

J. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

[Sixth indorsement.]

MAY 27, 1864.

Proposed ration, except that sick and wounded are to have tea, coffee, and sugar, approved.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Seventh indorsement.]

The ration approved by the Chief of Staff and Surgeon-General approved.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 19, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that there are now about 10,000 prisoners of war at Point Lookout, where 5,000 more may be accommodated. I do not think it would be advisable to assemble a greater number at that point, and to provide for an addition to the number now in our hands which may soon be expected I respectfully suggest that one set of the barracks at Elmira may be appropriated to this purpose. I am informed there are barracks there available which have, by crowding, received 12,000 volunteers. By fencing them in at a cost of about $2,000 they may be relied on to receive 8,000 or possibly 10,000 prisoners. They can be shipped directly from Belle Plain, on steamers already ordered for the purpose, to New York, and thence by railroad to Elmira, which will not make the transportation very expensive.

Fort Delaware can accommodate a few more officers, but no more enlisted men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[MAY 19, 1864.—For Stanton to Schriver, directing the arrest of sixty male citizens of Fredericksburg, Va., and vicinity, to be held as hostages for the persons captured by Mayor Slaughter, and Schriver's reply, see Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part II, pp. 934, 935.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN,
Commanding Draft Rendezvous, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: You will receive instructions from the Adjutant-General to set apart the barracks on the Chemung River at Elmira as a depot for prisoners of war. The barracks will be inclosed by a suitable fence, and I would respectfully suggest that you construct it after the style found to be most secure at other depots. It should be eleven or twelve feet high, the frame being on the outside, with a walk for sentinels on the outside three or four feet below the top, thus giving them a good view of all that passes within. There should be ample room between the fence and the buildings, that prisoners may not approach it unseen. Two gates will probably be sufficient, one toward the river. The guard should be outside the inclosure. Please report on the condition of the barracks, the cost of the fence, and any other additions which may be required, and the number of prisoners the place will accommodate. From what I have heard, I judge the number will be 8,000 or 10,000. I am unable to say how soon the barracks will be required, but possibly within ten days. I inclose a circular of regulations for the government of military prisoners.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

W. HOFFMAN

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HOUSTON, *May 19, 1864.*

Capt. W. G. WEBB, *Commanding Post, Anderson, Tex.:*

The major-general commanding wishes to know if in your opinion the court-house at Anderson can be made sufficiently secure to hold the political prisoners at present in confinement there.

He directs that Doctor Peebles will not be taken back to the jail, if, in the opinion of Doctor Carr, his life will be endangered thereby. Also that you make requisition on the Labor Bureau for one negro to be used as a cook for these prisoners. It has been represented to the major-general that the jailer states, inasmuch as the trapdoor of the cell has to be raised to afford ventilation to the room below, that he deems it necessary to chain to the floor a prisoner named Rose. The general does not think this necessary and wishes you to request the jailer to allow him to be unchained, as he does not think there is much probability of his escape, as the jail is well guarded, and should he decline to do this you will state it to the Governor, with the request that he order the jailer to comply with the request, if he has the authority.

L. G. ALDRICH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 20, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to turn over to the War Department for exchange the following-named naval prisoners now confined at Fort Warren: S. Burrows, of South Carolina; J. P. Chapman, of South Carolina; John Carnighan, of South Carolina; Louis Green, of Alabama; A. P. Girard, of Alabama; W. W. Helm, of Mississippi; M. L. Hobson, of Virginia; Mark Hardin, of Georgia; Henry Kelley, of Florida; William T. Thompson, of Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, to be filed for future reference and guidance in the cases to which these lists belong.

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., *May 20, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that pursuant to your instructions I arrived at this post this morning at 7 o'clock and proceeded at once to examine into the condition of the force placed here in charge of the prisoners of war, the measures taken for their security, and all other matters in this connection, on which I have the honor to submit the following report:

The command at this post, under Colonel Draper, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, consists of the Fifth New Hampshire, 438 men; Fourth Rhode Island, 320; Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, 753;

Second Wisconsin Battery, 119; cavalry, 24; making a total of 1,654 men available for duty, including officers. The troops appear to be in a good state of discipline, their camps are in excellent condition, and the duty of the post is satisfactorily performed. A change will be made in the location of two of the camps to positions better calculated to control prisoners in case of any attempt on their part, or by the assistance of others, to liberate themselves. The guard is sufficiently strong for the number of prisoners now here, 11,000, but in the expectation that an additional 5,000, or perhaps, temporarily, a greater number will be sent here, I respectfully recommend that a regiment of disciplined troops or two regiments of militia be added to the guard. The force here should be strong enough not only to control the prisoners, but to resist any raid which the enemy might be led to undertake, or to detach a command to the Virginia shore in case of necessity.

There are two gun-boats lying off the depot, one a sailing vessel, but I am informed by the commanding officer that he is frequently left with the sailing vessel alone, which makes him comparatively helpless in unfavorable winds or a calm, and exposes him to capture by an unexpected attack. I would therefore respectfully recommend that application be made to the Navy Department for a steam gun-boat to be stationed permanently at the depot, to guard against a descent of the enemy from the Virginia shore and to overawe the prisoners. The two vessels should if possible be generally present, but if one is detached it should be the sailing vessel.

The prison camp is in excellent condition. There are 563 officers, 10,192 enlisted men and 192 citizens; in all, 10,947 prisoners. The officers are kept separate from the enlisted men. Too much room has been given to the officers, which will be remedied by removing the partition fence, so as to enlarge the inclosure occupied by the men, while that for the officers will be much reduced. A thousand to fifteen hundred officers may be accommodated here if necessary, but they will be sent to Fort Delaware in preference.

The sick are in hospital tents, well arranged and in good condition, but additional accommodations will be required when other prisoners are brought here, and as a matter of economy I respectfully recommend that suitable shed buildings be constructed. A report of what is required and an estimate of the cost will be submitted.

In consequence of the difficulty of obtaining laborers at this post, the quartermaster has been permitted to employ prisoners of war as laborers on the wharf for unloading vessels and other purposes, paying them at the rate of 9 cents per day in tobacco purchased with the prison fund. This arrangement is of great convenience to the service and very economical, and there seems to be no objection to it, provided the prisoners while so employed are carefully guarded. Thus far nothing has occurred to show that the practice should be discontinued. The prisoners very cheerfully volunteer to be so employed, as it relieves them from the *ennui* of confinement. Other labors of policing, making roads, and improving the grounds are performed by the prisoners, for which they have been compensated in the same way. I respectfully recommend that the continuance of this practice be authorized.

I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of instructions from His Excellency the President to Major-General Butler authorizing the discharge of prisoners of war on certain conditions,* with a copy of General Butler's instructions to Brigadier-General Marston, then commanding the depot, directing him to carry out the President's orders, and I

* See January 2, Vol. VI, this series, p. 808.

would respectfully inquire whether these orders are still in force. Kentucky and Tennessee are now within our lines, and under General Butler's order to General Marston all prisoners coming from those States may be discharged on taking the oath of allegiance. This is the only military prison to which such orders have been sent. The practice now is to refer all applications for discharge on taking the oath to Major-General Butler, who directs what shall be done, or returns it for the action of the commanding officer. Enlistments are made whenever the applicants pass the necessary examination.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted, and I have the honor to await your further instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[MAY 20, 1864.—For Schriver to Stanton, in relation to arrest of prominent citizens of Fredericksburg, Va., see Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part III, p. 26.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
FIFTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, May 20, 1864.

Col. J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General, Washington City, D. C.:

COLONEL: Your favor of the 14th instant came to hand this morning. I am very thankful for it. Kentucky has already suffered incomparably by the depredations of returned rebel soldiers, who shelter themselves under the President's amnesty proclamation. The only means of combating this evil is by visiting it with prompt and severe punishment, and the benefit of the punishment is in the exact ratio to the promptness with which it is administered. I have to regret that you are not quite sufficiently explicit in regard to the extent of my powers in the premises, as well as not quite sufficiently latitudinous in circumscribing my authority. You must be aware that the class of roving, robbing murderers, known as guerrillas, in this State, is quite as reprehensible as the returned rebel who has violated his oath. My power to punish this class should be coextensive with my authority in regard to the rebels. I regret that Southwestern Kentucky is not in my command, as it is the great theater of rebel operations. Complaints are daily coming to me from that quarter, and I have no power to redress their grievances, it being out of my district.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

MOBILE, *May 20, 1864.*

General COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Some negroes captured by General Forrest at Fort Pillow sent here. Put them to work on fortifications. Chief engineer will keep records of the time in order to remunerate their owners. Is my action approved?

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[MAY 21, 1864.—For Schriver to Stanton, reporting arrest of sixty-three citizens of Fredericksburg, Va., see Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part III, p. 68.]

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *May 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff of Lieutenant-General Grant, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions from Headquarters Army of the United States, dated May 18, and received last evening, authorizing me to receive wounded soldiers of the U. S. Army, left in hospitals on recent battle-fields, from the Confederate authorities, I this morning proceeded to the "Old Wilderness Tavern" with twenty-five ambulances under flag of truce. The major commanding the forces at that point declined receiving any communications, under instructions from his superiors, unless addressed to General Robert E. Lee, and I returned with empty ambulances.

Supplies were sent to the wounded yesterday, of whom more than 600 remain in the hands of the enemy at different points, viz, "Wilderness," "Robertson's Tavern," and elsewhere in those vicinities. They were represented to be comfortably situated. The major commanding the Confederate forces stated that General Lee would be notified that I appeared to-day, while I agreed to meet again under flag of truce to-morrow at 12 o'clock at the "Old Wilderness."

I have the honor to await instructions from you at this point, after which I hope to successfully accomplish their recovery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWD. DE W. BRENEMAN,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

RICHMOND, VA., *May 21, 1864.*

General D. H. MAURY, *Mobile, Ala.:*

Your employment of the negroes captured by General Forrest is approved.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[MAY 22, 1864.—For Breneman to Rawlins, reporting a second visit to the Wilderness battle-field for the purpose of learning the condition of Union wounded, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part III, p. 136.]

HEADQUARTERS, &C., *Morganza, La., May 22, 1864.*

Maj. WILLIAM M. LEVY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant and two of the 19th instant.

Major-General Banks gladly accepts the proposition to receive the wounded of his army now in your hands on parole, and directs me to arrange with you at once for their reception. To make such arrangement it seems to me that a personal interview is necessary or at least highly desirable, and I beg that you will name to me as early a day as

possible and some point convenient to us both, at which such a meeting may be had. I send this, thinking it probable that you are at or near Simmesport, and trusting, therefore, that it may reach you this p. m., and that a meeting may be appointed for to-morrow. At such meeting, if it may be had, I hope not only to arrange for the speedy delivery to us of all our sick and wounded on parole, but also for the immediate exchange for all other prisoners of both sides whose exchange has been agreed upon between us. I send with this some letters for prisoners and others within your lines.

I am, major, &c.,

CH. C. DWIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT RENDEZVOUS,
Elmira, N. Y., May 23, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated May 19, 1864, in reference to the barracks at this post that have been set aside as a depot for prisoners of war and requesting me to report the condition of them, &c. There are two sets of barracks at this post, situated about two miles apart. They are designated as Nos. 1 and 3. The latter is on the Chemung River and is the set to be used for prisoners of war. These barracks were built to comfortably accommodate 3,000 troops without crowding. The bunks are double. The buildings are in excellent condition and well ventilated. Four thousand prisoners of war could be quartered in them, and there is plenty of ground room in which tents could be pitched to accommodate 1,000 more. The mess-room is sufficiently large to seat 1,200 or 1,500, and the kitchen can cook daily for 5,000. There is an excellent bakery that can bake daily 6,000 rations. There is no hospital at these barracks, hence hospital tents will have to be used for the sick. A new hospital for 200 patients is being erected about one mile from the barracks. The guard-house is a building 75 by 45 feet, now used to hold deserters, and will have to be used for that purpose until another can be built at Barracks No. 1. The number of troops now here is entirely inadequate to guard a large number of prisoners, being only three companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps, numbering about 200 men. A fence twelve feet high was commenced to-day, and will probably be completed in ten days, surrounding the barracks. I respectfully request that six copies of circular of regulations for the government of military prisoners be forwarded to me, also such blanks as may be required to make returns. I would recommend that no prisoners be sent here until I report that the barracks are ready to receive them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Depot.

HEADQUARTERS, &C., *Morganza, La., May 23, 1864.*

Maj. WILLIAM M. LEVY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, &c.:

I desire to make the necessary arrangements with you as speedily as possible for receiving our sick and wounded prisoners. To do so it seemed to me necessary that we should meet, and hence my letter to you yesterday, written in the hope that a meeting might be arranged

for to-day, but I am obliged to go to New Orleans to-morrow, and the meeting not being had to-day, must be postponed for at least one week.

The difficulty which presents itself to me is in respect to transporting the wounded from Mansfield to our lines. Wagon transportation for that distance is, I suppose, not to be thought of, and I do not suppose that boats can come over the falls at Alexandria. If, however, you will bring them to Alexandria and will permit a steamer to ascend Red River to that place under flag of truce for that purpose, I will bring a steamer there fitted for the reception of sick and wounded and bring them away, having signed the necessary paroles and receipts. If this plan does not meet your approbation, and you can bring these persons to any other point from which they can be brought by steamer, I will meet you in the same manner at such point. I desire moreover now to make arrangements for carrying into effect as soon as possible the provisions of our cartel and subsequent agreements for the exchange of all prisoners captured prior to March 21, and at the meeting which I hope to have with you upon my return from New Orleans I shall hope to be able to make such arrangements.

Any communication which you may send to me during my absence will be telegraphed or dispatched to me at New Orleans, and should you name a time and place for delivering our wounded to us I will make preparations to meet you and receive them.

It is my intention now to devote myself to the business of effecting these exchanges which have been so long pending, and I am certain that I shall find a corresponding desire and determination on your part.

I am, major, &c.,

CH. C. DWIGHT,
Commissioner, &c.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON, *Macon, Ga., May 23, 1864.*

General JOHN H. WINDER,
Commanding Department of Henrico, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Many of the prisoners under my command are in need of clothing, and they report to me that Major Morfit, quartermaster in Richmond, has money belonging to them, and while at the Libby they were allowed to draw so much money from him weekly. I know nothing about the truth of their statements, yet, at their request, I respectfully ask whether or not, if they have money in the hands of Major Morfit, they will be allowed to receive it here?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. KEMP TABB,
Captain, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND, *May 31, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded.

This post is not [in] my department.

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, June 25, 1864.*

Respectfully returned.

The money in the hands of Captain Morfit belongs to the prisoners; can be turned over to the quartermaster at Macon, from whom the

prisoners can draw, each man being allowed to have in Confederate money $100 per month of the amount he has deposited, the gold or greenbacks being sold by the quartermaster at the current rates. The quartermaster will first get proper instructions from the Quartermaster-General in regard to selling the U. S. notes. He allows the prisoners the premium in Confederate money.

By command of Brigadier-General Gardner:

E. A. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HEADQUARTERS POST, *Andersonville, Ga., May 23, 1864.*

I. In future, no person whatever, whether citizen or soldier, officer or private, shall have any communication with any of the paroled prisoners.

II. It shall be the duty of every commissioned officer belonging to the prison guard at this post to arrest any person he may see violating the above paragraph.

By order of A. W. Persons, colonel, commanding post:

R. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Acting Adjutant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HEADQUARTERS POST, *Andersonville, Ga., May 23, 1864.*

In obedience to order of General Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, the artillery horses of Captain Dyke's battery, numbering seventy-five, will be turned over this day to Capt. G. J. Dallas, bonded agent, and to be subject to order of Maj. Norman W. Smith, chief quartermaster transportation.

By order of A. W. Persons, colonel, commanding post:

R. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Acting Adjutant.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 24, 1864.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR, FOR THE PRESIDENT:

In the case of Fountain Brown, a citizen of Arkansas, referred to this office by order of Your Excellency, May 23, 1864, the following report is respectfully submitted:

This is an application for the pardon of a man convicted by a military commission of selling into slavery and running beyond the Union lines colored persons who had been made free by the President's proclamation of emancipation. The facts proved are briefly these: The prisoner, who is a preacher and presiding elder of the Methodist Church in the State of Arkansas, resided at or near Flat Bayou, and, at the date of the President's proclamation, held as slaves two families of negroes, numbering about ten persons, old and young, of both sexes. These families consisted of, first, Lucy and her husband John, two children that she had by him and two that she had by another person, supposed to have been one McAfee, a white man; and, second, Delia, with her husband Horton and two children, one by him and the other by an unknown father. After the occupation of the district including Flat Bayou by the Union forces, the prisoner informed

these people, or at least the men, that they were free, and if they wished could leave, thus recognizing the proclamation and renouncing his claim to their services. They did not then leave him. In the course of last year the white man, McAfee, who had been cohabiting with the woman Lucy, who was a light mulatto, frequently besought the prisoner to assist him in getting her and her children away with him to Texas. This arrangement the prisoner claims to have declined to enter into on the ground that it was contrary to existing law. McAfee then proposed to buy them, but the prisoner refused to make the sale; yet, after much solicitation and the offer of $7,000 for the lot, he finally yielded; the bargain was struck, he received $4,000 cash in hand and the purchaser's promise to pay the balance; and McAfee carried off the women and children, eight in number, beyond the lines, and, as it is supposed, to Texas. One of the colored men, the husband of Lucy, left his wife at home on Monday morning, and returning on Tuesday evening found no trace of her or her children. Powerless to assert their rights, or ignorant of them, they had been abducted by McAfee, who abandoned his own wife at Flat Bayou, where she still resides. The men both testify that their wives did not want to go away; and it would appear that they contemplated with aversion and terror the probability of being compelled by McAfee to accompany him. It seems that the conscience of the prisoner, or his fear of the vengeance of the outraged law, would not let him rest. He made his appearance at the headquarters at Pine Bluff and, relating his story, solicited exemption from prosecution. He was, however, arraigned before a military commission for kidnaping and for selling into slavery persons of African descent, made free by the President's proclamation, found guilty, and sentenced to confinement in a military prison for five years. Major-General Steele, commanding the department, approves the finding and sentence, and forwards the proceedings for the action of the President, which has not yet been had. In the opinion of this office it was not requisite that the confirmation of the President should be obtained; but, as it is presumable that the execution of the sentence will not commence until directed by him, it is expedient and proper that action should be taken, and it is recommended that the sentence be confirmed.

The pardon of the prisoner is now applied for by citizens of Arkansas, who sign a petition averring that he has subscribed the oath prescribed by the proclamation of amnesty, and has always heretofore been a good and influential man in the church and in the community. The paper sets forth no other proof of loyalty. This petition is favorably recommended by Col. Powell Clayton, commanding at Pine Bluff. It is presented by Mr. A. A. C. Rogers, who claims to be a member of Congress, elect, from the Second District of Arkansas, and who says that he believes the prisoner intended no wrong; that the act for which he was tried occurred soon after the Federal occupation of that section, whilst all was confusion, doubt, and uncertainty; that the husband and father of the negroes sold had been taken to Texas. The owner wanted the wife and children, they wanted to go, and the prisoner sold them, in ignorance of the nature of the offense. He adds that he thinks the pardon, if granted, would strengthen the good feeling of his district toward the Government. Mr. Rogers has fallen into several serious errors in his version of the case. He states that the husband and father of the negroes sold had been taken to Texas. So far from this being true it is in evidence that the husbands of both the women are still at Flat Bayou; and so far from the woman Lucy wanting to go,

her husband testifies that she begged him to remove her from the custody of the prisoner and of McAfee, lest she should be taken away by force. Besides, whether the wishes of the adults about going or remaining were consulted or not, it is a mockery of truth, as shallow as it is wicked, to attribute consent to the six helpless and mindless children, the oldest of whom was a boy of seven and the youngest a baby but a few months old. It would require a rule of law as repugnant to reason as the extinct slave code of Arkansas was revolting to humanity, to impute the exercise of volition to the unhappy little beings whom his barbarous avarice, proving stronger than his sense of the obligations of the law, human or divine, impelled a presiding elder of the Methodist Church to sell into a life of hopeless bondage in a distant State. Moreover, whatever "confusion" may, as Mr. Rogers avers, have attended the advent of the Union troops at Flat Bayou, it does not appear to have unsettled the perception of the prisoner, who, so far from being in "doubt and uncertainty" as to the law by which he was bound, expressly told McAfee that a sale would be illegal, and only forgot his scruples and renunciation of the authority of a master when the tempting bid of $7,000 was finally offered. The crime of the prisoner was a deliberate and willful violation of law. It set at naught the proclamation of emancipation. It snatched two wretched females, free by that charter, away from their husbands, and surrendered them to a thraldom of lust and violence, to end only with their lives. It consigned six unoffending children, free by that charter, to perpetual servitude in a region deemed by the purchaser (who was also the father of at least two of them), safely remote from the influences of liberty and the restraints of law. All the features of the offense are so brutal and so depraved, that to be abhorred they need only to be recited; but when it is considered that the perpetrator is a presiding elder in the Methodist Church of the State of Arkansas, a man, by his position and his pretensions, the exemplar of public and private morality among the people around him, to whom multitudes looked up as their preceptor and spiritual guide, it must be admitted that the measure of his guilt is incomparably aggravated. That a criminal of so deep a dye, who has been adjudged to suffer the abridgment of his liberty for five years, for depriving eight human beings of theirs forever, should (with the price of his guilt still in his pocket) ask a pardon from the Government he has defied, seems an instance of effrontery scarcely paralleled in the annals of the present rebellion. The Government, it is conceived, would be recreant to the principles which it has been forced by treason to inaugurate if it were to treat their flagrant violation with lenity. The proclamation of emancipation is nothing, or it is an irrevocable decree of freedom to all within its terms. It is a solemn law of the land, upheld by the inherent war powers of a nation struggling for self-preservation, sanctioned by reason, and sanctified by precious blood. Violations of it should be punished in proportion to the magnitude of their consequences and the importance of sustaining it by warning examples. The absence of prohibitory sanctions in the proclamation itself furnishes no pretext for the misinterpretation which would exempt the prisoner from punishment for his crime. These persons stood before the law disenthralled of the shackles of slavery and absolutely free, and so the prisoner had recognized them to be. He having, with a full knowledge of their emancipation, deliberately re-enslaved them, willfully incurred all the penalties denounced against the most atrocious species of kidnaping. The

crime of the prisoner, by reason of his conspicuous social and religious position, has doubtless attracted the notice of a large number of the people of his State. His pardon, obtaining equal publicity, would, it is believed, be taken by the traitorous adherents of slavery as a tacit official declaration that the Government did not seriously intend to maintain the most momentous and vital of its war measures, and that the President consented to be understood as permitting to pass into a mockery that proclamation upon which, on the 1st day of January, 1863, he solemnly invoked "the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

This is believed to be the first case in which the violation of the proclamation of emancipation has been brought to the notice of the President. It is deemed fortunate for the great purposes of justice that the proof is so strong and the circumstances so marked. The offender is a prominent personage; the victims young and weak; the sale made with full knowledge of the law and the rights of freedom it bestowed; the transaction notorious and basely mercenary. It is fit to be made a test case, in which the Government may distinctly reassure the South of its unalterable purpose to enforce the decree which it has deliberately promulgated. If, while the able-bodied freedmen, attracted and encouraged by that decree, are enrolling themselves as soldiers under the standard which they recognize as the symbol and the guarantee of freedom, and are exposing themselves to the perils of battle on the field and to the horrors of massacre if captured, their late masters are suffered to sell and transport their helpless wives and children into renewed servitude without encountering the inflexible severity of adequate punishment, the Government cannot fail to stand before the world dishonored by such breach of faith, which, on the part of the unhappy race with whom it has been plighted, is being everywhere bravely and loyally kept with their blood. If the Government could pardon this outrage upon its laws, or mitigate its punishment, how can it forget the wretched victims of the crime? The conviction is fully entertained that the question of pardoning or mitigation should not even be considered until these victims shall have been returned to within our military lines, and thus restored to the status of freedom which they there occupied.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster, Washington Depot:

GENERAL: The matter of furnishing Sibley tents to the prisoners at Point Lookout, on Colonel Hoffman's request by telegraph of yesterday's date, having been referred to Major-General Halleck, he has indorsed upon it:

The Quartermaster's Department will decide which kind can best be spared. Old tents, or even shanties, will answer all purposes for prisoners.

As old, common tents can be supplied sooner than shanties can be put up you will furnish them for 5,000 men.

CHS. THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster-General.

INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, DIST. OF WESTERN LOUISIANA,
In the Field, May 24, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Commissioner, etc.:

COLONEL: Your communication of 22d reached me only to-day. I regret that it did not come to hand in time to enable me to meet you at the time and place indicated.

It will give me great pleasure to meet you at Red River Landing on the 29th instant. Should any delay occur in the receipt of this communication I will await you or your reply hereto at or near Simmesport, and I would suggest that your letter can be transmitted to me by flag of truce through our pickets at Red River Landing.

I trust that our personal interview may result in arrangements which will be mutually satisfactory to ourselves and the authorities whom we represent.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILL. M. LEVY,
Major, Asst. Adjutant and Inspector General, Commissioner.

Proceedings of a board of officers convened at Point Lookout, Md., in obedience to the following orders:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT MARY'S,
Point Lookout, Md., May 24, 1864.

A board of officers is hereby appointed to investigate and report upon the alleged shooting of Mark Lisk, a prisoner of war, by Private Richard Peterson, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, on the 21st of April; also the alleged shooting of William Jones, Second Virginia, and other prisoners of war by Private Miles Holloway, Company F, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, on the 23d of May, 1864.

Detail for the Board.—Col. Charles E. Hapgood, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers; Maj. H. G. O. Weymouth, First U. S. Volunteers; Capt. H. F. H. Miller, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops. The Board will meet at the headquarters of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers at 3 o'clock this p. m. or as soon thereafter as practicable.

By command of Col. A. G. Draper, commanding District of Saint Mary's:
RICHARD F. ANDREWS,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 175. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT MARY'S,
Point Lookout, Md., May 25, 1864.

Capt. William H. Hart, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, is hereby detailed as a member of the Board convened by General Orders, No. 24, in place of Col. Charles E. Hapgood, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, relieved on account of ill-health.

By command of Col. A. G. Draper, commanding District of Saint Mary's:
RICHARD F. ANDREWS,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Board met pursuant to the above orders—present, Maj. H. G. O. Weymouth, Capt. William H. Hart—and proceeded to investigate the alleged shooting of Mark Lisk, a prisoner of war, on the 21st of April, 1864.

Lieut. EDWIN C. GASKILL, called and duly sworn.

Question. What is your name and rank?

Answer. Edwin C. Gaskill, second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops. I was on guard at the time the prisoner of war was shot. I do not know what his name was. Think the shooting took place between 1 and 3 o'clock in the morning; it was quite light; think the moon was up. I did not give the orders to the guard. The senior officer of the guard, Lieutenant Titcomb, gave them. The orders were to allow no men to cluster around the cook-houses except at meal times, and to allow

none of the men at night to do their business anywhere on the grounds except at the portable sinks built for that purpose. If the prisoners do not obey, and insist on having their own way, the orders are, after warning them three times, to shoot them. I arrived on the ground in five minutes after the man was shot. I did not see the prisoner; he was carried away before I got there. If the sentinel on the next post was at the end of his beat nearest to where the man was shot he could have heard the orders that the sentinel gave the prisoner, but if he was at the other end he could not. It was Private Irving Williams, Company D, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, who shot the prisoner, and not Private Peterson.

Private IRVING WILLIAMS, Company D, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, called and duly sworn.

Question. What is your name and rank?

Answer. Irving Williams, private, Company D, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops. I am the man who shot the prisoner. Don't recollect what day of the month it was. My orders were to let none of the prisoners pass the ditch, to allow no collections at the kitchen doors, nor to allow any of the prisoners to do their business in the ditch or on the grounds, only at the sinks. It was about daylight when this affair took place. The prisoner went to the side of the kitchen to do his business. I told him to get up. He said he would do his business first. Then he went between his tent and the officers' tents to do his business. I told him to get up. He again remarked that he would do his business first. I then told him to get up or I would help him up. I told him to get up three times, and then fired. Nobody was around there. A sentry was on the next beat, near the second kitchen He may have heard me order the prisoner to get up. The prisoner lay and hallooed until they came and pulled him into the tent. Lieutenant Titcomb and Lieutenant Gaskill were on guard that day.

Statement of Lieut. W. M. Titcomb, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops:

On the night of the 21st of April I was on guard at Point Lookout. I was senior officer of the guard. At the time the prisoner was shot, between the hours of 12 at night and 2 in the morning, I was away from the guard-house, visiting my guard around the contraband camp. Did not hear the gun fired, nor know anything about the affair until I came back to the guard-house, about three-quarters of an hour after the gun was fired. Did not go into the camp until after the officer of the day came, when I reported the case to him. He, with myself and four men of the guard, went into the camp; went to the place where the man was shot, but saw no tub there; we then went down to the hospital where the prisoner that was wounded was. Did not speak to him; after that we went to the guard-house. My orders, that I gave to the guard inside the camp that night, were to allow no one to ease himself except at the sinks. First, to order them away three times, and if then they did not go, to shoot them. These orders I received from the officer of the day.

W. M. TITCOMB,
First Lieutenant, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Titcomb gave the recorder the above statement, he being unable to appear before the Board on account of ill-health.

Statement of Corpl. Miles James, Company B, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops:

I was corporal of the guard at the prisoners' camp on the night of the 21st of April, 1864, and posted the sentinel (Williams) who shot the prisoner of war. The man was shot between the hours of 12 at night and 2 in the morning; there was no tub there at the time the man was shot. The prisoner sat down to ease himself side of a house, which was against orders; the sentinel ordered him to leave from there. The prisoner got up, but when the sentinel's back was turned sat down again for the same purpose. The sentinel this time asked him what he was going to do there. The prisoner replied, "I am going to ease myself." The sentinel told him to get up or he would shoot him; the prisoner not obeying him, the sentinel shot at him and wounded him, of which wound he afterward died. I went to the sentinel's beat to see why the gun was fired, and got there about four minutes after the discharge of the gun. It is my opinion that some of the prisoners must have put a tub at the place where the man was shot, between that time and morning, as I am confident that there was no tub there at the time the shooting took place.

(NOTE.—Corporal James was unable to appear before the Board, he being ordered to duty at Piney Point before the Board met. The above statement was taken by the recorder.)

The Board visited the prisoners' camp, but were unable to obtain any evidence from the prisoners having any bearing on the case.

It will be seen that the above proceedings prove that Private Irving Williams, Company D, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, is the man who shot the prisoner of war, Mark Lisk, and not the Peterson mentioned in the order convening the Board of Investigation. It will be also seen that the statements of the witnesses do not agree as to the time when the prisoner was shot. Lieutenants Titcomb and Gaskill testify to its being between the hours of 12 midnight and 2 o'clock in the morning, while Private Williams asserts that it was about daylight.

H. G. O. WEYMOUTH,
Major First U. S. Volunteers, President.
WILLIAM H. HART,
Captain, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Recorder.

The Board of Investigation having carefully examined the evidence in the case of Private Irving Williams, Company D, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, are of the opinion that the said Williams was justified in shooting the prisoner of war, Mark Lisk, inasmuch as it appears from the evidence that the aforesaid Williams acted in strict conformity to the orders he received from the officer of the guard.

Respectfully submitted.

H. G. O. WEYMOUTH,
Major First U. S. Volunteers, President.
WM. H. HART,
Captain, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Recorder.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT MARY'S DISTRICT,
Point Lookout, Md., June 11, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, in accordance with standing orders.

The opinion of the Board appears to me to be in accordance with the evidence, which was all that could be obtained. The investigation of the complaint against Private Miles Holloway was discontinued by direction of Major-General Casey, who was specially authorized to investigate it. The delay in forwarding these proceedings was occasioned chiefly by the illness of a member of the Board.

A. G. DRAPER,
Colonel Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT MARY'S DISTRICT,
Point Lookout, Md., May 24, 1864.

The following additional instructions are hereby announced for the government of the camps for prisoners of war:

Prisoners will not be permitted to approach within twenty feet of the fence at any point except at the place designated near the sutler's store. During the daytime, that is between daylight and dark, sentinels will take in custody all who violate this order after being cautioned and will turn them over to the commander of the guard, who will see that they are properly punished. If the prisoner violently

resists the sentinel he will use his arms in such way as may be necessary to overcome him, and if the prisoner attempts to run away the sentinel will fire upon him, always being careful, if possible, not to shoot in the direction of other prisoners. If the prisoner escapes by mingling with other prisoners one of them will be taken to bear the punishment unless the offender is exposed.

All disorders of every kind are strictly prohibited, and on their occurrence sentinels will call for the guard, when an officer with a sufficient number of men from the guard will immediately repair to the scene of disturbance and take into custody all engaged in it, who will be punished in such manner as the commanding officer may direct. In all cases any resistance to the guard will be met with such use of their weapons as the officer present may direct.

The assembling of prisoners together after dark outside of their tents, or the passing of prisoners from tent to tent or to any other place than the night sinks, is strictly forbidden. Sentinels are directed to take into custody any individuals violating this rule, and when the violation is by several persons, if persisted in after being distinctly warned, the sentinels will fire upon them, at the same time calling for the guard.

In all minor offenses committed by prisoners, sentinels will report to the guard, that the offender may be suitably punished, and will not resort to violent measures to enforce this order except where violence is attempted on himself, when he will do whatever may be necessary in self-defense.

Sentinels at the sinks will see that prisoners do not pass beyond the prescribed limits while at the sinks, or while bathing; if they do, and persist in it, the sentinel will fire upon them and call for the guard.

It is the duty of the guard and the sentinels, particularly the latter, to be always on the alert. In case of an attempt of the prisoners to make their escape all the sentinels within their reach will fire upon them and continue to do so until the attempt is overcome. The guard, under its officers, will immediately repair to the scene of the outbreak and will take such measures as will speedily suppress the revolt.

In any case of the shooting of a prisoner of war by one of the guard the fact will be immediately reported to the officer of the day, who will repair to the place of the occurrence and as far as practicable ascertain all the particulars, which he will at once report to the commanding officer.

No member of the guard will be allowed to leave the guard-house during his tour except on duty or to go to the sink. Each relief will be visited by an officer of the guard while on post, and the guard and sentinels will be visited by the officer of the day once between 9 and 12 o'clock at night and once between 12 o'clock and daylight.

This order will be read by the officer of the guard to each relief before being posted.

By command of Col. A. G. Draper:

RICHARD F. ANDREWS,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, May 25, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your report from Point Lookout of the 20th instant. So much

thereof as relates to the insufficiency of the guard at Point Lookout has been referred to General Halleck, who will make proper provision for the subject. The question of the replacing of the sailing vessel by a steam gun-boat will be referred to the proper department. Adverting to your inquiry whether the President's instructions to Major-General Butler, dated January 4, 1864, are still in force, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that those regulations are to be taken as having no present application, and as suspended until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report in reference to military prison at Andersonville, Ga., to which place I was ordered by you in communication dated 31st [30] of April, for the purpose of making an inspection and reporting on same.

Portions of the encampment I found in very filthy condition, the proper drainage of the grounds has been very much neglected, and the police of the entire encampment, until very recently, has been very defective, but every effort is being made by the commandant of the interior prison to put it in good condition, and in this connection I beg leave to call your attention to the facts mentioned in Captain Wirz's report, which I herewith inclose, viz:

That it has been only two weeks since I received axes, spades, &c., from Columbus to cut ditches, &c.

No encampment on so large a scale as Camp Sumter can be properly policed and drained without an abundant supply of these materials, and as they had only been furnished two weeks before I reached Andersonville it is a wonder to me that the camp is in as good condition as I find it; its condition previous to that time must have been wretched. Much yet remains to be done to render it habitable, but judging from the energy which has marked Captain Wirz's conduct in respect to the management of the prisoners at Andersonville, there is every reason to believe that there will be a continued improvement. The camp is supplied, at least for drinking purposes, with excellent water from a stream which runs through the center of the stockade. I do not regard the stream of sufficient volume and velocity for the purposes required at so extensive a prison and would advise that wells be dug on the higher portions of the grounds, and if the number of prisoners is very much increased and this camp made, as I suppose it will be, the grand receptacle for prisoners captured throughout the Confederacy, then I would by all means recommend that another area be inclosed with a stockade similar to the present one and that the grounds selected be on a stream about one-quarter of a mile south of the present camp.

This stream is of a volume and velocity at least ten times greater than the one which runs through the grounds now occupied. In regard to the present location of the hospital within the stockade, I regard it as the very worst place possible for it, and I think that any sensible man who has any experience in the management of prisoners will, upon inspection of this post, agree with me. It is needless for me to detail objections to the present location of the hospital. They are fully stated in the report of the surgeon of the post, which I herewith inclose, and I would earnestly advise its immediate removal.

The bakery and other culinary arrangements have just been completed, and they are creditably conducted.

The rations are the same as issued to our soldiers in the field: Beef, one pound, or in lieu of, one-third pound of bacon; meal, one and one-quarter pounds, with occasional issue of rice and beans, molasses, vinegar, and soap. The prisoners I found entirely without shelter, except the sick, and the number furnished them is entirely inadequate and of the most miserable kind. Immediate arrangements should be made by which the prisoners may be sheltered from the rains and protected from the heat of the sun. Buildings should be commenced as soon as practicable for the winter, and in the meantime tents should be furnished for their use during the summer. Without this they will die off by hundreds, and will be a dead loss to us in the way of exchange.

By a recent order from the War Department all regular troops have been ordered from the Andersonville prison, and troops from the Georgia Reserve Corps (General Howell Cobb's command) have to fill their places. These are officered principally by men that have seen some service, are to some extent soldiers, and can be relied upon.

By a recent order, however, from the War Department, I understand that these officers, numbering in all about 250 men for the whole State, are to be conscripted and sent to the field. If this order is enforced the Reserve Corps will be almost entirely disorganized; they will have to elect new officers, and there is scarcely one man out of a hundred who knows the manual of arms or who is capable of marching a company a square. If this order is enforced I should have serious fears for the safety of the prisons at Andersonville and Macon, Ga. Eighteen thousand or 20,000 trained soldiers (prisoners), with 1,500 educated officers, courageous and desperate, cannot, in my opinion, be safely guarded by such an organization with which it is now proposed to guard these prisons. The Florida line is scarcely seventy-five miles from Andersonville, and the Yankee forces not far from this line, and by some preconcerted arrangements between the prisoners and the enemy, and with 2,000 or 3,000 raw recruits, without officers, undisciplined and totally disorganized, a successful outbreak on the part of the prisoners would, in my opinion, be entirely practicable.

I wish to say one word in regard to the command at Andersonville. Great confusion and serious difficulties have existed in regard to rank among the officers, quarrels and contentions as to who ranks and commands, all tending to disturb the good order, discipline, and proper conduct of the post and prison. I beg leave to suggest that if the commandant of the post is to command the prison he should be of such rank and experience as to silence all contentions; otherwise the commandant of the prison should be independent of the post commandant, and he himself should be of such rank as to control those who report to him from day to day for duty. I wish to add a word in relation to the officer commanding the interior prison (the prison proper), Captain Wirz, who, in my opinion, deserves great credit for the good sense and energy he has displayed in the management of the prison at Andersonville. He is the only man who seems to fully comprehend his important duties. He does the work of commandant, adjutant, clerk, and warden, and without his presence at Camp Sumter at this time everything would be chaos and confusion; in my opinion, at least two commissioned officers should be assigned to duty to assist him.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that I was detained in Macon, Ga., for the purpose of establishing prison for Federal officers, and all mail communication being cut off from Richmond, I could not make my report sooner.

I deem it my duty to state that at Macon I found 170 officers (prisoners of war) in the custody of the officer commanding at that post. They had been there for weeks—some for months. I am not aware and do not believe that any report has ever been made in regard to them. Feeling an interest in the proper management of the prison department I deem it my duty to call attention to the gross mismanagement and want of system which exists at the different prisons. In my opinion there should be some head of the prison department so that rules and regulations, general and comprehensive, may be prescribed for each and all throughout the Confederacy. Prison reports and returns made, order and system established, and strict discipline enforced.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. P. TURNER,
Major, &c.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 26, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, with the remark that orders have been issued, some time since, placing the hospitals outside of the inclosure of the prison.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, May 8, 1864.*

Maj. THOMAS P. TURNER, C. S. Army:

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to C. S. military prison at this post. I was assigned to the command of the prison by Col. A. W. Persons, the commandant of the post, on the 27th of March, 1864, having reported to him for duty by order of General J. H. Winder, commanding C. S. military prisons. I found the prison in a bad condition, owing to the want of tools, such as axes, spades, and lumber to erect proper buildings. The first commandant of the post, Capt. W. S. Winder, and his successor, Col. A. W. Persons, had left nothing untried to supply th[ese] so important articles. Only two weeks ago I received axes, spades, &c., from Columbus, Ga.; went to work cutting ditches, &c. I hope to have everything in the interior of the prison completed in two weeks. The bakery, which could not be completed for want of lumber, is now in operation. The necessity of enlarging the stockade is unavoidable, and I shall commence as soon as I can gather a sufficient number of negroes.

I would most respectfully ask you to present to the authorities at Richmond the impediments thrown in my way by having the hospitals inside of the prison.

Number of prisoners on the 1st day of April		7,160
Received up to to-day, from various points	5,787	
Received up to to-day, recaptured	7	
		5,794
Total		12,954
Number of dead from the 1st of April to 8th of May	728	
Number escaped from the 1st of April to 8th of May	13	
		741
Total on hand		12,213

I consequently lost six prisoners. I would also call your attention to the danger of having our present guard forces withdrawn and their places supplied by the reserve forces of Governor Brown.

In conclusion, allow me to make a few remarks concerning myself. I am here in a very unpleasant position, growing out of the rank which I now hold, and suggest the propriety of being promoted. Having the full control of the prison, and consequently of the daily prison guard, the orders which I have to give are very often not obeyed with the promptness the occasion requires, and I am of opinion that it emanates from the reluctance of obeying an officer who holds the same rank as they do. My duties are manifold and require all my time in daytime and very often part of the night, and I would most respectfully ask that two commissioned officers (lieutenants) would be assigned to me for duty.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

[First indorsement.]

RICHMOND, VA., *May 25, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded. Recommended.

TH. P. TURNER,
Major, &c.

[Second indorsement.]

Approved and respectfully forwarded. Captain Wirz has proved himself to be a diligent and efficient officer, whose superior in commanding prisoners and incident duties I know not.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *May 8, 1864.*

Maj. THOMAS P. TURNER, *Andersonville, Ga.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of C. S. military prison at Andersonville, Ga. The report for the month of April shows a ratio of 316.1 cases treated, 57.6 deaths per 1,000 of mean strength. There is nothing in the topography of the country that can be said to have influenced the health of the command. The location is elevated and well drained; the soil is sandy, without vegetable mold or other cryptogamous growth likely to engender malaria. The large ratio of diseases of the digestive system has been due to long confinement in prison with the diet. I am convinced from observation that a majority of the cases of diarrhea and dysentery have more or less scorbutic connection.

The bakery and other culinary arrangements have just been completed, up to which time there had been an inadequate supply of cooking utensils and, in consequence thereof, the articles of diet have been insufficiently cooked. The ration is the same as that issued to Confederate soldiers in the field, viz.: Beef, one pound, or in lieu one-third pound of bacon; meal, one pound and a quarter, with an occasional issue of rice, beans, molasses, and vinegar. The arrangements for a thorough policing of the prison are not yet finished. Through the center of the stockade passes a stream, affording an ample supply of good water. At the upper end of the prison it is designed to construct two dams of different heights, the upper to be used for drinking, the lower for bathing. Over the remainder of the stream are to be arranged the sinks.

The stream has sufficient volume and velocity to carry off all ordure. Once a day the flood gates of the dams mentioned above are to be opened, thereby driving off all deposits that may have collected during the day.

At present the police of the camp is defective, but the commander of the interior is using every effort to effect the arrangement mentioned above, which has been retarded up to the present by an inadequate supply of the necessary tools. The habits of the men as a rule are filthy in the extreme, and as soon as the arrangements for bathing have been completed, it will be necessary to compel them to bathe at stated periods.

The dimensions of the prison will not admit of exercise; the absence of which, with the depressing influences on the mind produced by imprisonment, is a prolific source of disease.

The large ratio of mortality is due to the debilitated condition of the prisoners produced by long confinement in prison and to absence of proper hospital accommodations. The worst cases are treated in tents, of which there is an inadequate supply. The present location of the hospital is objectionable for the following reasons: The prisoners with their camp-fires are densely crowded around the hospitals, preventing a free circulation of air so necessary to the treatment of the class of diseases prevailing; the mistaken kindness of their comrades who visit them and furnish them improper diet produces deleterious consequences.

It is to be admitted, however, that such instances are rare, as they are so utterly devoid of humanity as in many instances to refuse assistance to a dying comrade under the same blanket with him. Their true character is much more frequently manifested in predatory forays upon the hospital, robbing the sick of their blankets, clothes, and diet, in consequence of which it will be impossible to furnish the hospital with proper bedding and diet while the hospital remains within the stockade.

The drainage from the prison passing through the hospital grounds is another great objection to its location.

I therefore most respectfully suggest that authority be granted to place the hospital outside of the stockade, and that an adequate supply of tents for 1,000 sick be furnished until proper hospitals can be constructed.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Andersonville, Ga., May 25, 1864.

In obedience to instructions from Surgeon-General's Office, Surgeon Isaiah H. White is placed in charge of the guard and prison, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of A. W. Persons, colonel, commanding post:

R. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: By direction of Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, your attention is called to the following extract from Colonel Marcy's inspec-

tion report of Department of the Missouri for months of February, March, and April, 1864, viz:

Alton prison inspection, March 31, 1864.

The morning report of the prisoners showed 902 prisoners of war and 128 citizen prisoners. The accommodations for this large number of prisoners are altogether inadequate, and sanitary considerations require that they should either be speedily enlarged or some of the prisoners removed. The entire amount of cubic feet to each person within the prison was only 290. The police of the prison was very bad. There was a large accumulation in the sinks and no drainage, and although lime was freely used they were very offensive. There were no bathing arrangements, even in the hospital. The prisoners were obliged to cook, eat, sleep, and wash in the same room, which, with the want of proper ventilation, produced a very impure and deleterious atmosphere. The grounds within the prison walls were filthy and neglected. The rooms were not policed, and the appearance of the place throughout exhibited most clearly the want of an energetic and competent head

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain, Fourth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

POINT LOOKOUT, *May 26, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. HARTZ:

Give no more passes to visit prisoners, except in cases of illness.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., May 26, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Agreeably to your wishes I examined to-day the respective relations of General Winder and Colonel Ould to the Yankee prisoners falling into our hands. I find the latter has no direct control over the prisoners, except for purposes of exchange or parole, and then only so far as receiving such numbers as are turned over to him upon requisitions, Colonel Ould indicating the number, grades, dates, and place of capture, and the condition (whether invalids or effectives) of prisoners required. In addition to the duties consequent upon arranging these exchanges and paroles, he attends to all correspondence growing out of this subject with authorities charged with this duty upon the other side, answers all inquiries made through flags of truce respecting individual prisoners, and examines and forwards letters hence by flags of truce. General Winder controls directly all prisoners arriving here, at Danville, and at Andersonville, Ga., and now at Macon, Ga., but has no general control over the subject, and consequently cannot keep correct records except of those at points mentioned. Even with regard to the latter, although I found descriptive books full enough in all particulars to follow up the history of each prisoner, yet from the character of returns made these books do not afford information respecting each prisoner for the current month, changes occurring only being reported by name at the end of each month. With the multiplicity of duties performed by General Winder it could not be expected that he could give that strict personal supervision to duties which of themselves are sufficient to occupy the best energies of a man of intelligence, energy,

and industry, and no one can examine the records and character of service relating to the department of prisoners without being convinced of the absolute necessity for a commissary-general of prisoners. Facts have come to my knowledge respecting these prisons and the prison system which satisfy my mind fully that no effective system or organization can be secured without such an officer.

In consideration of the close official relations existing between the officer directly charged with care of the prisoners and the commissioner for exchange, I should think a bureau for the regulation of all matters relating to prisoners would prove most advantageous either under charge of the commissary-general of prisoners or the commissioner for their exchange, as the same records are necessary to both for the advised performance of their duties, it being equally important to both to know the number, condition, and location of all prisoners. The chief of this bureau could regulate by orders and regulations the disposition of prisoners taken throughout the Confederacy, and require such returns from armies, detachments, or small parties capturing prisoners as would inform his department of every capture, and through returns from the different prisons keep up his records so as to show their condition weekly. As it is, with divided responsibilities it is as difficult for the one to procure the information necessary to well-informed correspondence as it is for the other to arrange for the safe-keeping and subsistence of the prisoners, and the makeshift for the present appears to have characterized too much the disposition heretofore made of our prisoners. A better system and organization to be secured under the plan proposed would, I think, result in greater economy and the better security of the prisoners, and while securing to the bureau information from all commands respecting their capture, would enable the authorities to arrange deliberately, and in accordance with actual wants, the necessary accommodations.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

MAY 28, 1864.

General BRAGG:

Will you look at this paper at your convenience, and perhaps we may devise a plan by which we may insure a more perfect record of the prisoners of the enemy in our hands than has heretofore been kept. I have been told that we have either at Danville or some other depot of prisoners east of the Mississippi 200 more prisoners of the enemy than our returns exhibit.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *May 29, 1864.*

I fully concur in the opinion that our present system is very defective, and from my experience in the field I know we have lost many prisoners by it. A general officer of ability might be advantageously employed at the head of the bureau suggested, and commanders in the field of all grades should be required to make to him full and detailed reports of captures. My mind has long been satisfied, too, that a system of espionage exists through the exchange of prisoners by which the enemy

is kept advised. Men in our service are too easily captured and exchanged without question or comment. Men who intentionally throw themselves into the enemy's hands are not entitled to our consideration, and should not be received by us in exchange for real prisoners of war.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

OCTOBER 10, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War in connection with General Gardner's application for relief of October 10, 1864.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, *May 27, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have received a roll of seventy-one negro prisoners, captured some time since in Florida and sent to Tallahassee and from thence to Americus, Ga. Many of them admit that they are the slaves of persons living in Eastern North Carolina, and I am informed that they are all probably from that State and Virginia. It is so inconvenient as to be almost impossible for the owners to go to Americus for the purpose of identifying and claiming them. Could they not be ordered to some more convenient place, Raleigh or Salisbury, for instance?

Very respectfully,

WILL. B. RODMAN.

[Indorsement.]

Answered that the demand on the transportation is too great at present for this to be done, but if the request be renewed at a more favorable moment it will probably be accorded.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS POST,
No. 76. } *Andersonville, Ga., May 27, 1864.*

The colonel commanding the prison guard will detail six reliable and intelligent men to report to Dr. Isaiah H. White, chief surgeon of the post.

By order A. W. Persons, colonel, commanding post:

R. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Acting Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT.,
No. 31. } *Shreveport, La., May 28, 1864.*

I. The following is published for the information of all persons concerned and the guidance of officers commanding independent armies and detachments in the field. Officers capturing prisoners of war should immediately prepare duplicate lists, setting forth the Christian and surnames and the companies and regiments to which the prisoners belong. These lists should also show when, where, and by whom the captures were made. Should one or more officers be included in the capture the signature of the highest in rank should be obtained to attest the correctness of the list. One of these lists must be forwarded

at once through the regular military channel to department headquarters and the other retained by the officer making the capture.

In the present situation of affairs paroles had better not be given. The Federal authorities recognize no delivery of a paroled man, except at Vicksburg or City Point, unless made in accordance with an agreement between commanders of opposing armies. Where there are prisoners on both sides they can be exchanged, man for man, on the spot. The above instructions will be implicitly obeyed as thousands of prisoners have been lost by failing to comply with them. If captures are not correctly reported nothing is gained in making them.

II. The following exchanges have been made:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to September 1, 1863, except such as were captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and are not mentioned under the following heads:

2. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. The staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cumming, Harris, and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell, and Dockery; the officers and men of Stevenson's division, Bowen's division, Moore's brigade, Waul's Legion, and the Second Texas Regiment. The officers and men of the engineer corps, sappers and miners, and the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi Regiments, all captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. All officers and men captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, who reported at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded by Maj. Gen. J. H. Forney to the commissioners of exchange.

3. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole are released from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken an oath of allegiance to the United States or given any bond or if his release has been accompanied with any other condition he is discharged from the same.

4. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States, whether officers, soldiers, or civilians, received at City Point before the 1st of January, 1864.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 29, 1864—7 p. m. (Received 8.39 a. m. 30th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The following is an extract from the Richmond Examiner of 27th instant: "Trains commenced running regularly on the Petersburg railroad yesterday, 26th." It will be seen, therefore, that we have held the road for three weeks, May 5 to 26. Our prisoners in Richmond are on half rebel rations. So are the rebel soldiers.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 26th instant, calling my attention to an extract from a report of Colonel Marcy,

inspector-general, on the condition of the Alton military prison, I have the honor to state that in February I received a report on the condition of this prison, showing that many reforms were needed, and I immediately gave minute instructions to Colonel Weer, the then commander, directing him to take such steps as were necessary to put the prison in a proper condition. Other instructions to the same effect were sent to him from time to time until the latter part of April, when I learned that in addition to grossly neglecting his duty and disobeying all my orders, Colonel Weer was a drunkard and had much abused his authority. I therefore immediately telegraphed to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, requesting that he might be relieved, and his case be brought before a court of investigation. Colonel Weer was accordingly relieved and Brigadier-General Copeland is now in command, who I trust will do all that is requisite to bring about the reforms so much needed. Colonel Weer's neglects and shortcomings have all been laid before Major-General Rosecrans, who has doubtless directed the proper steps to be taken in the case.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 29, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herein a list of Federal prisoners who died in Confederate prisons from February 27 to March 31, 1864, inclusive.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, and in reply have to say that the three assistant surgeons of the rebel army who are prisoners of war at Fort Delaware will be sent beyond our lines for unconditional discharge as soon as practicable. I will inform you by telegram when the communication is open between Fort Monroe and the rebel lines.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

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*Brief of original paper indicates two inclosures, covering deaths of 267 known and 15 unknown soldiers and 1 citizen in Andersonville prison.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1864.

Col. A. G. DRAPER,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Dist. of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

COLONEL: By direction of the Secretary of War I have to inform you that the instructions of Major-General Butler, directing the discharge of prisoners of war on taking the oath of allegiance or other conditions, are suspended until further orders. You will therefore grant no more discharges except by orders from the War Department. Please refer to my instructions to General Marston of the 27th of October, 1863, in reference to forwarding rolls of prisoners who desire to take the oath of allegiance and be governed by them. As I mentioned to you verbally in the fatigue duties performed by prisoners employ those in preference who avow loyal sentiments and who have applied to take the oath of allegiance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 29, 1864.*

Col. A. G. DRAPER,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Dist. of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

COLONEL: I wish again to call your attention to the necessity of having your command so instructed as to be perfectly prepared to meet any emergency that may arise either from an external attack with a view to the release of the prisoners of war or from any effort on their own part to this end. The commanders of the regiments composing your command should understand perfectly what they are to do under any circumstances, and they should give their regiments full instructions to meet any case, day or night. Your daily guard should be carefully and minutely instructed, particularly the colored troops, in all their duties, as I have heretofore indicated to you. And as one means of arriving at this end and to insure that the guard duties are faithfully performed, you should detail a field officer of the day from the field officers of your command, who should be held responsible that all orders for the government of your guards are properly observed.

All sentinels placed over prisoners should be carefully instructed when they are authorized to fire upon them to enforce their orders. The shooting of a prisoner, except when compelled by a grave necessity, cannot be excused, and such an act for a slight offense for which it would be sufficient punishment to take the prisoner in custody and turn him over to the guard can be considered little less than wanton murder. While it is necessary that you should appoint officers to attend to the different branches of the service at the post, it is also necessary that you should assure yourself from personal observation that your orders are promptly and satisfactorily executed, for the responsibility is first upon yourself, and if those under you fail to obey orders it is your duty to hold them to an account.

One or two new regiments will be assigned to your command, and it will be necessary for you to give your particular attention to their instruction and discipline. You will remain in command of the post. And I am satisfied that when you have had sufficient time to introduce all the reforms which were so necessary at the time of your

arrival the discipline and order of the post will be all that can be desired. Let me suggest that if the business of the post is not begun early in the morning it will be behind all day. There should be a drill always before 8 o'clock a. m., by or under the superintendence of the field officers.

Report when you have removed the colored regiment to its new camp. Please refer to my letter of May 6 addressed to General Hinks.

Your daily telegrams should be sent at 9 o'clock a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

RED RIVER LANDING, *May 29, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, *Acting Assistant Inspector-General:*

COLONEL: In accordance with my appointment, contained in my communication of the 24th instant, I reached this point this morning. Not finding you here I conclude there has been some delay in the receipt of my note. I will therefore await in the neighborhood your arrival, leaving a portion of my escort at this place to apprize me of that fact.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. M. LEVY,

Maj. and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Comr. of Exchange.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1864.

Col. C. W. HILL,
128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Sandusky, Ohio:

COLONEL: I beg leave to call your attention to my letter of the 15th of December, 1863, in reference to the proposed changes to be made at Johnson's Island depot, and to a letter addressed to General Terry on the same subject, dated February 6, 1864, and so far as it is now practicable I request you will at once put all the desired reforms in force. The matter of the sinks is one of some embarrassment, and as it has been managed, one of serious inconvenience, if not a nuisance to the prison. The police of the prison has never been good, in part owing to the fact that as the prisoners have been mostly officers it was difficult to get them to do what was necessary to preserve a good state of police, but in part also from want of good management. When you have removed the fence, as was proposed, you will have room for new sinks, and possibly you may find the ground or rock better adapted for excavating there than where they have been heretofore dug. The sinks had better be prepared before the fence is removed, that there may be no inconvenience from the presence of the prisoners. Place the superintendence of the prison in the charge of an active, reliable field officer, and require from him a report every Sunday morning of the condition of the prison and prisoners in every particular for the previous week and forward this report to me with your remarks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 29, 1864.*

Surg. JAMES H. THOMPSON, U. S. Volunteers,
In charge of Prisoners' Hospital, Point Lookout, Md.:

SIR: You are perhaps better informed than any officer now present of the circumstances attending the shooting of prisoners of war by sentinels, or others in authority over them, at the prison camp at Point Lookout, previous to the arrival of Colonel Draper and after the 20th March, 1864, the day on which Captain Peyton was shot, and I therefore request you will give me all the particulars of such occurrences that have come to your knowledge. Please give the names, with the rank, regiment, and company of each of the parties, including those from whom you derived your information. I desire your immediate attention to this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT.,
No. 32. } *Shreveport, La., May 29, 1864.*

I. The following rules in regard to paroles are published for the information of the army:

1. Paroling must always take place by the exchange of signed duplicates of a written document, in which the names and rank of the parties paroled are correctly stated. Any one who intentionally misstates his rank forfeits the benefit of his parole, and is liable to punishment.

2. None but commissioned officers can give the parole for themselves or their commands, and no inferior officer can give a parole without the authority of his superior, if within reach.

3. No paroling on the battle-field, no paroling of entire bodies of troops after a battle, and no dismissal of a large number of prisoners with a general declaration that they are paroled is permitted or of any value.

4. An officer who gives a parole for himself or his command on the battle-field is deemed a deserter, and will be punished accordingly.

5. For the officer, the pledging of his parole is an individual act; and no wholesale paroling by an officer for a number of officers of inferior rank is permitted or valid.

6. No non-commissioned officer or private can give his parole except through an officer. Individual paroles, not given through an officer, are not only void, but subject the individual giving them to the punishment of death as deserters. The only admissible exception is where individuals properly separated from their commands have suffered long confinement without the possibility of being paroled through an officer.

7. No prisoner of war can be forced by the hostile Government to pledge his parole, and any threat or ill-treatment to force him to do so is contrary to the laws and usages of war.

8. No prisoner of war can enter into an agreement inconsistent with his character and duties as a citizen and subject of his State. He can only bind himself not to bear arms against his captor for a limited period, or until exchanged, and this only with the stipulated or implied consent of his own Government. If the engagement which he makes is not approved by his Government he is bound to return and surrender himself as a prisoner of war. His own government cannot at the same time disown his engagement and refuse his return as a prisoner.

9. While the pledging of the military parole is a voluntary act of the individual, the capturing power is not obliged to grant it, nor is the Government of the individual bound to approve or ratify it.

10. Paroles not authorized by the usages of war are not valid until approved by the Government of the individual pledging it.

11. The pledging of an unauthorized parole is a military offense and punishable accordingly.

II. These rules, being founded upon the usages of war, will be enforced in this department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Rock Island, May 30, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON, *Commanding Rock Island Barracks:*

COLONEL: The work of constructing a sewer and water-works at Rock Island prison barracks is being done by me under the authority of the Quartermaster-General, with instructions to employ prison labor when possible and expedient. It is to the advantage of the Government that a portion of the work be done by prisoners, who are blasters, masons, tenders, &c., by trade, and that such and other laborers be detailed for permanent duty, working every day ten hours, the same as if citizens. I am informed by my superintendent that there have already been detailed, at his request, some twenty-five drillers and blasters and twenty masons, and that these men are doing as faithful and efficient service as if citizens were employed at $1.50 or $1.75 per day. I understand that these men expect some compensation. I am not authorized to pay wages to prisoners. On the contrary the Quartermaster-General has directed me to make application to the commandant of the post for such prisoners' labor as may be required. In order to secure an early completion of the work there will be required for permanent duty (in addition to as many more prisoners detailed daily for ordinary labor) from twenty-five to forty drillers and blasters, from twenty to forty masons and tenders, and about fifty laborers. I understand from my superintendent that there will be no difficulty in getting enough competent mechanics to do the whole of this work, who are anxious to work every day for a small compensation with which to procure additional food, tobacco, &c., to enable them to endure constant and severe labor. I request that permanent details be made from time to time, as shall be required during the progress of the work, and in accordance with the foregoing statements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. REYNOLDS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., June 1, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the request that I be allowed to pay these men 40 cents per day from the prison fund for their services.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 7, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that mechanics be allowed 10 cents per day and laborers 5 cents, to be paid out of the prison fund and placed to their credit in the hands of the commanding officer.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Third indorsement.]

JUNE 10, 1864.

The Secretary of War approves the above recommendation, and also that prisoners so laboring have full rations.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., May 30, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of the police of prison and hospital grounds as good, no change having occurred during the past week.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., May 31, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the remark that I have just returned from a careful inspection of the prison. I find the police and everything in excellent condition. The grounds outside the prison inclosure are being improved as fast as practicable. Received Friday morning 179 prisoners from Little Rock, per steamer, via Saint Louis; Saturday, 331 from Louisville per rail: all very dirty and badly clothed. Health of the Louisville squad, good; of the Little Rock squad, bad. A few cases of measles among the sick. The Thirty-seventh Iowa Regiment is ordered away; a 100-days' Illinois regiment is to take their place. This change will occur in a day or two. When it takes place this depot will be better garrisoned than at present.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

C. S. PRISON, *Andersonville, Ga., May 30, 1864.*

Maj. WILLIAM B. B. CROSS, *Richmond, Va.:*

DEAR SIR: Agreeable to request made by you whilst last in Richmond, I have the honor to report the present condition of progress

made by me in organizing and establishing the shoe factory. A few days prior to my departure from this I had sent Mr. Smoot, a person furnished me by Major Cunningham, at Atlanta, as superintendent of the factory, on business connected with it. He informed me by letter that during his absence he had been conscribed, and that he is now with Major Cunningham, who had succeeded in procuring his release. A few days since, and shortly after my return here, a Mr. McMullen reported to me by letter from Major Dillard, at Columbus. I have sent him off in search of such tools as are needed. What success he may meet with I am unable to say. The principal difficulty I now see and now have to contend [with] is the scarcity of upper leather. I have up to this time succeeded in obtaining a quantity sufficient to last only for three days for fifty operatives. It would not answer to commence on so small a quantity. Next in importance are shoe pegs. I find difficulty in procuring enough required. Permit me to suggest that within ten miles of this, at a place called Americus, there are two tanneries, I think, under the control of the Government. Their capacity, I have been informed, are sufficient to contribute quite largely to the requirements of this factory. The very short distance from this, the saving of transportation, and their position so contiguous, would warrant my getting from them the materials so far as they could supply my wants. It will not answer to commence operations until every branch of the department was properly furnished both with tools and stock, a sufficient quantity of the latter being particularly required; without, the workmen would be idle in a very few days. So soon as Mr. McMullen returns, I will be better able to give you a more satisfactory and fuller report, mentioning what he has succeeded in obtaining, and giving you a memorandum of such things I may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that additional accommodations for the sick are required in the prison camp at Point Lookout. Application has been made to Quartermaster's Department in this city and to the headquarters of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina for tents, but there are none that can be obtained. I would therefore respectfully recommend that authority be given for the erection of shed wards, to supply the immediate wants and others to be erected as soon as convenient to supply the place of the tents now in use, one-half of which are so much worn as to be incapable of further repairs and will not last past this summer.

Some other buildings are also required, one for attendants, a dispensary and store-room, and one for an eating-room and kitchen, to replace the old tents now in use.

A ward 125 feet by 25 to accommodate fifty to seventy-five patients will cost about $1,000. The other buildings will cost in the same proportion. The work will be performed almost entirely by prisoners and the cost can be defrayed out of the prison fund.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 1, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Such accommodations as are immediately indispensably necessary for the prisoners in hospital at Point Lookout will be erected, the material to be paid for out of the prison fund.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE,
Commanding Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, N. Y.:

COLONEL: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant I have the honor to inform you that the circular from this office of May 7, in relation to prisoners of war, cannot be departed from, as it is the order of the War Department. I would suggest that you purchase a cooking-stove for the use of the prisoners and place it under a shed constructed for the purpose, so that their rations may be cooked by themselves. I inclose herewith a circular establishing a new scale for the rations to be issued to prisoners.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CIRCULAR.] OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1864.

I. By authority of the Secretary of War the ration to be issued to prisoners of war, as announced in the circular from this office dated April 20, 1864, is hereby modified as follows, to go into immediate effect, viz:

Ration.

Pork or bacon (in lieu of fresh beef)	ounces	10
Fresh beef	do	14
Flour or soft bread	do	16
Hard bread (in lieu of flour or soft bread)	do	14
Corn-meal (in lieu of flour or bread)	do	16
Beans or peas	pounds	a 12½
Or rice or hominy	do	a 8
Soap	do	a 4
Vinegar	quarts	a 3
Salt	pounds	a 3½
Potatoes	do	a 15

Sugar and coffee, or tea, will be issued only to the sick or wounded, on the recommendation of the surgeon in charge, at the rate of twelve pounds of sugar, five pounds of ground or seven pounds of green coffee, or one pound of tea, to the 100 rations. This part of the ration will be allowed only for every other day.

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a To 100 rations.

* See next, *post*.

II. The difference between the ration as above established and the ration allowed by law to soldiers of the U. S. Army constitutes the "savings" from which is formed the "prison fund."

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third U. S. Infty. and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, *June 1, 1864—8.50 p. m.*

Col. CHARLES W. HILL:

Be prepared to quarter 1,000 prisoners that will probably be sent to Johnson's Island. You will procure worn tents for the purpose, which will be pitched in the inclosure in front of the present barracks. In case tents cannot be procured temporary sheds can be put up. It will probably be necessary to put up a shed for messing. Please report what arrangements you can make.

WM. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor respectfully to report that the grounds at Camp Douglas have been thoroughly policed and drained, nearly all the barracks in the prisoners' square, which were in long lines around the square, on the ground with floors ripped up, cut in lengths of ninety feet to each barrack, moved, ranged on streets fifty feet wide, four and five barracks on each street, with an alley twenty-five feet between the ends, streets graded, and barracks whitewashed inside and out, floors laid, and barracks raised and firmly placed on blocks four feet from the ground to prevent burrowing. All the barracks in the prisoners' square will have been moved and arranged according to this plan by the 8th of the present month. It leaves the grounds handsomely arranged, clean, and commodious, and clears somewhat more than half of the ground formerly occupied by the same barracks from incumbrance. There are now thirty-two barracks ninety feet long; one seventy feet long, lacking the kitchen—twenty feet. The capacity of each barrack is 165 men. The grounds of the prisoners' square will hold the present thirty-two barracks (twenty feet to be added to the seventy feet) and thirty-nine more of the same size and arranged on the same plan, which would give a capacity to hold 11,880 prisoners, or would accommodate, by placing a few more men in each barrack, in round numbers, 12,000 men, with an increase of not more than thirty to fifty men to the whole garrison of guard duty rendered necessary. Believing that you might desire to erect additional barracks here to save troops and expense elsewhere to the Government I have caused Major Skinner, commissary of prisoners, Mr. Roddin, quartermaster's agent, and Mr. Cook, master mechanic at Camp Douglas, to estimate the cost of thirty-nine additional barracks on the same plan, which would fill the grounds. They estimate as follows: Thirty-nine barracks ninety feet in length, twenty feet of each for kitchen, each with capacity for 165 men, $500 each; total, $19,500; one kitchen for the seventy feet barrack, $100; total, $19,600. For the reasons above

indicated I respectfully recommend that thirty-nine more barracks be constructed on the plan according to which those now in the square are arranged. The changes which have been made make great improvement in the appearance and sanitary condition of the camp, as well as assist in enforcing better discipline. It is believed that a sufficient warrant for any changes not authorized directly by you may be found in a letter of instructions from Col. James A. Hardie, Inspector-General, by authority of the Secretary of War, under date of April 29, 1864.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel Eighth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

CHARLESTON, *June 1, 1864.*

General BRAGG:

The enemy continue their bombardment of the city with increased vigor, damaging private property and endangering the lives of women and children. I can take care of a party, say fifty Yankee prisoners. Can you not send me that number, including a general? Seymour would do, and other officers of high rank, to be confined in parts of the city still occupied by citizens, but under the enemy's fire.

S. JONES.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to Honorable Secretary of War.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General, relative to the exchange of certain Federals for whom certain parties are held as hostages.*

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 1, 1864.

Returned to Hon. J. H. Reagan, Postmaster-General.

I believe the parties named are at Salisbury, N. C. I do not see how the proposed exchange can be consummated without making a most dangerous and fatal precedent. If we release disloyal men because the Yankees arrest and detain hostages for them the enemy practically administer criminal justice within the Confederacy. Besides, such a system would invite unwilling conscripts to be disloyal in speech and act, so much so as to compel us to arrest them, the parties themselves knowing they would be relieved by the arrest of hostages. The War Department, for these and other reasons, refuses to make these special exchanges.

[RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 2, 1864.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit lists of prisoners captured at the places and upon the dates designated. These prisoners

* Reagan's communication not found.

of war were all sent North in June, 1863, and are, to the best of my knowledge, now held in confinement, excepting some that it is understood have escaped.

I also beg leave to inclose the copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. R. Taylor, C. S. Army, disclaiming that certain officers commanding colored troops had been held in close confinement or in irons, as reported at these headquarters; also one stating that colored troops had not been beaten or hung after having been captured by his forces, and another denying that two officers of U. S. colored troops had been murdered at Monroe, as alleged in accompanying affidavits.*

I beg leave respectfully to request that the prisoners mentioned upon the accompanying lists may be sent to Colonel Killborn, assistant commissary-general of prisoners, Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, in order that they may be exchanged under a cartel now being arranged by Col. C. C. Dwight, assistant inspector-general, commissioner for exchanges, acting on my part, and Maj. W. M. Levy, assistant adjutant and inspector general, commissioner for exchange, acting on the part of Maj. Gen. R. Taylor, C. S. Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Secretary of War.

The two rolls of prisoners have been returned to Major-General Banks. The officers referred to, except one, who died at Johnson's Island, made their escape from the steamboat Maple Leaf while en route from Fort Monroe to Fort Delaware on the 10th of June, 1863, and the enlisted men were delivered to the rebel agent at City Point on the 6th of July, 1863.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 6, 1864.

These papers seem to be but a portion of a correspondence.

From what I can gather from it I am of opinion that under the actual information in our hands touching the treatment of colored troops and their officers by the rebels the letter of General Taylor proves nothing but his personal ignorance of notorious transactions.

The best evidence that the class of prisoners referred to either have received or are to receive the treatment due to prisoners of war would be to bring them forward and offer to exchange them. Until the enemy does this it is a sort of connivance on our part in their proceedings to attach the slightest importance to such letters as that of General Taylor.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

* For inclosures here omitted see Logan to Andrews, August 8, 1863, Vol. VI, this series, p. 189; Taylor to Banks, September 7, 1863, *ibid.*, p. 264; Taylor to Franklin, December 23, 1863, *ibid.*, p. 748.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *June 2, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to suggest the propriety of having the frame buildings inside the fort removed, as they were at one time on fire and liable to catch on fire at any time again, and from their close proximity to the magazines thereby greatly endanger the safety of the fort. These barracks are also untenable on account of the great quantity of vermin within them, which I have unsuccessfully endeavored to destroy. They could be advantageously transferred and made to form a part of the rebel officers' barracks and thus give us increased facilities for the reception of this class of prisoners, which is at present greatly needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT DELAWARE, *June 2, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I find this post in a satisfactory condition, but I would respectfully recommend that the Fifth Maryland be immediately relieved by a new regiment from a Northern State. It has too many sympathizers in it to be intrusted with the charge of prisoners of war. A heavy artillery company is required for the battery about to be occupied on the Delaware side of the river. The force now present furnishes only 615 privates for guard duty, which requires 200 daily. There are 8,124 prisoners here, and 2,500 more can be received.

Respectfully,

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor respectfully to report to you that on the evening of June 1, 1864, an attempt was made to escape by some of the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas by breaking the lamps with stones and boldly attempting to break through the fence at about 9 o'clock in the evening. The guard attempted to fire, but out of four guns tried only one discharged. A patrol guard armed with revolvers came up and quelled the disturbance. No prisoners escaped. But this attempt was encouraged by a knowledge gained on the part of the prisoners of war that the guns with which the Eighth and Fifteenth Regiments Veteran Reserve Corps on duty at the camp are armed are worthless. These guns have all been condemned, and the inspection and report condemning them forwarded properly, with requests on the part of the commanding officer to the Ordnance Office for new arms and blank requisitions on which to draw them. This was done in February last, since when nothing has been heard from them. Inclosed I send copy of a letter written by me to Capt. C. H. Potter, assistant

adjutant-general at headquarters of Northern Department, Columbus, Ohio, on the same subject, under date of May 12, 1864.* An assistant inspector-general has just been appointed at this post. He will make an inspection and condemnation of the arms, on which we shall try again for arms. Meanwhile I have ordered the guards to carry revolvers (as no reliance can be placed on the guns) with their guns, and respectfully make this statement to you for the double purpose of asking your influence and co-operation in obtaining arms which can be of some use in an emergency and placing the responsibility where it should rest in the event of any escape for the want of them. The utmost care and vigilance will be used to prevent escapes, but the condition of the guns now used certainly encourages attempts.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,

Colonel Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, *Washington, D. C., June 2, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: The undersigned, residents of New York and Philadelphia, have been appointed—

To act as a commission for the ascertaining by inquiry and investigation the true physical condition of prisoners recently discharged by exchange from confinement at Richmond and elsewhere within the rebel lines; whether they did, in fact, during such confinement suffer materially from want of food, or from its defective quality, or from other privations or sources of disease; and whether their privations and sufferings were designedly inflicted on them by military or other authorities of the rebel Government or were due to causes which such authorities could not control. And that the gentlemen above named be requested to visit such camps of paroled or discharged prisoners as may be accessible to them, and to take in writing the depositions of so many of such prisoners as may enable them to arrive at an accurate result, and to adopt such other means of investigation as they may think proper.

We are also directed "to examine not only Union prisoners, but also some rebel prisoners recently captured with reference to the questions whether they have while in the Confederate service suffered like privations with those experienced by their captives."

In the performance of the duty above assigned to us we respectfully request that permission be granted us, under such military restrictions as you may judge fit, to see and take depositions from some of the rebel prisoners now held by the United States Government and subject to your control. Allow us to suggest that your earliest action upon this application would be esteemed a favor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GOUVR. MORS. WILKINS, of New York,
Chairman.

TREADWELL WALDEN, of Philadelphia.

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M. D., of Philadelphia.

[First indorsement.]

SENATE CHAMBER, *June 2, 1864.*

Fully believing that the granting of the above application would be of much public benefit, I cordially commend it to the favorable consideration of the War Department.

E. D. MORGAN.

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* Omitted.

[Second indorsement.]

I cordially concur in the impression of Senator Morgan, and hope that every facility will be granted the applicants.

WM. D. KELLEY.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for instructions.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel and Commissary-General of Prisoners.
Per W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 4, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The Secretary of War directs that the applicants be advised that a committee of Congress has already fully examined the question proposed for investigation by them and under circumstances more favorable for eliciting the full facts of the case.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 2, 1864.*

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: I have received your several communications through Captain Clark and Major Springer. I would have replied to those brought by the first-named officer if I could have given you definite information.

As soon as the information of the victories upon the Red River reached us, upon consultation with the Secretary of War and with his approval I telegraphed to General Polk to send forthwith a special messenger to General E. K. Smith, notifying him not to deliver the captured Yankees, even though they might be embraced by the stipulations of the cartel made between Generals Taylor and Banks. General Polk telegraphed me that he had received my message and that the messenger had been dispatched. I suppose the messenger has reached his destination before this date.

The authorities here would much prefer that all the prisoners west of the Mississippi should be held until the enemy agrees to resume the cartel. If, however, that is impossible, or would seriously interfere with military movements, a mutual delivery by both parties of the same number of the same rank might be allowable. Beyond this, however, the War Department is entirely unwilling to go. The Department, indeed, would much prefer the detention of all until the enemy agreed to a general delivery of all prisoners, the excess to be on parole. It is a certain thing that if these prisoners are delivered they will be immediately declared exchanged and ordered to duty. The only way to prevent such a wrong is either to hold on to all or surrender such a number as the Yankees can deliver to us at the same time and place.

The navy officers are to be held in the same way as army officers. The Yankees have in their prisons Confederate officers who were captured before January, 1863, and we can therefore hear the growls of their navy officers without any self-reproach. I have offered the United States Government to exchange all navy officers on both sides, with a further stipulation that the deficiency on either side should be made up from the army. To this that Government has not yet assented. I doubt if it will. The cartel (which is at the end of the pamphlet correspondence) stipulates what shall be the assimilated rank of army and navy officers. Please refer to it for your guide.

We cannot demand that the Yankees shall deliver their trans-Mississippi captures on your side of the river. It is entirely in their discretion whether they do so or not. I however will urge upon them the propriety of so doing and hope to be successful. As far as our captures are concerned they will be delivered to the Federals at some point mutually to be agreed upon west of the river. What place will be most convenient for us? In making the designation some regard must be had to the place of confinement. Where that is permanent I suppose it would be the controlling consideration. Let me have your views on this matter. I will arrange for any place General Smith may prefer. You had better name two, so that if one is not acceptable to the Yankees the other may be.

I have no hope for a general delivery of our people until we have a majority of prisoners. The announcement of the resumption of exchanges was premature, to say the least of it. The Federals have no objection to special exchanges, or even partial ones, but they utterly refuse to comply with that portion of the cartel which provides for the delivery of the excess upon parole. If we ever get in the ascendant I will give them successive doses of their own physic.

You perceive that for the sake of your peculiar position we abate some portion of our demands against the Yankees, in allowing you in extreme cases to deliver any number of prisoners upon receiving their equivalents. This, even, is only an extensive special exchange, and for that reason is obnoxious to many objections. We do not pursue that course here. We insist on the cartel.

I wish you to send on to me from time to time the number of prisoners west of the Mississippi and where they are confined. I do not want you to send on the rolls. Give me merely the number of officers, their rank, and the number of sergeants, corporals, and privates. When you make deliveries send the rolls in duplicate.

At this present moment I cannot declare exchanged the men of the Vicksburg capture who have reported for duty east or west of the Mississippi. Still less can I declare exchanged whole commands where many have not reported for duty. So soon as I can get sufficient material to my credit I will declare the exchange. When that will occur you can guess as well as I can. Sure it is, however, we cannot, in justice to the brave men now in captivity, give prisoners actually in custody for men who are on parole. Our brave boys at Johnson's Island and other Federal "pens" would have the right to complain if we were to do so. There is nothing unfair in asking the West to repay what it can the debt which it owes to the East. I have given many an Eastern capture to release Western men. If all the Federal prisoners now west of the Mississippi were used for the sole purpose of relieving Eastern soldiers from captivity, it would not more than repay the debt. I do not, however, propose to do that. I simply wish all prisoners, wherever captured, to be used for the common benefit of all who are in prison, without any discrimination or partiality.

I send you the last declaration of exchange and some copies of correspondence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

P. S.—It may be well enough for me to mention to you that the Yankees contend that every prisoner must be reduced into possession and delivered at one or the other place named in the cartel. The only exception they make to this is where there is an agreement to the contrary between the commanders of two opposing armies. After long protest against this position, but in vain, we have been compelled in self-defense to adopt the same rule. Therefore (with the exception of a portion of the Vicksburg garrison) all officers and men who have been released on parole without having been reduced into possession and delivered at City Point or Vicksburg are absolved from their paroles and are entirely free to enter into service. The Yankees have advised me that they do not consider such paroles binding when given by our men. Our people, therefore, can have no uneasiness in entering into service. The portion of the Vicksburg garrison excepted from this rule will be found by consulting Exchange Notices Nos. 6, 7, and 8. These notices inform you who are exchanged. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture not embraced within either of those notices are not exchanged. Their paroles are binding. No other parole, when the party was not reduced into possession and delivered at City Point or Vicksburg, is binding, unless an agreement to the contrary was made between the commanders of two opposing armies.

RO. OULD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., June 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Lincoln General Hospital in this city has been designated at the request of the Commissary-General of Prisoners for the reception of rebel wounded.

Upon the arrival of large numbers of wounded it has been impossible in all cases to distinguish the prisoners from our own men, but at the earliest possible moment after reaching hospitals a careful examination is made and they are then transferred to the Lincoln Hospital.

In a few cases the nature of wounds and condition of the prisoners render their transfer impracticable at the time, but the invariable rule in this and other places is to collect them in one hospital as soon as it can be done.

The diet table, medical supplies, and surgical treatment are the same in all U. S. general hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

FORT LAFAYETTE, *New York Harbor, June 3, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of circular modifying the ration to be issued to prisoners of war with regard to the

class of prisoners confined here. I would respectfully request information whether political prisoners come under the same restrictions. There are very few prisoners of war confined here, not exceeding thirty or forty. All the others are citizens confined, many for defrauding recruits and several defaulting contractors and blockade-runners. My object in requesting this information is more particularly with regard to issue of coffee and sugar, to know whether I will discontinue the issue of said articles to all prisoners in confinement here. I should like an answer at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

MARTIN BURKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 3, 1864.*

General HOWELL COBB,
Col. WILLIAM M. BROWNE,
Macon, Ga.:

General John H. Winder will be ordered to Andersonville as the officer best answering your requisition of those who are available.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Near Alexandria, June 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Maj. William M. Levy, inspector-general on my staff, has just returned from an interview with the commissioner representing Major-General Banks, and has agreed in my behalf with that commissioner upon the terms by which an exchange and delivery of prisoners will be had at once. By the arrangement Major-General Banks is to deliver to me at Red River Landing all the officers and enlisted men captured in the District of Western Louisiana and in the District of Texas, &c., now in his possession, and I am to deliver to him at the same time and place officers and enlisted men captured from the command of Major-General Banks in the District of Western Louisiana and Texas sufficient to cancel the number delivered to me. The delivery to be made by me will include the officers and men who have been longest in captivity. The number of prisoners in the hands of Major-General Banks is as follows: Officers—colonels, 1; lieutenant-colonels, 3; majors, 4; captains, 25; lieutenants, 49; 1 naval officer, rank not known. Total officers, 83; enlisted men, 962. In making the exchanges, the rate of equivalents as established in the cartel between Major-Generals Dix, U. S. Army, and Hill, C. S. Army, of July 22, 1862, will be observed.

I have the honor respectfully to request that the officers and men to a number sufficient to equalize the list above given, having regard to the length of time they have been prisoners, will be immediately sent down to this point, whence they will be carried by Major Levy to Red River Landing on boats and delivered to General Banks' commissioner.

As prisoners in New Orleans are closely confined in one of the cotton presses and the sickly season will soon commence in that city, I regard it of great importance to perfect the exchange with the least possible

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*See Special Orders, No. 129, Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 684.

delay, and therefore ask that the utmost dispatch may be used in sending the Federal prisoners forward. Major-General Banks has delivered to me on parole Capt. C. Le D. Elgee, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Capt. D. F. Boyd, acting chief of engineers, and Capt. W. Stevens, acting assistant quartermaster, of my staff, to be declared duly exchanged on the delivery to his commissioner of Maj. J. E. Cowan, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. E. B. Hall, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Simpson, acting aide-de-camp, all of Major-General Banks' staff. I respectfully ask that these officers may be sent to me at once in order that the delivery and exchange may be perfected. I have included the officers and men captured in Texas in my negotiations for exchange in accordance with your consent as communicated to me last winter and from the same motives which operate in favor of those captured in this district.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General SCHOEPF, *Fort Delaware:*

General Wallace has been directed to send you a regiment of Ohio 100-days' men to replace the Fifth Maryland, which will be sent to Washington to report to General Augur.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., June 4, 1864.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Columbus, Ohio:

CAPTAIN: I have just returned from Camp Morton, where there are indications of attempted revolt of the prisoners. Upon application of Colonel Stevens, commanding, I have sent three pieces of artillery, with ammunition, to cover the angles of the inclosure. Last night stones had been collected in large numbers and tunnels had been pushed forward to considerable progress. They have destroyed some of their utensils and talk defiantly. A portion of the excitement grew out of reduction of rations. To-day the issue of coffee ceases.

The officers and guard are on the alert and will be doubled to-night. The force is inadequate for the duty devolved upon them, and lumber is greatly needed for necessary repairs. I have ordered an inspection of the prison.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Received June 6, 1864, 4.30 p. m. Answered immediately by telegraph.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE,
Commanding Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, N. Y.:

COLONEL: In reply to your letter of yesterday I would respectfully inform you that the circular of the 1st instant, regulating the ration to be issued to prisoners of war, applies to all prisoners reported to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, June 4, 1864.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General, &c.:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, as by you directed, upon certain cases of prisoners confined at Forts Lafayette and Warren, investigated and reported upon by the commission appointed by Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, commanding Department of the East, and this report refers only to the blockade-runners. The commission, with Major-General Dix's approval, recommended the discharge from custody of the blockade-runners, on the ground that no violator of blockade is, by the laws of war, personally liable to punishment for his act. In all such cases the proceedings are *in rem;* that forfeiture of ship and cargo and loss of wages are the only penalty imposed by the law of nations for breach of blockade; that blockade-running is an offense against the municipal law of the State or district in which it was committed, and the U. S. courts cannot punish the blockade-runner whose acts have not been done within such limits; that blockade-runners may be lawfully detained until they are brought ashore, and if needed as witnesses before the prize courts can be held to give evidence, but other and further detention is an act of power, not of right; and further, that no persons except such as are in the military or naval service of the United States are subject to trial by military courts, spies only excepted; and that, except in districts under martial law, a military commission cannot try any person whatsoever not in the U. S. military or naval service for any offense whatever. This judicial ruling, of course, if approved, discharges the blockade-runners and excludes from trial before military courts and commissions all persons charged with any offense whatever if not in military or naval service. It appears that nineteen of the blockade-runners at Fort Lafayette committed their offenses in the insurgent States, where there are no U. S. courts to try them, and therefore, under this judicial ruling, they are nowhere liable to trial. It is not the interpretation of the laws of war touching the violations of blockade as promulgated by the military commission to which I desire to call especial attention, but it is to the application made by them. I respectfully submit that the prisoners in question are blockade violators, radically variant in character (type) and status from those to whom the laws of war have heretofore applied. Indeed, they are not blockade-runners in the acceptation of the term to which the laws of war apply. They are, generally, whether citizens or foreign subjects, employés of the rebels. A large portion of the vessels engaged in running the blockade are owned in whole or in part by the rebel Government or by the rebel States. Vessels engaged in blockade-running

must be thus owned, as required by the rebel authorities. The men engaged in this blockade-running are not neutrals, engaged in traffic on their own account, and only liable to forfeiture of vessels and cargo if captured, but they are either employés or aiders and abettors of the rebels. Not only this, but these blockade-runners are generally spies, in rebel employment, of the most repulsive and dangerous character, enjoying the largest facilities for collecting and communicating information fatally injurious to the Government, if permitted (in virtue of the commission's interpretation and application of the laws of war) to disguise their real character in the habiliments of blockade-runners as defined by the laws of war. These blockade-runners are usually desperate, reckless men, and to discharge them is simply releasing unprincipled, traitorous men, whom the public safety requires should be prohibited from going at large. I therefore respectfully report that I do not concur in the recommendations of the commission in this regard.

Respectfully submitted.

L. C. TURNER,
Judge-Advocate.

[JUNE 4, 1864.—For Parkhurst to Whipple, reporting number of prisoners of war and deserters disposed of in the Department of the Cumberland during May, 1864, see Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 147.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report by telegraph that no old tents could be obtained here for prisoners of war. There is a large supply of new tents on hand. If you should deem it advisable temporary sheds could be erected in a very short space of time at a small cost, and the same lumber could be used for permanent barracks. We could take 2,000 to 4,000 prisoners by putting them in such sheds, on short warning. There are some barracks in the garrison square—old barracks which have been in use by the garrison, but will soon be vacated by moving to new barracks. They might, should you desire it, be raised and moved into the prisoners' square, cut in two, and arranged on the same place as those now in that square, and would hold from 1,000 to 1,500 men. I have arranged to be ready to respond promptly to any demand you may make for quarters for additional prisoners.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 4, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. N. G. WATTS, *Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: It is utterly impossible for me at this time to declare the officers and men who have reported at Demopolis exchanged. I cannot agree to give as equivalents for such an exchange the Federals who are in our possession while the Yankees have so many of our people in

their custody. We must use the prisoners we have for the release of our brave boys who are in the enemy's possession. So soon as I can come in possession of the requisite number of paroles I will make the exchange you request; until then the officers and men must wait, unless in the meantime we get a majority of prisoners. In that latter event I will take pleasure in giving prisoners in hand for our paroled soldiers.

A day or two ago I dispatched a messenger to Major Szymanski, giving him instructions as to Trans-Mississippi matters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Rock Island, Ill.:

COLONEL: Your letters of the 9th and 29th ultimo in relation to the expenditures for the construction of the hospital for prisoners of war are received. I am not able to ascertain from the report of Captain Reynolds how much of the whole cost is applicable to the hospital and how much to the smallpox hospital. Please give me the number and dimensions of the buildings erected for the latter purpose and their cost, and state if they have been paid for, and by whom. If they have not been paid for please state what amount is due. Please give me also a statement of the whole cost of the hospital, how much of it has been paid, and what is still due. The instructions to Surgeon Clark did not contemplate that he would order the erection of so extensive a hospital without the approval of this office, and much less was it anticipated that he would authorize the erection of any building to be paid out of funds which had not yet been collected. Such an order could not be carried out except by such an arrangement as was made by Captain Reynolds, which was injudicious and not authorized, and should not have been entered into until it had been referred to the Quartermaster-General and this office for approval. I have understood that Captain Reynolds has been ordered to be relieved, which must necessarily lead to much embarrassment in the settlement of his accounts for these disbursements. In all my letters on this subject I have urged the observance of the strictest economy, but from the items given in the report of Captain Reynolds I am led to believe that the expense was not as much considered as it should have been. One building of fourteen rooms, plastered, seems to be an extravagant allowance for the surgeons. A patent range at a cost of $600 is also an extravagant item. Of the other items I cannot well judge, but they seem to be on a too liberal scale; much more so than is proper in providing for rebel prisoners. In your letter of the 11th of February, 1864, you state that the erection of the buildings has been contracted for $18,000. In the report of Captain Reynolds, which accompanied your letter of the 23d of March, he gives as the cost $24,225, considered by him a liberal estimate, and it was on this estimate that the completion of the work was authorized in my letter of the 4th of April. Any expenditure beyond that amount should not have been made without authority. The estimate now presented by Captain Reynolds reaches the sum of $29,914.55, and I fear that there will be still other amounts to be added. As I stated in my letter of the 21st of April, I cannot ask the Quartermaster-General to authorize Captain Reynolds to advance

the necessary funds for the erection of those buildings from the funds of his department, nor can any expenditures be made from the prison fund except as directed in the circular of the 20th of April, 1864, from this office, and for all payments the prescribed vouchers will be required. In your letter of the 9th ultimo you for the first time speak of a fence and a sentry walk and covered way. What are these to cost? That I may understand the location and arrangement of the hospital, please furnish me a ground plan, showing the inclosure of the prison with the barracks inside and the relative position and dimensions of the hospital inclosure with the buildings inside.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

LIBBY PRISON, *Richmond, Va., June 5, 1864.*

Hon. L. TRUMBULL, *U. S. Senator from Illinois:*

SIR: I hope you will pardon me for trespassing upon your time and patience, but my circumstances are such that it becomes necessary for me to ask your assistance. Over thirteen months have elapsed since I fell into the hands of the enemy. Any one acquainted with prison life can judge of my condition at this time. One month ago Capt. E. M. Driscoll, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. L. Markbreit, assistant adjutant-general, Averell's division, L. N. Duchesney, lieutenant, First Massachusetts Cavalry, and myself were selected as hostages for the following Confederate soldiers, now held at Johnson's Island, under charges the nature of which is unknown to us: John Marr, Company I, Second Kentucky Infantry; George P. Simms, Barbour County, Ky.; W.S. Burgess, Harrison County, Ky.; T. M. Campbell, Nicholas County, Ky. We were forthwith placed in a small cell, where we now await the action of authorities. It is impossible for me to describe or give full details of our condition. I would very respectfully call upon you to effect my release if it be possible, as I am fully satisfied that I cannot long endure this additional shock. By giving me your aid and using your influence in my behalf you will place me under renewed obligations to you.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. PAVEY,

Lieutenant, Eightieth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Streight's Brigade.

[First indorsement.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *July 23, 1864.*

The attention of the Secretary of War is especially called to the within as demanding attention.

Respectfully,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 28, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, *Macon, Ga., June 5, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The Yankee major of a negro regiment who was captured at the battle of Ocean Pond, Fla., is, and I think very properly, confined with negro prisoners at Andersonville. I would like to obtain permission to send to the same place Lieut. J. O. Ladd, of Company E, Thirty-fifth U. S. Negro Regiment, who is now a prisoner here, and who also was captured in Florida on board steamer Columbine.

I have in my possession about $1,100 in U. S. money (greenbacks), the property of prisoners. At what rate shall I receive it from them in exchange for C. S. money, which alone they are allowed to expend. Does the Government want this money; and if yes, will the quartermaster be directed to exchange it at such rate as may be fixed in Richmond? There is I believe about $1,500 of the same kind of money still in Richmond the property of these officers. They ask that it may be sent here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. GIBBS,
Captain, C. S. Army, Commanding Prisons.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 2, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 5, 1864.

Major CARRINGTON:

How do you dispose of the money similarly taken and held for prisoners here? At what rate do you exchange if that plan is adopted?

J. A. S.

[Third indorsement.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., July 5, 1864.*

Respectfully returned.

By a decision of the Secretary of War, made in the case of Colonel Streight, whenever more than $500 are found on a prisoner it is *prima facie* liable to confiscation, and an investigation of the facts is ordered. In other cases the money found on prisoners is exchanged for Confederate funds at a rate fixed by Quartermaster-General, and the original funds used for the purposes of the Government.

If the Government does not need the money it is sold by quartermaster of prisons at market rates, and the proceeds are spent by the prisoner as may be allowed by order of the officer commanding. The rate last fixed was four for one, but now should be lower.

I recommend that hereafter all funds taken from prisoners be at once converted into current funds and the amount placed to the credit of the prisoner. Under the practice of keeping the money of each prisoner in a separate parcel money which was good is, by the fluctuation of the market, depreciated in value. Many of the prisoners under my charge have old currency on hand which will soon be valueless.

I. H. CARRINGTON,
Provost-Marshal.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, July 6, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to Adjutant and Inspector General with indorsement of Major Carrington, provost-marshal.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 13, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sixth indorsement.]

JULY 15, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

Would it not be better to have all these funds given to you as they are received, to be drawn for as needed?

By order:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Seventh indorsement.]

JULY 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The plan proposed by Major Carrington is practically turning over the Federal money to the Quartermaster's Department, as a quartermaster attached to General Gardner's command would receive this money and give credit for its value in Confederate currency.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Eighth indorsement.]

JULY 18, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

The money taken from prisoners will be placed in the hands of the quartermaster, to be disposed of under instructions from the Quartermaster-General. This rule will be followed generally wherever prisoners are.

By order:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Ninth indorsement.]

JULY 26, 1864.

The officer can be retained. No objection is known to his being placed with his privates. He cannot complain of miscegenation.

By order:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[JUNE 5–7, 1864.—For correspondence of Grant and Lee, in relation to the removal of the dead and wounded from between the lines of their respective armies at Cold Harbor, Va., see Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part III, pp. 600, 638, 639, 666, 667.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1864.

Col. A. G. DRAPER,
Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

COLONEL: By direction of the Secretary of War you are authorized to erect such buildings as are immediately and indispensably necessary for the accommodation of the sick prisoners of war at the prison camp at Point Lookout. One ward of the dimensions given in Surgeon Thompson's plan will probably be sufficient for the present. Others may be erected from time to time as they become necessary. A cook-house and dining-room may also be necessary at once. This will depend on the condition of the tents now in use, which, my impression is, cannot be used much longer. Lay off the grounds according to the plan suggested by Surgeon Thompson, so that, as the buildings are gradually substituted for the tents, the plan will be finally carried out, but make this change in the dimensions: Use twelve-feet boards and fourteen-feet scantling, so that the elevation of the floor will be one foot from the ground and the eave eleven feet from the floor. Cords and weights cannot be allowed for the windows. Keep an accurate account of the expense of erecting one ward, so that the cost of the hospital complete may be ascertained. Report when, from the wearing out of the tents, other buildings will be required. The expense of all buildings erected for prisoners must be paid out of the prison fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 6, 1864.*

Col. A. G. DRAPER,
Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

COLONEL: I have understood that previous to your arrival at Point Lookout and after the 20th of March two or more prisoners were shot by those in charge of them, no report of which occurrences were made to this office. Please ascertain the facts in these cases as far as you are able, and communicate them to this office at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1864.

Col. C. W. HILL,
Comdg. Depot Prisoners of War, Johnson's Island, Ohio:

COLONEL: Until further orders under no circumstances will visitors be permitted to see prisoners in confinement at Johnson's Island except by authority from the War Department or by permission from this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

(Same to Col. A. G. Draper, Point Lookout, Md.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 6, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter addressed by you to Colonel Marsh, my predecessor, on the 29th of February last. The report of Surgeon Clark, acting medical inspector of prisoners, of his inspection of the Gratiot Street and Myrtle Street Prisons came to my notice immediately after I assumed the duties of this office and my attention was immediately given to a correction of the evils therein pointed out. Both prisons, especially that of Gratiot Street, were undoubtedly then in a very unsatisfactory condition. They are not so now. Improvements have been made in every respect, and I think I can safely assure you that both are at present in the best possible condition. The duties of my office are such as not to admit of much of my time being given to a direct personal supervision of the details of the interior management of the prisons. As soon as I could obtain the detail of a proper officer for the purpose I appointed an inspector of these prisons and made it his duty to pass through each of them daily, make a minute inspection, and report the result in detail to me. With the advantage of these daily morning reports and a brief interview with him, together with such personal inspections as I can myself from time to time make, I am enabled now to keep the prisons in what I regard, and what I believe is so considered by all who have had an inspection of them, in an entirely satisfactory condition. The walls referred to in your letter as in a falling condition are no longer so. It required but a trifling expense to brace them and put the buildings in a perfectly safe condition. I will give instructions to the acting inspector to make a weekly report every Sunday morning of the condition of the prisoners and prisons, as suggested in your letter, and forward the same to your office with such comments as I may have to make thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. SANDERSON,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to respectfully report that since my letter of June 4, 1864, I have made a careful inspection of the barracks in the garrison square at Camp Douglas with a view to ascertain how many of them would soon be vacated and can be spared from that square with the present garrison. I find about thirty old barracks with kitchens, each barrack with a capacity for 100 men. They can be raised and moved into the prisoners' square without incurring large expense. We have apparatus for moving and raising on hand, and if you desire to fill up the prisoners' square will, of course, lessen the expense in proportion to the number of men they will hold. I invite attention to my letter of June 2, 1864, on the subject of filling the prisoners' square with barracks, in connection with which this letter should be read for full understanding of its suggestions. I respectfully ask instructions at a date as early as practicable. The cost of raising

and moving can be paid out of the prison fund for the month of May, 1864, and will not exceed more than $2,500.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel Eighth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, June 6, 1864.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have this day received the reports of the military commission appointed by Maj. Gen. John A. Dix in the cases of thirty-four blockade-runners and one farmer, now at Fort Warren, all of whom are recommended for discharge and approved by Major-General Dix. Two are foreign subjects, seven are citizens and propose to take the oath of allegiance. The residue refuse to take the oath of allegiance, but will swear not to furnish aid and comfort to the enemy. I respectfully refer you to my report of the 4th instant relative to blockade-runners at Fort Lafayette, which said commission reported upon. As the cases at Fort Warren must necessarily be dependent upon the decision made upon the cases previously reported, I respectfully submit that in case these prisoners are discharged upon the grounds assumed by the commission and approved by Major-General Dix, then the arrest of blockade-runners hereafter will be labor in vain.

Respectfully submitted.

L. C. TURNER,
Judge-Advocate.

ATLANTA, *June 6, 1864.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

I have ordered out and forward a division of State troops, including the two regular regiments, of over 5,000 men. They have been accepted by General Johnston for the emergency and now obey his orders and receive rations under his order. Will they, in case of capture of any portion of them, be entitled to the same right of exchange as prisoners of war to which troops are entitled? Please reply promptly to quiet apprehension among the troops.

JOS. E. BROWN.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 6, 1864.

Secretary of War for inquiry and reply on established rule of action.

J. D.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN LOUISIANA,
In the Field, near Alexandria, June 6, 1864.

Col. W. R. SHIVERS, *Commanding Post, Shreveport:*

COLONEL: On 26th ultimo Lieut. Allen Kirby, commanding post, Mansfield, was directed from these headquarters to parole all sick, wounded, and convalescent Federal prisoners in hospital or about Mansfield, to proceed to Shreveport and deliver themselves up to you

as soon as they were physically able. Arrangements have now been concluded for the delivery of these prisoners, and a boat, the Champion, left here this morning for Blair's Landing and Grand Bayou to bring down all of them remaining at Pleasant Hill and Mansfield. Should any of the prisoners that have been discharged from hospitals at Mansfield or Pleasant Hill have reported to you, Lieutenant-General Taylor desires that you will send them down immediately to be placed on the Champion, if the boat that brings them overtakes her; or if the Champion is not overtaken, to bring them to Alexandria. Lieutenant Kirby was also directed on 26th ultimo to send to you all other prisoners in his charge at Mansfield, including any Federal prisoners that were well who were not employed waiting on the sick and wounded, but the only prisoners that it is desired you should send down at this time are those discharged from hospitals at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA RESERVES,
Macon, Ga., June 6, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo just received. With the authority it contains I will proceed with the organization of the reserves and not trouble you again on the subject of officers, unless in some peculiar case I take the liberty of asking your consideration of it.

I venture to address you on another subject which I am well aware has engaged much of your attention and is full of embarrassment. I allude to the question of exchange of prisoners. I need not say to you that the number accumulating in Georgia is not only eating up our subsistence, but are withdrawing for their safe-keeping a large force from the field and from agricultural interests. To get clear of them is only second in importance to getting back our men now in Yankee prisons. I have no idea that I can make any new suggestions to you on these points, but I wish to say that the country will sustain the President in any arrangement he wishes that will bring about an exchange that does not yield two points: First. We must get all our prisoners back when the enemy have got theirs. Second. We cannot consent to regard our slaves as prisoners of war when captured in the enemy's army. All else our people will sustain the President in doing just what he thinks best that will result in an exchange.

As to Butler, they consider him a peculiarly proper representative of Lincoln and the Yankee Government, and would as soon receive our prisoners back through him as through one who would by the possession of some gentlemanly quality be a less fit representative of the Yankee nation. Nor do our people object to the exchange of negro prisoners (not slaves). I do not know the points of difficulty in resuming the exchange, but so deeply impressed have I been for some time that if possible the exchange should be resumed that I have taken the liberty of writing this letter.

I am, with sentiments of sincere regard, very truly, yours,

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General, &c.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 13, 1864.

I am happy to hear the authority sent you will relieve from embarrassment in the further organization of the reserves.

In any special cases your applications, as they always do, will have much weight with me.

I send a copy of my report,* which will explain my views about Butler and the exchange of prisoners through him. On the two points as to which you comment I agree with you entirely. I doubt, however, whether the exchange of negroes at all for our soldiers would be tolerated. As to the white officers serving with negro troops, we ought never to be inconvenienced with such prisoners.

J. A. S.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., June 6, 1864.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. General's Office, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to present the following report of my inspection of Castle Thunder Prison, Captain Richardson, commandant:

Prison buildings.—There are three buildings used as prisons, viz, Castle Thunder, with a capacity for 650 prisoners, containing at present 442; Whittock's building, used for negro quarters and prison for women, with a capacity for 350 prisoners, containing at present 109, and Palmer's factory, used for Yankee deserters, with a capacity for 400 prisoners, containing at present 160.

The prisons are clean and healthy and the sinks free from noisome smells and filth.

There is, however, one room in the wing end of the Castle the roof of which leaks, and I deem it necessary for the health of the prisoners and the protection and preservation of the building that it be repaired at once.

Prisoners.—There are 711 prisoners confined in the different buildings. They are hearty and well cared for, receiving kind treatment from both officers and employés.

Rations.—The rations furnished the prisoners are the same furnished to the prisoners of war in the Libby and other prisons in Richmond, being one pound of corn bread, one-third of a pound of bacon, and eight quarts of peas or ten pounds of rice to the hundred rations made into a palatable and nutritious soup.

Books of record, &c.—The commandant, Captain Richardson, keeps a most excellent system of records and registry. His office books are neatly and accurately kept, and exhibit a complete and comprehensive record of each prisoner received.

Cells.—The cells are not properly ventilated and are not sufficient in number. There are four besides the condemned cell. I would respectfully recommend that four additional cells be constructed, and that the old ones be reconstructed so as to allow sufficient fresh air for the health of those confined in them.

Guards.—The guard is kept under strict discipline and a rigid compliance with the prison rules enforced. The commandant evinces a laudable desire to promote the comfort of the prisoners under his

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* See April 28, p. 94.

charge, and permits them to cultivate a small garden within the walls of the prison, the produce of which will greatly add to their comfort and health.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McRAE SELPH,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

ANDERSON, *June 6, 1864.*

Capt. L. G. ALDRICH:

A mob of 100 men within two miles of this place threatens to take out of my hands the political prisoners to execute them. They are expecting re-enforcements.

C. P. SMITH,
Lieutenant, Commanding Captain Webb's Company.

JUNE 6, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Richmond:*

Inspection report for the week ending May 31.

The post of Richmond (General Winder's old command), Maj. I. H. Carrington commanding, embraces, first, provost-marshal's department, consisting of a passport office and a police organization; second, Federal prisons; third, prisons for Confederate offenders and deserters from the enemy; fourth, forwarding barracks for soldiers en route through Richmond; fifth, staff department.*

The Federal prisons.—Major Turner, commanding, assisted by three lieutenants, are in the lower part of the city. Employés—two clerks, one a soldier, the other a conscript, both able bodied, detailed for special fitness and long familiarity with the business by the Secretary of War; three policemen, disabled soldiers; one warden, a conscript detailed by Secretary of War; one commissary-sergeant; two soldiers detailed by the Secretary of War and one Yankee deserter, cooks.

There were 2,239 prisoners on the day of the inspection.

The wards, with the exception of those of one building, were clean and free from vermin. Major Turner gave as an excuse for the condition of the dirty building that no brooms could be procured by requisition on the post quartermaster, Major Parkhill. This officer explained to me that he was not allowed to purchase, and that the department quartermaster charged with furnishing such supplies had none in store. The rooms assigned to officers were particularly clean and airy; a few officers are confined in cells as hostages. They are allowed to take exercise a few hours each day in a large basement, and the cells are cleaned and aired. These cells are well ventilated, and confinement in them does not differ much, except in being solitary, from confinement in other parts of the prison.

The rations for several days had been one-third of a pound of bacon, one pound of corn bread, and one-tenth of a pound of rice. For twenty days in May the prisoners were without meat, but this was during the time that our communications southward were interrupted. Two pounds of bread and as much peas as they could eat were then issued.

* Only so much of this report as relates to "Federal prisons" is printed.

The food is well cooked, and is served at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., thus: The prisoners are divided into messes of fifty and each placed under the charge of one of their own sergeants. At the proper hours these squads are marched successively under a guard to the kitchen, receive their food in buckets, and take it back to the wards for distribution.

When the prisoners arrive their names are registered and their money taken from them and deposited with a quartermaster, to be returned upon their release. This is done by the warden generally; it is stated in the presence of a commissioned officer, but I infer that the officer is merely present without personally scrutinizing the performance of the duty. I am informed by the quartermaster in charge of such funds that applications have sometimes been made by prisoners for money alleged to have been delivered up, but which he had never received. I hear from Major Parkhill, post quartermaster, that a Frenchman of some respectability, who was released by General Winder, complained that he had given up $150 in U. S. Treasury notes and only received back $50. Charges of this character may be false; they come generally from a mendacious people, but a matter in which the good faith of the Government is involved should not be left entirely under the control of a subordinate employé. A commissioned officer of character should not only be present when the prisoners are deprived of their money, but he should closely supervise the business in each case.

There is a hospital attached to these prisons, in which two surgeons, three assistant surgeons, four contract physicians, three hospital stewards, and ten disabled soldiers (nurses) are on duty. A number of prisoners are also employed as nurses. There were 620 patients (mostly wounded), apparently as well served as our sick. The cooking is done by captured negroes.

In the last seventeen months 50,418 prisoners have been received here; 9,904 have been treated in hospital; 2,885 have died of those treated in hospital; 1,870 were wounded men; of the deaths 148 were from wounds.

General Winder, I believe, had a general supervision over all the military prisons of the country; this is not exercised by Major Carrington. I am informed by Major Turner that nobody knows now exactly how many prisoners of war we have in confinement in the different prisons, and that no officer is charged with the management of the whole. It would seem to be important to give to some officer the exclusive control of all the prisoners of war in the Confederacy.

Eastern District military prison.—For Confederate offenders and Yankee deserters, commonly known as Castle Thunder; Captain Richardson, commanding, assisted by three lieutenants, detailed upon surgeon's certificate of disability. Captain R. is applying to be retired.

Employés: Six detectives, of whom two are citizens over conscript age; four are conscripts detailed by the Secretary of War; their duty is to carry prisoners about, watch what is going on in the prison, prevent the smuggling in or out of prohibited articles, make arrests; three clerks, of whom one is a citizen over forty-five, two are conscripts detailed by the Secretary of War; three wardens, one a Marylander, one a detailed soldier, one a citizen over conscript age.

This prison receives deserters from the enemy, deserters from our Army, disloyal citizens, soldiers under sentence, negroes captured.

There were 700 prisoners on the day of inspection.

The following books are kept: (1) Register of negroes, (2) hospital books, (3) court-martial books (giving sentences, &c.), (4) morning

report of commitments, (5) index of commitments, (6) register of Yankee deserters, (7) register of other prisoners.

The wards were as clean as could be expected and apparently free from vermin.

Rations for several days past: One pound corn bread, one-quarter pound of bacon, and half a pint of rice. Meat was only issued five or six days in May. When there was no meat the prisoners got one and three-quarter pounds of bread. The cooking is done by captured negroes, and the arrangements for it appear good.

A hospital, under one surgeon and three assistants, is attached, containing 108 patients. There are fourteen patients from this prison in a smallpox hospital. Guard duty is performed by militia. There are twenty-six sentry posts.

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Respectfully submitted.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Lieut. Col. and Assistant Adjutant-General, on Inspection Duty.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT OF PRISON,
Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., June 6, 1864.

Capt. R. D. CHAPMAN, *Acting Adjutant of Post:*

CAPTAIN: I most respectfully call the attention of the colonel commanding post through you to the following facts: The bread which is issued to prisoners is of such an inferior quality, consisting fully of one-sixth of husk, that it is almost unfit for use and increasing dysentery and other bowel complaints. I would wish that the commissary of the post be notified to have the meal bolted or some other contrivance arranged to sift the meal before issuing. If the meal, such as is now, was sifted the bread rations would fall short fully one-quarter of a pound.

There is a great deficiency of buckets. Rations of rice, beans, vinegar, and molasses cannot be issued to prisoners for want of buckets, at least 8,000 men in the stockade being without anything of the sort. If my information is correct, any number of buckets can be got from Columbus, Ga., if the quartermaster of the post would make the requisition for the same.

Hoping that you will give this your attention as soon as possible, I remain, captain,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., June 7, 1864.

Governor J. E. BROWN, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Your telegram to the President referred to me for reply.* The troops must be turned over as militia to Confederate service. In that event the enemy are bound and have always respected the captives as prisoners of war. They have refused so to recognize troops merely in State service.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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*See June 6, p. 202.

HOUSTON, *June 7, 1864.*

Col. T. S. ANDERSON, *Tyler:*

Major-General Magruder directs that instead of placing the Federal officers under your charge on parole you make arrangements for confining them in separate quarters from the enlisted men. Both should be closely guarded, but rendered as comfortable as the circumstances will permit.

S. D. YANCEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP FORD, *June 7, 1864.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: We respectfully inclose to you two communications addressed to the U. S. officer commanding the Department of the Gulf and to Rear-Admiral Farragut, U. S. Navy, and at the same time request that the supplies therein asked for be allowed to come through your lines, and that the communications be forwarded with that assurance. In view of the urgent necessity existing for these supplies, of the protracted confinement of these prisoners, of the official delay always attendant on such applications, of the great distance which the supplies must be transported, if permitted, we would suggest the propriety of allowing some one of the officers confined here to accompany the application to New Orleans, on parole, and return with the supplies here.

Such a permission would be the highest assurance of your desire to provide for the prisoners within your department, and could not but be universally appreciated as honorable liberality on your part.

We remain, general, very respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES C. NOTT,
Colonel 176th New York Volunteers.
J. B. LEAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth Iowa Infantry.
JOHN COWAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry.
E. B. HALL,
Capt. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of the Gulf.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CAMP FORD, TEX., *June 7, 1864.*

GENERAL COMDG. U. S. FORCES, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

SIR: By permission of the Confederate authorities we transmit to you the following statement, viz: There are now here 831 U. S. prisoners, captured at various times, ranging from January 1, 1863, to September 29, 1863. These men, who have been prisoners from eight to seventeen months, are in the greatest destitution. Many have been without a change of underclothing upward of half a year, a large part are without shoes, numbers are naked from the waist, and some have nothing but their ragged blankets girt about them in the place of trousers. No great city presents scenes of more squalid destitution than they afford. At the same time we find that while these prisoners have been apparently neglected and overlooked supplies have been sent by their Government, both of subsistence and clothing, to the prisoners at Richmond, and exchanges are daily made from men much more recently captured. The Confederate authorities inform us that they are unable to fill requisitions for clothing at this time or to afford these

wretched men relief. We have consequently to seek it through them of our own Government. There are also here 3,696 prisoners captured during the past spring. Most of these were taken on the battle-field and a considerable number have lost knapsacks, blankets, &c. For the first-class (old prisoners) an entire suit of clothing is needed to each man, for the second (those captured in the spring) a supply of underclothing and shoes. In the course of a few months these last will require also an entire suit per man. You can best determine what to send them. There has also been much sickness among the old prisoners and it is now rapidly increasing among all. A supply of medicine is needed immediately, which cannot be procured here and without which great mortality during the summer months is almost certain to occur. We annex a schedule of the supplies asked for and most earnestly and strenuously beg that, without postponement or delay, they be forwarded to us.

We remain, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES C. NOTT,
Colonel 176th New York Volunteers.
J. B. LEAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth Iowa Infantry.
A. D. ROSE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.
JOHN COWAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
E. B. HALL,
Capt. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of the Gulf.

List of supplies needed by U. S. prisoners at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Tex., June 7, 1864.

OLD PRISONERS.

Blouses	831
Trousers	831
Pair shoes	831
Pair drawers	1,662
Shirts	1,662
Pair socks	1,662
Blankets	831

NEW PRISONERS.

Partial or entire supply as suggested in accompanying communication for 3,700 men.

Medical stores for 4,527 men for six months of the following articles, viz:

Quinine, calomel, blue mass, proto iodide of mercury, muriated tinc. iron, nitrate silver, nitrate potash, sulphate magnesia, small quantity of assorted medicine, castile soap, opium, Dover's powders, morphine, ipecac, antimony, carbonate ammonia, camphor (gum), stimulants.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CAMP FORD, TEX., *June 7, 1864.*

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Commanding Western Gulf Squadron, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: By permission of the Confederate authorities I have the honor to represent to you the condition of the naval prisoners of war now held at this place. There are now here what is left of the officers and crews of four naval vessels, viz, the Morning Light, Velocity, Clifton, and

Sachem, whose term of imprisonment extends from nine to seventeen months, and also of the Signal, recently captured. Many of the first named have already died of disease, and sickness is now spreading with appalling rapidity among the remainder. The coming summer will, without doubt, produce unexampled mortality. Many are already destitute of clothing, with nothing but rags to cover their nakedness. They are also without blankets or shoes, and have but few medicines or hospital stores for the sick.

The Confederate authorities being unable to afford us clothing, or a full supply of medicines, and our necessities having become exceedingly great, we appeal to our Government, and to you, to have them forwarded to us. Similar supplies having been forwarded by our authorities to Federal prisoners at Richmond, Va., it is believed they will be received and forwarded by the Confederate authorities in this department, and in connection with the above I beg leave to refer you to a communication similar to this, forwarded from the senior military officer here to the commanding general of the department, and respectfully suggest that the supplies for the naval and military prisoners be forwarded together. I send with this a list of clothing and medicines required for the use of the naval prisoners here. I deem it my duty also to call your attention to the fact that exchange of prisoners between the opposing armies are of frequent occurrence. That many military prisoners, captured long since the naval prisoners now here, have been already exchanged, and that at the present time there are arrangements being perfected for further exchange in this department. In view of the above facts the naval prisoners now here appeal to you to look after their interests and to obtain for them an equal share in the advantages of such exchange arrangements as may be effected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK CROCKER,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Senior Officer.

List of articles required for naval prisoners at Camp Ford, Tex.

Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Under-shirts.	Drawers.	Trousers.	Blankets.	Socks.	Shoes.	Wool shirts.
Morning Light	70	140	140	70	70	140	70	70
Velocity	15	30	30	15	15	30	15	15
Clifton	90	180	180	90	90	180	90	90
Sachem	30	60	60	30	30	60	30	30
Total	205	410	410	205	205	410	205	205

Medicines: Quinine, calomel, blue mass, opium, proto iodide of mercury, muriated tinc. iron, nitrate silver, ipecac, nitrate potash, sulphate magnesia, Dover's powders, antimony, carbonate ammonia, camphor (gum), stimulants, morphine, small quantity of assorted medicines.

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK CROCKER,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Senior Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, June 8, 1864.*

Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House Representatives:

SIR: In answer to your note accompanying the resolution of the House of Representatives, inquiring "by what authority and under

whose direction rebels are interspersed with the National soldiers throughout the various hospitals of this city," I have the honor to submit a copy of the report of Colonel Barnes, the acting surgeon-general, which contains all the information in the possession of this Department relating to the subject of inquiry.*

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, EXCHANGE BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., June 8, 1864.

Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: The Confederate authorities being unwilling to permit any passing through their lines in the present situation of affairs, I am directed to inform you that it is not deemed advisable that there should be any delivery of prisoners by flag-of-truce boats in James River during the pending military operations against Richmond. This Government is ready to join in the selection of some other convenient place not subject to the foregoing objection.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

JUNE 8, 1864.

Capt. J. A. BLAKE,
Comdg. Chesapeake Military Prison, Camp Hamilton, Va.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward herewith the following-named prisoners of war to await transportation to the point of exchange, viz: R. W. Baylor, captain, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry; L. M. Potter, assistant surgeon, C. S. Army; J. C. Wood, assistant surgeon, C. S. Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. SHELLY,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

CINCINNATI, *June 8, 1864.*

Hon. S. P. CHASE:

DEAR SIR: I beg to inclose to you this letter of Leopold Markbreit, late [acting] assistant adjutant-general to General Averell, but now in Libby Prison. He is a brother of Hassaurek. You will see his condition from his letter. Cannot something be done for him? He is in every way a most excellent person. Please do what you can for him and let me know if anything can be done.

Most truly, yours,

W. M. DICKSON.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *May 15, 1864.*

Miss FANNIE MARKBREIT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

MY DEAR FANNIE: On the 5th instant three officers and myself were confined in a cell as hostages for four Confederate soldiers (not officers) said to be held in close confinement by our Government on Johnson's Island. I have no idea how long I shall be kept in a cell, but I fear that if my friends in the North will not do something there

* See June 3, p. 191.

is no telling how long my confinement may last. I wish you or Jennie to go at once to Judge Dickson on receipt of this, and tell him that if I ever needed friends I need them now. Tell him that, relying on his acts of former kindnesses, I feel confident that he will not forsake me now. I was selected as a hostage owing to the position I held on General A.'s staff. If the judge should think so you may see some of our other friends. Address your letters in care of Lieut. John Latouche, C. S. Army, Libby Prison, &c. Good-by. My love to all inquiring friends, and remember

Your brother,

L. MARKBREIT.

P. S.—Write to mother and Fred and give them much love from me.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 13, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners for report as to the facts within stated, and as to the confinement of the four Confederate soldiers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The accompanying list contains the names of all prisoners under sentence at Johnson's Island, and gives all the information in relation to them that can be found in the records. The three mentioned in the telegram from Colonel Hill as being in close confinement are probably the parties referred to in the within letters.* One mentioned by Colonel Hill is a deserter from the Federal Army.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Third indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, *June 21, 1864.*

It does not appear that there are in close confinement at Johnson's Island any rebel prisoners except those under regular sentences by military courts. There are some cases of convicted spies, taken in Kentucky, whose sentences have practically been commuted to confinement, and it is supposed that these are the cases pointed at by the close confinement in Libby of Lieutenant Pavey, Captain Driscoll, Lieutenant Duchesney, and Lieutenant Markbreit.

I see no other remedy but that of confining in a similar manner a like number of rebel officers.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JUNE 24, 1864.

The Secretary of War directs that a like number of officers be confined in a similar manner at Fort Delaware and that notice of this fact be given to the rebel authorities.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

* See p. 213.

SANDUSKY, *June 19, 1864.* (Received 20th.)

Col. W. HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

There are four prisoners in close confinement and none others since I came here. There are: W. S. Burgess, spy; H. P. Esteph, spy; John C. Shore, deserter, and George P. Simms, spy. They were tried by court-martial in Cincinnati, Ohio; sentence approved by General Burnside, then in command of the department.

Your obedient servant.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
DEPT. OF N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Goldsborough, N. C., June 8, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: I am informed by the officer who established the post at Andersonville, Ga., that there are no quarters of any kind immediately at the place; in fact, but one house. I desire to have authority to establish myself at some point in the vicinity near enough to enable me to exercise a perfect supervision of the post, and at the same time secure quarters for myself and family. Americus is ten miles distant, with direct railroad communication. Will you inform me if I will have any connection with the prisons at Macon; and if so, what? I will be glad if you will reply to the preceding request and questions at your earliest convenience, directing to Andersonville, Ga.

I expect to turn over the command and leave here June the 10th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 13, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

General Winder was ordered to Georgia upon the representation of General Cobb that an officer of rank was required, especially at Andersonville.

At that place the great mass (estimated at about 15,000) of the Federal prisoners are collected, and there it is believed it is essentially necessary General Winder should be permanently established. His presence alone will have a beneficial effect upon the guard and the prisoners. He can inspect frequently the prisons and see that subordinate officers discharge their duties fully, and in the event of any émeute to take prompt measures for quelling it. These would be defeated if his headquarters were elsewhere than at the post. He has been heretofore telegraphed to proceed to Andersonville, and also that he would exercise a supervision over the officers' prison at Macon.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 17, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

In view of the suggestions of the above indorsement I cannot accord the request made by General Winder, but am constrained to require

his headquarters and presence at Andersonville. He should likewise have general supervision over the prisoners at Macon, the officers in charge there reporting through him.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 133. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

X. Col. J. A. Gilmer, jr., Twenty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, is assigned to the command of the post and military prison at Salisbury, N. C. He will proceed to that place with the least practicable delay and relieve Capt. G. W. Alexander from duty at said post.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Houston, June 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The board of aldermen of city of Houston, by resolutions passed at their last regular meeting, have instructed me to communicate to you the fact that the negroes and persons of color, some thirty in number, captured by the forces under your command from the enemy and considered as prisoners of war are now going at large within the city of Houston, mixing and associating with our slave population, contrary to the laws of the State of Texas and to the laws of the Confederate States; and they further instructed me to request you that these persons be ordered by you to be removed from our midst to work on the fortifications, or that they be turned over to the civil authorities and to be sent to the penitentiary under the State law. In complying with the wishes of the board of aldermen, I beg leave to remark that the same matter was laid before you by me in the beginning of this year, that an order was promptly issued from your headquarters ordering the negroes spoken of to be confined. Subsequently, however, that order was modified and partially revoked, and the "Yankee negroes" are now freely ambulating within our city. Numerous complaints of our best citizens have been made to the authorities, and it seems that the whole community is alarmed: The most evil influence is exerted by those negroes, who, most of them, are intelligent, shrewd, and capable to read and write, and try to obtain a mastery over our slave population. It is true a portion of those negroes are employed by the city and are guarded, but they are not under the exclusive control of the city. They are frequently sent for by officers to do special work, and so the city cannot be responsible for their conduct. Most of them, however, are employed as body servants to different officers, and thus enjoy the very best opportunity to obtain information and communicating the same to our negroes.

General, the matter laid before you is of the greatest importance to the welfare not only of this city, but to the country at large, and I deem it my solemn duty to request you to give it your immediate attention. The board of aldermen do not desire anything else but that the negroes alluded to be restrained from associating with our home negroes.

Whether they are made to work on the fortifications or be sent to the penitentiary does not concern them. They desire them placed in such position as the law provides and where they can exert no influence injurious to the best interests of this community.

If you should desire any consultation on the subject with the city authorities, we will be happy to wait on you at such time as you may designate.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM ANDERS,
Mayor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Andersonville, Ga., June 8, 1864.

I. In future no citizen or soldier will employ any of the paroled prisoners to do any kind of work without written permission from post headquarters.

II. In making applications for the employment of prisoners to do any work, the applicant should state particularly what kind of labor he wishes the prisoner or prisoners to perform.

By order of A. W. Persons, colonel commanding, &c.:

R. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *June 8, 1864.*

Capt. W. J. GAYER, *Provost-Marshal, Charleston, S. C.:*

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct that you send to Andersonville, Ga., such of the sick and wounded Federal prisoners left in the hospitals in this city as will be designated by the medical director of general hospitals as able to travel.

For the future no Federal prisoner, except in extreme cases, will be allowed to enter hospitals here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 9, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:* *

* * * * * * *

Communication through flag of truce is cut off—firstly, because of a communication by myself to Commissioner Ould making inquiry whether negro soldiers would be treated as prisoners of war if captured. Secondly, sent up for wounded prisoners, which they refused to deliver, I having refused to deliver well ones until that question is definitely settled. This was in obedience to my instructions from the lieutenant-general. Major Mulford, you will see, therefore, is not in fault.†

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* For full text of this communication see Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part III, p. 717.

†This in reply to Stanton of June 8, complaining that Mulford had failed to send Richmond papers; see Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part III, p. 704.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 9, 1864.*

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

Exchange Notice No. 10.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, June 6, 1864.*

The following notice is based upon a recent declaration of exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

"SECTION 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Va., previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

"SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men and all civilians who have been captured at any place and released on parole prior to May 7, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices numbered 6, 7, and 8."

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., June 9, 1864.*

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, U. S. Navy:

SIR: I will thank you to transmit the accompanying letter to Maj. John E. Mulford, assistant agent of exchange, in charge of flag-of-truce steamer New York.*

As it is a paper of importance, relating to the intercourse of flag-of-truce boats, I beg of you the favor to give such directions as will insure its speedy delivery to the officer to whom it is directed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., June 9, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 4th instant to General S. Cooper, relating to the placing of torpedoes below City Point, I beg leave to call your attention to the accompanying copy of a communication which I addressed to the Federal assistant agent of exchange.* That communication I have this morning sent to Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, with a written request that he would forward it forthwith to the officer to whom it is addressed. This, of course, leaves you at entire liberty to carry on any plan of operations below City Point which you may think proper.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 9, 1864.*

General HOWELL COBB, *Macon, Ga.:*

General Winder has been ordered to Andersonville to command the cantonment of prisoners there. General S. Jones, at Charleston, asks

* See June 8, p. 211.

for fifty officers of rank, Federal prisoners, to be sent to him at Charleston for special use in Charleston during the siege. The President approves the application, and you are desired to select [from] among them as far as practicable such as have served near Charleston and send the number without delay to General Jones under a suitable guard.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, June 9, 1864.

Col. A. C. JONES, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I herewith return the papers relating to the political prisoners Peebles, Baldwin, and Hillebrand, with the remarks that their case has been the subject of conversation between Captain Cone and myself, and we concurred in the opinion that they should be sent without our lines. As long as they remain in custody their presence will be a constant source of irritation, while they may at any time effect their escape, or be released upon the repeal of the law suspending the writ of habeas corpus. If permitted to remain in the country they would be dangerous men. If sent without our lines they can do no more harm than Hamilton, Davis, and others, as they possess no information which would be of value to the enemy, or which could not be obtained from other sources.

Upon the evidence which has been developed against them these men cannot be convicted before the civil courts. But the moral evidences of their guilt are so strong that all good men would concur in the propriety of sending them without our lines.

Respectfully.

JOHN SAYLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER, *Commanding District of Texas:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you two communications forwarded by Governor Murrah in relation to the case of Peebles and Hillebrand. These are referred to you by the direction of the commanding general in order that such action as is necessary may be taken on the subject.

The act providing for the temporary suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus expires shortly by the terms of its own limitation. It may be repealed even before that time by Congress. These men in that event would be discharged and either suffer violence at the hands of a mob or under the protection of the law which had screened them from punishment hatch new treason.

Under the circumstances he desires you to examine into the cases of those who are confined. Peebles, Baldwin, Hillebrand, and others, and such as these, would no evil result to us from their going to the enemy, send them at once to the blockading fleet or across the Rio Grande.

Such as it would not be safe to send beyond our lines report them to him and he will make arrangements for sending them to the Indian

Territory. Those that we send beyond our lines may take their families and a limited amount of baggage, under such restrictions as you may impose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

RUTERSVILLE POST-OFFICE, FAYETTE COUNTY,
May 15, 1864.

His Excellency Governor P. MURRAH, *Austin:*

After having consulted personally learned men, friends, and others at San Antonio, Austin, and Houston, and exhausted all means I could afford to relieve my husband, R. Hillebrand, from the terrible condition in which he is kept in the county jail at Anderson, I apply again to you, the highest authority in the State. My husband's own report of his suffering has filled me with the deepest anxiety—almost despair. He is confined with six others in a small subterranean room, in which the vitiated and infectious air is obliged to be ruinous to health and life. Two of his co-prisoners have already fallen dangerously ill, and are perhaps dead by this time, their disease being typhus. To judge from his complaints, my husband is to meet with the same fate, which would not only afflict but ruin myself and children. All this I am doomed to endure, though I would swear a solemn oath that Mr. Hillebrand [has] not violated any law; that he has committed no reproachable act. I would be willing to appear before our Redeemer to be judged for eternity with this oath on my lips. General Magruder himself has told me some time ago he knew my husband to be the least guilty of the prisoners, and he promised me positively to release him in two or three weeks. He failed, however, to do so, but sent him, on the contrary, in the above-named locality, where death is unavoidable. Judge-Advocate Cone promised me several times to give me the names of the informers and the particulars of the evidence, that I might be able to confute them, but he did not; only answered, "the evidence is strong." I sent him a number of affidavits, seven from those who had been summoned but were not examined as witnesses in the late trial before the supreme court at Austin. These affidavits refuted all the charge (I never could learn any other) that he had excited the public by speeches in meetings, &c. For more than a year and a half Mr. Hillebrand has not attended any meeting, and he never made a speech at all. Even Brig. Gen. W. G. Wells, of La Grange, now captain of the soldiers guarding Mr. Hillebrand, promised me to bear witness before any tribunal that he knew Mr. Hillebrand for years as a good, law-abiding citizen; that he found in all his inquiries no charge against him, but that he had advised others to abide by the law and to beware of rash acts. Mr. Wells had made, as provost-marshal of Fayette County, the most careful investigation in regard to my husband. I annex some affidavits to this, and offer every possible proof to state the innocence of my husband, though it cost the last of the little property that is left to me and my children. No tribunal in the world could justly sentence my husband if I could only obtain a trial for him before he dies in prison.

In the name of humanity, can nothing be done to the relief of the innocent to prevent the ruin of himself, his wife, and children?

I sign, sir, with the profoundest respect,

LOUISE HILLEBRAND.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Austin, May 23, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to General Smith.

I know nothing of the facts, but Hillebrand is an old man and you will judge of the propriety of having his case investigated. I would be pleased to hear your determination.

Respectfully,

P. MURRAH.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 5, 1864.

Referred to Major-General Magruder with instructions and letters Nos. 3106 and 3107.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 5, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to say to you that in case you conclude to send any of the parties beyond our lines that the utmost secrecy be observed, so that they may be kept in ignorance of anything that might be injurious to our cause and may not be able to escape, &c. If their families desire to go, they could be sent after they leave. When you have decided on your course, the commanding general desires you to notify Governor Murrah, as desired by him. After they are out of the country there will no longer be any necessity for secrecy, and he will, of course, be responsible for their removal.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

AUSTIN, *May 17, 1864.*

His Excellency P. MURRAH, *Governor of Texas:*

GOVERNOR: Inclosed you will please find a letter addressed to me at the city of San Antonio. You will see from the tenor of this letter, written by Miss Maggie Peebles, daughter of Dr. R. R. Peebles, political prisoner, that his health is rapidly failing and unless something is done to ameliorate his condition his incarceration will end fatally. I ask, as the friend of the family, that something may be done, if possible, to bring him to trial, so that a fair investigation of the case may be had. All that Doctor Peebles has ever asked is that any accusation that was brought against him may be fully investigated by the civil authorities, so that he may answer as required by law. I can only add that upon my personal investigation that the situation of the worthy female family of Doctor Peebles is beyond description.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. McCLAIN,
Captain, C. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Austin, May 20, 1864.*

These letters are respectfully referred to General Smith for his consideration and action. He will appreciate their force and be the best judge of the proper course to be pursued in reference to a man in the condition of Doctor Peebles.

P. MURRAH.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 5, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Magruder with instructions and letters Nos. 3106 and 3107.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

PLEASANT HILL, *April 30*, [*1864*].

Mr. M. M. MCCLAIN:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I received your welcome favor of the 22d instant and was much pleased to hear that you had arrived at San Antonio safe and sound, though regret to hear of your indisposition; hope ere this you are entirely restored to health. I did not intend to answer your letter so hurriedly, but we have just received news that pa is to be sent to Tyler. We all start early in the morning for Anderson in the carriage, as to-morrow is Sunday and the cars do not run. Saurie and ma are already there. I went up and remained a week; found pa confined in the jail, a place too miserable to be described. His health is failing very fast; a few more weeks of this cruel treatment will find him in another world. Oh, how I wish we could all go together; this world has but few charms for me. I am perfectly willing to die now, and then my troubles would be over. I feel miserable to-night, but feel comforted to think no other mortals have ever suffered what we have during these seven long weary months of separation. No one knows the pain but those who have experienced it. I am glad to know that you are my friend, for some of my old and long-tried friends have proved false. I hope you will forgive me for writing in this strain, but you know I promised to keep you posted in regard to our troubles. I have no one to talk to me or advise me now; all leave me to act as I please. I may do many things that I will regret hereafter, though I try for the sake of my good father to act in the most prudent manner. When you return from your journey do come by to see us, if possible. Lieutenant Allen spent several days here with the girls while I was in Anderson. Mr. Fisher left yesterday; we miss him very much. I was truly sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Wilson; his poor mother has suffered very much in consequence of his absence. Captain Reade went down to Houston this morning; he has been ordered to Bonham. I made his acquaintance in Anderson. Rach. is very busy to-night making preparations to accompany ma to Tyler, as it is utterly impossible for me to go. I have grown so nervous lately that I think it best to keep away from ma. I used to have a great deal of self-control, but am sorry to say I have lost all. It is getting quite late, and as I will have to rise very early in the morning I will bid you good night. Rachie joins me in love to you.

MAGGIE.

P. S.—Rach. says [illegible] acquainted with Mr. Marshall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH T. COPELAND,
Commanding Military Prison, Alton, Ill.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo in relation to the employment of Sisters of Charity at the prison hospital by the orders of Colonel Sweet.

As you will perceive by my letters to Colonel Sweet the employment of these sisters has not been authorized by me, and as their services can be obtained only on unusual conditions, viz, the renting and furnishing a house for them and the hire of a servant, their continued employment at the hospital is not approved.

There can be found, I think, among the prisoners, taking those in preference who have expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance, suitable men for nurses and to do the washing who, for the better fare which may be allowed them, would be very glad to be detailed for these duties.

If there is an absolute necessity that female nurses should be employed, please report the number required, the services they are to perform, and the compensation they should receive.

I am under the impression that the Sisters of Charity take advantage of their position to carry information from and to prisoners which is contraband, and if this is so they cannot under any circumstances be employed at the hospital. Please furnish me a list of the articles purchased to furnish their house, with remarks to show where they now are.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Commanding Rock Island Barracks, Rock Island, Ill.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 26th ultimo, with list of prisoners who have expressed a desire to enter the U. S. Navy, is received. It is desirable that these men, and all others who have made application to be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, should be treated with as much kindness as possible, while at the same time they must be held as prisoners. You will therefore place them in barracks by themselves as much isolated from other prisoners as practicable; and in all cases where you have to employ prisoners as laborers, whether allowed compensation or not for it, give these prisoners the detail, if they desire it. When the offender can be detected, punish severely any prisoner who threatens or insults them in any way for expressing a desire to return to their allegiance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[JUNE 10, 1864.—For Draper to Hoffman, reporting condition of drinking water at Point Lookout, Md., see Series I. Vol. XXXVI, Part III, p. 739.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., June 10, 1864.

J. C. BRADLEY, Esq., *Lacey's Spring, Ala.:*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo has been received. There is no mode of relieving young Neal that I know of. The exchanges of prisoners are merely nominal, embracing but a small number at a time, and those selected with reference to their inability to do service. I think this condition of things will be continued until the termination of this campaign. The fault is with the United States. The Government of the United States have never favored exchanges and at this time they are astute in finding difficulties to doing so. Whatever can be done on our part has been done and will continue to be done for the relief of our friends.

Very respectfully.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *June 10, 1864.*

General A. R. LAWTON, *Quartermaster-General, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I would respectfully state that I am in great need of some sheet iron to make some baking-pans to cook bread for prisoners of war and cannot get along at all without it. I can have the pans made at the post, if I could only get the iron and wire, much cheaper than they could be purchased. Tin is entirely too expensive, as it burns out in a few weeks. I have tried everywhere in Georgia to get this iron, but cannot succeed in finding any. Please give this matter your immediate attention, as the prisoners are really suffering for the want of these pans. I have built two large bakeries and am now constructing a third. We have 22,000 prisoners here and are now extending the stockade, inclosing two more acres of ground. Please find below memoranda of necessary iron and wire.

Ten bunches, twenty-four sheets in bunch, sheet iron, thirty inches by ten, sixteenth inch, or as near this width and thickness as possible. Two coils No. 8 wire.

Please answer me by telegraph in regard to this matter, and should you order these things shipped from Richmond please have them sent through by express.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HOUSTON, *June 10, 1864.*

His Honor WILLIAM ANDERS, *Mayor, &c.:*

I have the honor to reply to your communication of 8th instant in reference to the captured negroes now in Houston, and by direction of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, commanding, &c., to say that they are prisoners of war. Some, whose conduct has not been conspicuously correct, are under strict guard, others are in charge of officers under surveillance, but of these latter none are to have any privileges except those who have behaved well. Some have been confined closely by the commanding general within a few days. He will give the subject his early attention and make such arrangements as will prevent any injury to the slaves of this city. It is entirely beyond the power of the city and

State authorities to say how, where, or on what work these negroes shall be employed, or in what manner the commanding general may treat prisoners of war so long as he does not violate the laws of the city or State. It is, in the estimation of the commanding general, gratuitous on the part of the city authorities to request him to put prisoners of war to work on the fortifications, and whether they do anything for officers or not, since there is no State or municipal law on the subject, and does not come properly within the province of the city authorities to comment upon, he is the sole judge of such service.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *June 11, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: It appears, per General Orders, No. 397, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, December 16, 1863, that Thomas D. Armesy, "now or late major in the so-called Confederate Army," was sentenced by a military commission "to be confined at hard labor in Fort Warren, near Boston, or such other prison as the Secretary of War may direct, for the term of fifteen years," upon a charge of "recruiting men within the lines of the U. S. forces for the so-called Confederate Army." It appears further that the rebel authorities, as an act of retaliation for the confinement of Major Armesy, have caused to be placed in close confinement in a cell in Libby Prison, Richmond, Maj. Nathan Goff, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, a prisoner of war in their hands. The above facts having been laid before the Secretary of War, he directs that a rebel prisoner of war, with the rank of major, be placed in confinement in a cell, who is to receive treatment in all respects like that received by Major Goff, and that information of this order be communicated to the rebel authorities, as soon as convenient, by the usual flag-of-truce boat from Fort Monroe, together with the name of the major designated for confinement as above. You will please see that the above order is executed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj. Gen. of Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 11, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
160th Regiment N. Y. Vols., Commissioner of Exchange:

COLONEL: If satisfactory evidence is made to you on the part of Major-General Taylor, commanding Confederate forces in Western Louisiana, of the number of soldiers of this command actually captured by his forces, and delivered to us on parole and in good faith at Brashear City and the district of the La Fourche in July, 1863, you are authorized to ratify such paroles and allow the same in your settlement of exchange.

This authority is given you upon the understanding that on such ratification and allowance Major-General Taylor will deliver to us the whole excess of prisoners on parole now in his hands.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1864.

Col. A. G. DRAPER,
Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

COLONEL: The accompanying estimate of Major Weymouth is approved with exception of the lumber for quarters in prisoners' camp. Nine feet elevation from the ground at the eaves for the cook-houses will be sufficient, and six windows, with glass, in a side is all that can be allowed. Place them in alternate intervals, so that they will not be opposite to each other. If other windows are necessary for light and air, put no glass in them, but let them be closed when necessary by shutters put up inside without hinges. The roof must be covered with the felt-roofing, not shingles. In every way the closest economy must be studied. If the cook-houses now in use have twelve glazed windows on a side the sashes from one-half of them on each side will be used for the new cook-houses and their places be supplied by inside shutters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June 11, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General Dept. of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: Pursuant to your letter of instructions, dated 6th of June, I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the condition of the Gratiot and Myrtle Street Prisons and their inmates:

Gratiot Prison since my last report has undergone a most thorough cleaning and presents a good appearance. The prison yard is washed every day; has a good drainage, so that the water runs off at once and is soon dry. The kitchen and mess-room, like the yard, are scrubbed daily, and no dirt is allowed to accumulate. The prison rooms or quarters are clean and healthy, have good ventilation, and are in every way comfortable. The bedding, consisting of straw-filled ticks, with army blankets, and in some instances common bedquilts (the property of prisoners, which they are permitted to retain), is in as good and clean a condition as is possible to be, the straw being changed occasionally and bedding washed as often as the limits of the prison admit. The prisoners—their personal cleanliness: Each prisoner is, in addition to his daily ablution, obliged to bathe his entire person once a week in the bath-room in the basement, which has all the facilities for that purpose. Regular daily details are made, and each man's turn is sure to come at least once a week. Their clothing, like their persons, they are required to keep clean, and in the bath-room is furnished the necessary facilities for washing them, and these means are fully used by them. The food, consisting of the prisoners' ration, while it does not suit the taste of some who have been so unfortunate as to become the recipients of our Government's bounty inside of stone walls and iron bars, is of good quality, the allowed quantity, well cooked, and to all but a few, who would be content with nothing short of liberty and hotel fare, it gives satisfaction. The sinks, I am pleased to state, are kept cleaner than heretofore. New means are being adopted from day to day which add to their cleanliness, and I hope soon to be able to report that perfection, or one of its near relatives, has been reached. The hospital, so far as I am able to judge, is in perfect order. It at least compares well with some of the best in the country. The rooms

have the best of ventilation; the policing is good, and every attention and care is shown here that I see in our best hospitals. The guards, now furnished from the Tenth Kansas Infantry, are efficient, faithful, and orderly. Most of the prisoners here are rebel soldiers, but a few are citizens. Some two or three attempts have been made in various ways of late to escape, but owing to the vigilance of the keepers and the guards they have each time proved unsuccessful and have tended to increase the discipline and watchfulness. In brief, the Gratiot Street Prison is kept, in every way, outside as well as in, clean and wholesome, and the prisoners are as comfortable as their condition as prisoners admits.

Myrtle Prison, in all its details, is but the rival of the Gratiot. The yard is kept clean and is washed thoroughly at least once a day. The mess-room and kitchen are well kept and show no evidences of neglect. The sinks are kept perfectly clean, being so arranged that no filth accumulates, but passes at once into the sewer. The prison rooms or quarters are cleaner and better ventilated than are usually found in such places. The bedding is no less clean than the quarters. It is aired from day to day and occasionally washed. The prisoners, in their persons and clothing, I find are very much as we find the same class of persons outside prison walls, but all are required to maintain a good degree of cleanliness. The food here is of the same quality and otherwise the same as at the Gratiot Prison. The guard duty is performed in a soldierly manner. Occasionally slight indiscretions are observed, but are promptly corrected and, if demanding it, the offender is punished. These two prisons, for their accommodations as such, are kept in every way as perfect as could be expected. They present more the appearance of public charitable institutions where the needy are cared for and no labor asked in return than they do of prisons. I can see nothing materially which can add to the safety or comfort of the prisoners. They are well taken care of and, to use their own language (having conversed with many), are better off than they could expect.

I am, colonel, respectfully, yours,

ISAAC GANNETT,
First Lieutenant, Seventh Kansas Cavalry,
Inspector of Military Prisons.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 13, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners without comment, the statements therein being in accordance with my own observation and judgment.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

OFFICE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER,
Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, June 11, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: When I was last in Washington I stated to you that there were at Camp Chase a great number of prisoners who claimed to be deserters from the rebel army who ought to be examined, so that the honesty of their intentions and application might be tested. You asked

me to prepare a list of such. The commandant of prison, with my aid and that of his subordinate officials, has instituted a strict and, as we think, searching examination, and have prepared the accompanying list.* We have caused to be marked opposite to the names their condition as conscripts and deserters, or merely deserters. I have examined, when specially authorized, many of this class within the past six months, and my judgment is that at least three-fourths of them can establish the loyalty of their feelings and purposes and the integrity of their character if an opportunity were afforded. I am fully satisfied from the evidence I have had that at least the number indicated have received from the commandants at the various localities at which they have surrendered the promise of an immediate release when they reached this camp. It is not strange that these commandants caused them to be sent to this camp, as they have not had the leisure, even if so disposed, for testing the honesty of their professions. Many of these prisoners, who have been confined from three to six months, with the fact of their having deserted admitted, feel that they have not received the kind consideration which they fondly expected from a just Government. Permit the suggestion that these men ought to be allowed an examination and the opportunity of presenting the best evidence which the nature of their cases allow of the integrity of their applications; that a record should be made of their sworn statements and of such evidence as they may be able to furnish; that the releases of such as reside within rebel territory should be conditioned upon their remaining within the loyal States until the war is over, and that in all cases where any reasonable doubt existed of the integrity of their purposes bonds adjusted to the pecuniary condition of the party should be required. I have been fully convinced for the past year (and in this connection the commandants of this camp have concurred) that it would be alike humane, politic, and just for Your Honor to allow these men an opportunity of having their cases fully reported and adjusted according to their merits.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. GALLOWAY.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 16, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, *June 17, 1864.*

The undersigned has never been informed as to the authority of Judge Galloway to make reports of this character, whether competent or not. At all events, the difficulty of determining the character of the applicants for discharge makes it highly important to defer action upon this report for the present to guard against the chance of enlarging men who might soon be found in arms again against the Government. The men having once been in arms ought not to consider it a particular hardship to be restrained in their personal liberty while hostile operations are actually in progress in a neighboring State. Besides, I see

* Omitted.

no reason for acting in a special case in this matter. There are persons similarly situated, no doubt, at all of the prisons.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 18, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The cases presented herein by Commissioner Galloway will be reserved for the present.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Salisbury, N. C., June 11, 1864.

Col. JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army:

SIR: About twelve months ago several Yankee deserters desired to take the oath of neutrality. The oath was administered, the prisoners were released, and allowed to go to work; they procured employment near this place; their conduct so far has been unexceptionable. The enrolling officer has recently conscripted them. They claim protection from the Government in virtue of this oath. If the Government releases a man, he pledging himself to remain neutral, I do not think it just to force him to break the oath which we have voluntarily offered him. The matter rests in abeyance, awaiting your decision.

There are a number of Yankee deserters here, who are an expense and trouble to the Government and the worst prisoners we have in the whole place. They request to be sent to Andersonville and treated as prisoners of war. I most heartily recommend that it be done. Shall I do it?

Respectfully,

G. W. ALEXANDER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, June 12, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Commissioner, &c.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state to you that the wounded prisoners whom I agreed to deliver to you at Red River Landing will be at that place on the 16th instant; certainly not later than the 17th.

The other prisoners are en route from Tyler, Tex. (whither they had been sent), to Shreveport, and on my return from Red River Landing I expect to find them at this place, when I will immediately convey them by steamers to the point of delivery agreed upon.

The apparent delay is attributable wholly to the distance to be overcome in their transportation by land and the bad condition of the roads, resulting from the heavy rains of the past three weeks.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. M. LEVY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Commissioner, &c.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT MILITARY PRISON,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, June 12, 1864.

Capt. A. N. MEAD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

In compliance with orders received through you from the Commissary-General of Prisoners "to report every Sunday morning the condition of the prison and prisoners," I have the honor to submit the following: The condition of the grounds inside the prison is good, being very well policed. The policing of the quarters is improved, but not quite what it should be; the prisoners being nearly all officers, makes it somewhat difficult to obtain the necessary amount of "dirty work" from them to keep their quarters, mess-rooms, and kitchens in perfect order. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is good, as will be seen from the following: Whole number of prisoners, 2,145; number of sick in hospital, 34; number of deaths last week, 0. A small number of convalescents and light cases are treated in quarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Major 128th Reg. Ohio Vol. Infantry, Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island, June 16, 1864.

This report has been unavoidably delayed to get time for an examination expected to have been made much earlier. I should have forwarded it at once if I had supposed that imperative duties would successively interfere. I think the condition of the prison is not what it ought to be and might be made. I allude to the cutting of holes in the barracks of the prisoners for light and ventilation, the most of which occurred more than a month ago; the defective mode of supplying water and the defective sinks, and the means of preventing their becoming so great a nuisance as they have been and must be again without some other plan. I shall make these matters the subject of a special report soon.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you information which I deem of importance to the Government. I have diligently collected, from various sources and in various ways, all I could on the subject, and transmit the same herewith to you.

Immediately after my assignment to the position I now hold, in the beginning of March last, I obtained information, on the same day from several sources, so authenticated as to leave no doubt in my mind that there existed a secret organization of some kind among those opposed to the prosecution of the war, of a formidable and most dangerous character to the public peace and the welfare of the Government.

One of these sources of information was a man named G. Byron Jones, now in Gratiot Street Prison, a rebel officer, and charged with various crimes. He had been arrested in Nebraska and brought to

Saint Joseph and there imprisoned. While confined there he gave information to Messrs. Strong and Parker, two eminent lawyers of that place of undoubted loyalty, of such a character as to induce them to address me a letter, urging that I should have him brought to this city for the purpose of obtaining from him the information he professed to have and to be ready to communicate. I complied with their suggestion, brought him here, and after having an interview with him, reduced to writing the representations he made, which will be found annexed, marked A.

About the same time, I think the day of my interview with Jones, two other persons presented themselves and made representations in many respects corroborating parts of those of Jones and fully confirming the suspicions which had already been aroused in my mind. Both these persons had been rebel officers, but taken prisoners, and had been placed on parole before I entered upon my duties. Entire secrecy as to their identity being important to them as well as to the success of their operations, each assumed and passed under a name different from his own, the one as William Jones, and the other as William Stinson. I requested each to put in writing their statements, and they will be found annexed, marked B and C.

About the same time, but a few days afterward, I had referred to me by you a letter from Brigadier-General Reid, commanding at Cairo, inclosing several documents from Captain Talmage, provost-marshal at Cairo, giving some revelations made at that place by one calling himself Dr. Edward Everett. A few days later this doctor called at this office and had an interview with me, giving substantially the information I already had obtained from the different parties mentioned. I was fully satisfied of his entire knowledge of the character and operations of this secret order and had no doubt that he could make himself very useful in exposing it; but the interview with him left anything but a favorable impression upon my mind of his character. I became satisfied that he was wholly untrustworthy and expected to realize a speculation out of his operations. I felt unwilling, therefore, to repose confidence in him, being convinced in my own mind that his object was purely mercenary and that he would simply disclose a part and then make his way elsewhere, probably to dispose of further information for a price. He soon discovered that he could not make out of me what he had anticipated and suddenly disappeared and I have not heard from him since. I annex the letter of General Reid, and accompanying documents, marked D.

Simultaneously with the information thus obtained a document fell into my hands fully confirming all that had been stated to me. I annex a copy, marked E.

The two paroled rebel officers were immediately put to work by me to ferret out the operations of the secret order in this department. They were sent into different parts of the State. Being both members of rebel secret organizations—Stinson belonging to that of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and Jones to that of the American Knights—they had no difficulty in gaining access to the lodges in the different localities and obtaining such information as I was in search of. I annex reports from each, marked F and G.

Having started off these agents on their mission through the department, I employed a thoroughly reliable Union man, and somewhat famous scout, to make a reconnoitering tour through the northwestern counties of the department. Dropping his real name, and assuming the garb and character of one of Price's soldiers, he passed himself off

as being on a mission through the State from his military chieftain. Being himself without any knowledge of the existence or circumstances of any such organization, and purposely refraining, myself, from making it known to him, or giving him any clue to it, he was obliged to discover its existence from his own shrewd personal observations, and thus afford me corroborating evidence of the correctness of the information I had, which he soon did, as will be seen by his report hereto annexed, as that of David Wayne, marked H.

My next step was to obtain admission into the city lodges for a few persons of undoubted reliability, who could thus serve as reporters of the proceedings of those lodges for this office. In looking around I soon found several shrewd men in whom I had confidence and upon whom I knew I could rely. One of them I knew to be an unconditional Union man, but who, owing to surrounding circumstances, was universally regarded as entirely in sympathy with the South and the rebellion by the rebel sympathizers in this city. I proposed to him to become a member and keep me advised of its proceedings. After due and careful consideration he determined to undertake the difficult and hazardous task, and gained admission without difficulty. In doing so he assumed the name in all his intercourse and communications with this office, of William Taylor. I annex a statement of the information furnished by him, marked I.

The other was a New England man by birth, education, and habits—in a word, a shrewd, cool, cautious, wide-awake Yankee—of undoubted fidelity and integrity, and of unquestioned loyalty and an entire stranger in the city. He obtained most valuable information, and so well played his part that he was mistakenly received in one or two instances as a member of the order before being one; but, finding it to take longer time than I thought it was proper to give to enable him to become a member of the order here, I determined to change his sphere of action and transfer him to another locality where he might not only gain immediate admission, but obtain additional valuable information. On entering upon his mission he assumed the name of Edward F. Hoffman, and the report signed by that name will be known as his. I annex the one relating to his operations in this city, marked K.

About this time I received a letter from the district provost-marshal at Saint Joseph, stating that there was a Confederate soldier imprisoned there who could, and appeared willing to, communicate important information. He was immediately ordered to be brought to this city and examined. His sworn statement is that of Abraham N. McGuire, hereto annexed, marked M.

Having now, as I thought, a sufficient number of active, reliable agents at work in this department to obtain all the necessary information, I turned my attention to other localities, and determined to send several persons to Louisville, Ky. The first man selected was Hoffman. He left here for that city on the 1st or 2d of May. Immediately on his arrival there he became "cheek by jowl" with the rebels of that city, was promptly passed through the first degree of the order, and then, with the proper credentials and certificates, made his way, as directed, to Indianapolis, Ind., where, but for the mishap noticed in the reports hereto annexed, marked N and O, he would have passed through the process of the other degrees and [been] received into full communion.

A day or two after Hoffman's departure from this city for Louisville, I sent another agent, passing under the name of James M. Forrester, to meet and co-operate with him there. They were entire strangers to each other. Forrester had been in the South, was thoroughly familiar

with Southern men and localities, and well adapted to play his part for the occasion. They soon met with each other, were fêted and feasted by the rebels there, and the result of their labors in Louisville, as well as Hoffman's afterward in Indiana, may be seen in their reports hereto annexed, marked N and O.

William Jones, already mentioned, having, by the 1st of May, accomplished a good work in this department, I determined to send him on a mission through Illinois. He went on to Jacksonville, thence to Springfield, thence to Chicago, and from there returned to this city. The results of his labors are disclosed in the report hereto annexed, marked P.

On the return of Forrester from his mission to Louisville, I dispatched him to Quincy, Ill., and the eastern part of North Missouri, visiting Hannibal and Palmyra. I refer to his statement which is annexed, marked PP, for the information gained by him while on this tour.

I have a number of other facts and communications in regard to this secret order. Among the letters received having a bearing on this subject and confirmatory of the existence of such an order, I inclose two anonymous ones, which fix upon a person therein named as a member of it. I took the trouble to ascertain who that person was. The party employed to do so has had a number of interviews and conversations with him, the character of which seems to leave no doubt that he is a member, though he stoutly disclaims it, and has made as yet no revelations in regard to it. These letters are marked Q.

Having thus set forth the nature of my operations in ferreting out the character, objects, and purposes of this secret organization, I may here stop with the narrative for the purpose of making a brief résumé of the information gained up to this point.

The order is rigidly secret, and is known among its members as the "Order of American Knights," the initials of which are written thus: O. A. K. Its object and aim is the overthrow of the Federal Government, and the creation of a Northwestern Confederacy. Professing that the chosen officers of our Government have usurped authority, they claim it not only as an inherent right, but a solemn and imperative duty, to resist those functionaries, and, if need be, expel them by force. It is claimed that such resistance is not revolution, but solely the assertion of right. A part of the obligation of the order, of the highest degree, is therefore as follows:

> In accordance with the principles upon which is founded the American theory, government can exercise only delegated power; hence, if those who shall have been chosen to administer the Government shall assume to exercise powers not delegated, they should be regarded and treated as usurpers. The reference to inherent power as also to existing necessity on the part of the functionary for sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power by him, we will not accept, in palliation or excuse.

I have no very definite information as to the origin of this order. From all I can ascertain, however, it may be traced to General Price, of the rebel army. The order of Knights of the Golden Circle, which at one time was so extensive among officers of the rebel army and their friends in the loyal States, having become exposed—its rituals, signs, grips, &c., made known to the public—it was no doubt the wish of General Price to unite those on whom he relied for co-operation under some other organization not known to the public. With this view he first originated the so-called order of the "Corps de Belgique." He commissioned one William Douglas as his special agent to visit this department, and in conjunction with Charles L. Hunt, of this city, then Belgian consul, to carry out his design, which was, ostensibly, to locate

lands, but really to aid the rebellion. A reference to the statement of William Stinson, marked C, will throw more light on this subject. I may add that Douglas came to this department, and is known to have been in communication and concert of action with Mr. Hunt. Having for some months been on the watch and pursuit of him, observing all his movements, I finally traced him from one of Jackman's camps of guerrillas, in the interior of the State, to this city, where he was in constant communication with Hunt and others, and after having obtained money and forty six-shooting revolvers, which he designed carrying back to camp, he started off on the railroad train west, one night a few weeks since, and was arrested on the train by two detectives whom I sent for the purpose, and who found in the express car of the same train a barrel in which the forty revolvers were safely packed. Douglas is now securely lodged in Gratiot Street Prison, and his case is being prepared for trial. I may add that I have good reason to feel sure that Hunt purchased the revolvers for Douglas from Beauvais & Co., which firm has been detected and arrested for their sales of arms and ammunition without permits. In still further confirmation of Hunt's connection with Douglas' transactions I may state the fact that it is known to me that the counsel employed for the defense of Douglas has been employed by him.

Subsequent to this initiatory movement of General Price to establish the "Corps de Belgique" Vallandigham was banished by our Government to the Southern States, and while at Richmond, the rebel capital, with Jeff. Davis, the order of "American Knights" seems to have had its origin, he becoming the supreme commander of the Northern section, and Price, modifying his "Corps de Belgique" so as to make it the Southern section of the O. A. K., with himself as supreme commander. Vallandigham was accordingly aided by the rebel Government to make his escape through the blockading fleet to Canada, whither he fled to establish his headquarters as the supreme commander of the Northern section of the order, and where he now is as its recognized head. Soon after his arrival there he had a conference with the master spirits of his ilk from the various States, especially those of the West. I annex a letter which has fallen into my hands, of the genuineness of which there is no doubt, from Christian Kribben, esq., of this city, which throws some light on the subject, and can leave no doubt as to the objects and purposes of the parties conferring with him. The letter is marked R.

About the 1st of January last Vallandigham, as supreme commander, issued an address to the different lodges throughout the States, of which I have obtained a copy, which discloses fully the traitorous purposes of the order. It is marked S, and deserves attention. It is too lengthy to insert in the body of this report. I cannot refrain, however, from making some quotations from it here. Read the following:

Brothers! Again renew your solemn vows! Swear at your hearthstones, at the altars consecrated to your household gods! Swear in the holy sanctuary where your fathers worshiped, at their tombs and by their sacred memories! "that I will at all times, if need be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed, in my own country first of all, against any monarch, prince, potentate, power, or government usurped, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated, a government for themselves, of their own free choice, in accordance with and founded upon the eternal principles of truth! This I do promise, without regard to the name, station, or designation of the invading power, whether it shall arise within or come from without." Again, "that I will never take up arms in behalf of any monarch, prince, or government which does not recognize the sole authority of power to be the will of the governed, expressly and distinctly declared, nor in any cause or service as a mercenary." Thus have you sworn at the altars of our order, in the presence of God and the

brothers assembled. The time is near when those vows must be redeemed. The despotism which has crushed us under its iron heel so long is the "government usurped," which is "found in arms and waging war against" our noble States, and would degrade them from sovereignties to the mean condition of dependencies of a centralized power.

This extract is sufficient in itself, but I give another:

Such picture, gloomy, dark, and blood-marked, the contemplation of which mantles with the blush of shame the cheek of manhood, is exhibited upon every spot of our once bright and beautiful land which has been pressed by the vandal feet of the Federal Army. Brothers! You, the noble, gallant men, citizens of the great States within the bonds of our brotherhood which are yet unscathed by the flames of war, to you I appeal! Contemplate the picture thus but too dimly sketched and say, while you shall invoke the God of Truth and Justice to witness the sincerity of your vows, "This picture shall not be reproduced upon our homes and fair fields."

Again:

To be prepared for the crisis now approaching we must catch from afar the earliest and faintest breathings of the spirit of the storm. To be successful when the storm comes we must be watchful, patient, brave, confident, organized, armed.

A meeting of the general commanders of the different States was to have been held in the city of New York on the 22d of February last, to organize an outbreak on the 10th of March, that being the expected occasion of the draft for the raising of troops, but for some reason or other the conspirators became alarmed, shrank from their own undertaking, and finally postponed their meeting until consultation could be had with Vallandigham, the supreme commander. One of these consultations [took place] at Windsor, Canada, in the quarters occupied by Vallandigham, on the —— of April last, at which some thirty-odd prominent characters from different States were present. Being aware of the intended meeting myself, I sent an agent to follow Charles L. Hunt, esq., then Belgian consul in this city, who is grand commander of this State, to that convocation. The report of the agent who followed him is hereto annexed, marked T. It speaks for itself.

Of the programme adopted at that meeting of the supreme council I may have something to say, after having presented to you something more of the character of the organization—its degrees and rituals. It has five degrees. I am in possession of printed copies of all of them. I annex a copy of the first, marked U. By reference to it it will be seen that this is a diluted dose for novices. The "vulgar herd" are admitted into the mysteries of the order only thus far, and, once thus entrapped under the solemnity of an oath, they become the blind and willing instruments of the more intelligent, who are admitted to the second and third, and of the comparatively few who are alone allowed admission into the fourth and highest. I annex a printed copy, in pamphlet form, with blue cover, marked V, containing second and third degrees; and another printed copy, also in blue cover, containing the fourth and fifth—the highest degrees of the order—marked W.* I also annex a printed form of the lodge muster-roll of members, with written explanations of the manner in which it is used, marked X.

I will not here dilate on the character of the obligations taken by this order, but refer to the pamphlets annexed for these. I may, however, give the following extracts from the obligation assumed on becoming a member of the order, to show the consequences denounced upon those revealing any of its secrets.

The following is the concluding paragraph of the obligation:

All this I do solemnly promise and swear sacredly to observe, perform, and keep, with the full knowledge and understanding, and with my full assent, that the penalty which will follow a violation of these my solemn vows will be a shameful death!

* Not found.

while my name shall be consigned to infamy while this sublime order shall survive the wrecks of time, and even until the last faithful brother shall have passed from earth to his service in the temple not made with hands! Divine Essence! and ye men of earth! witness the sincerity of my soul touching these my vows! Amen!

A few further remarks in regard to the pass-words, etc., of the order may not be out of place here. That of the first degree is Nu-oh-lac, being the word Calhoun spelled backwards. That of the second degree is Webster. The signal of distress is Ohone—ohone—ohone. The street sign of recognition is given by placing the hand of the left arm on the right breast and raising the right to an angle of 45 degrees, with the shoulders on a right line with them. The grip is a full grasp of the hand, with the index finger so extended as to rest on the wrist of the person addressed. The toe of the person desiring to be recognized is also placed at the hollow of the foot of the other.

Of course I am unable to give any more reliable information, either as to the character, object, purpose, or strength of this secret organization than that which I have obtained from some of those who belong to it. I may say, however, that such as I have obtained I have no doubt is within the bounds of truth. At a recent meeting of Wayne Lodge, or temple, in this city, I am reliably informed, the grand worthy, in his lecture to the newly initiated members, gave an account of the condition of the order, and its rapid progress in numbers and strength, in which he stated that there were now in Missouri 22,000 members; in Illinois 140,000—of whom 80,000 were well armed and organized; in Indiana, over 100,000; in Ohio, 80,000—of whom 50,000 were armed and well organized; in Kentucky, from 60,000 to 70,000; in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania they were already strong, and rapidly increasing; in Michigan, Iowa, and other Western States not yet so strong, but nevertheless making rapid progress. In the same address the grand worthy senior also advised each of the newly initiated members to be armed, because the time was nigh at hand when they would need them.

The programme for operations agreed upon at the meeting of the supreme council at Vallandigham's headquarters in Canada, already spoken of, seems to be, as I gather from the reports of the proceedings of some of the local councils, as follows: Vallandigham is to represent his old Congressional district, in Ohio, in the Democratic convention, to be held at Chicago on the 4th of July next. He is to go there *nolens volens*, and hurl defiance to the authorities of the National Government. While there he is to make a speech, proclaiming open resistance to the national authorities—in a word, he is to inaugurate a rebellion in the free States. In all this he is to be sustained and supported by the order. The commanders of the order in each State are to be there, each with a thoroughly organized and fully armed, trained band, or body guard, who, when they assemble there, are to form an army corps to defend Vallandigham, and by force of arms resist all interference with him. This step, it is believed, will precipitate the people in each free State into an armed conflict with each other, and it is to be the signal to the members of the order throughout the States to unite in open resistance to the lawful authorities. The trained bands who are thus to be gathered at Chicago are to go there only in pairs or squads, so as to excite no suspicion in the localities from which they proceed.

It is proper that I should in this connection state facts which have come to my knowledge in regard to the contest now going on in Mr. Vallandigham's old Congressional district for the election of a delegate

to the national Democratic convention at Chicago. The county conventions have been held, in each of which there has been a violent contest between Mr. Vallandigham's own friends, one set determinedly struggling to make him the delegate to Chicago and the other violently resisting. The district convention will be held at Hamilton on the 15th of the present month, and a fierce struggle between the contending factions will take place. The more certainly to insure the success of Vallandigham his friends have called a grand mass meeting to be held at the same time and place, and have been at work for several weeks, assisted in their efforts by himself in Canada, to urge upon such leaders of the peace party as Fernando Wood, D. W. Voorhees, Alexander Long, Abbe McMaster, James W. Wall, and others, to be present to address the assembly.

It is intended that this mass meeting shall serve as the opening demonstration of the peace party of the country, and to put in shape and form the objects and purposes it has in view. I have ample evidence of a confidential character from the most reliable and undoubted sources of the importance which Mr. Vallandigham and his friends attach to this meeting and to his selection as delegate from the district on that occasion; and I propose, therefore, to take the precaution to have a representative present who will take notes and furnish me a full history of the proceedings. The contest in the district is not one arising from any personal opposition to Mr. Vallandigham, but a number of his long-devoted and most active friends are violently opposed to his election, because, as they allege, it would commit them to his going to Chicago or coming back to the district, which they think would be resisted by the Government and bring on a collision which they are neither prepared nor able to resist, and would thus overwhelm them and him in destruction. I refer you for further information on this point to a sealed package, forwarded herewith, containing statements of a confidential character on the subject.

Before leaving this branch of the subject I may yet add that I have the best of reasons to know that Mr. Vallandigham himself is not entirely confident now of his ability to carry out the programme agreed upon by the supreme council of the northern section of the O. A. K. for the opening demonstration at Chicago, and that it is now his determination to decide for himself, before the meeting of Chicago convention, whether he will retain his present position as the head of the order and engage in the movement at Chicago which he had contemplated. The action of the district convention at Hamilton, on the 15th instant, will no doubt go far to influence his final decision. Should it be against him I have reason to believe his heart will fail him to make any effort to reach either Chicago or his own district; but if elected a delegate I have no doubt he will make the attempt at every hazard, and will be sustained by all those who are, to use the language of the order, "of the household of faith."

Having thus given a brief summary or hasty outline of the character, purposes, and extent of this stupendous conspiracy, I refer you, for more minute details or particulars, to the various documents which will accompany this report, and now proceed to give some account of the extent and operations of the order in this department.

Under the auspices of this secret organization a regular line of smugglers and mail carriers has been established and is now being carried on from a point on the Pacific Railroad, about fourteen miles from this city, to Price's army. From the point named, traveling only by night, and with horses and pack-mules, they pass to Mattox Mills, on the

Meramec River; thence past Mineral Point to Webster; thence to a point fifteen miles below Van Buren, where they cross the Black River, and thence to the rebel lines. Many of these mails, under the same auspices, are gathered and sent away from this city, as well as those from the rebel army brought here. In many instances rebel women—some of them of character and standing in society, and not a few of them outwardly professing to be loyal—are engaged in the treasonable work of receiving and forwarding these mails. Miss Woods and Miss Cassel, both now under arrest and in prison, have been engaged or used as instruments of the order in this respect, and the investigations and evidence obtained in regard to them has brought to my knowledge the names of a number of their sex in this city who were engaged with them in the work, and who, if they do not voluntarily exile themselves, may have to be arrested and imprisoned—if not for punishment, as they deserve, to prevent them from going further, to the public injury.

As already stated, the grand commander of the order in this State is Charles L. Hunt, the Belgian consul, recently repudiated by the President, who, I have reason to be satisfied, is the secret military, political, and financial agent of the rebel General Price, and in constant communication with him. He is actively assisted by Charles E. Dunn, who holds the position of superintendent of public lamps of this city, and is also one of the principal officers of the supreme council of the order in this State. I annex hereto a list, marked Y, of some of the leading and most active members in this city and State, and also a list of some members in other States. Many of those named have taken the oath of allegiance and are under bonds. All those marked with a star are under arrest and imprisoned or paroled on bond and security.

A number of these have been examined under oath, and not one of them has yet acknowledged his knowledge or membership of such a secret order, though I have ample evidence of an irrefutable character to the contrary. An order whose members and proceedings are so sacredly concealed from the public knowledge that its members, even when testifying under oath, will not and dare not tell the truth in regard to their knowledge of it, is, it may be readily supposed, not easily exposed. With all the advantages I have had I have experienced great difficulty to obtain the real truth in regard to it. One of its main features is, in truth, a deliberate system of falsehood and deception.

It is not necessary for me to extend this report, already so prolix, to present to you further particulars of the diabolical purposes of this order. I cannot refrain, however, from calling your attention to the annexed report of William Taylor, marked I, who it will be seen states that at a recent meeting of a council or lodge, at the corner of O'Fallon and Broadway, over which Doctor Shore presided, a member named Harris made the murderous proposition to appoint a secret police to patrol the streets of this city every night and kill every soldier and detective that might be encountered and could be disposed of. Though this hellish proposition was coolly and boldly made, at a meeting attended by over a hundred members, it was deliberately received, considered, and discussed, without a single voice being raised in condemnation of its atrocious character. Several opposed it, it is true, and it was finally dropped, but not because of its heinousness, and only because the general sentiment of those present seemed to be that such action would be premature and that the order was not yet sufficiently strong to make public its real aims. I specially refer to this particular incident in the proceedings of one of the lodges as illustrative and corroborative of the bold character and designs of the order.

Though no such attempts have yet been made in this city, so far as I know, the recent numerous cold-blooded assassinations of military officers and unconditional Union men throughout the military district of North Missouri, especially along the western border, affords to my mind proof conclusive that the order is there fully in motion and working out its fiendish purposes.

In still further corroboration of the active workings of the order in this department I may refer to a speech made by Major Harris, of Cooper County, in one of the lodges in this city, at the corner of Webster and Fifth streets, on the evening of the 25th of May. He stated, as will be seen by reference to the additional statement of William Taylor, marked Z, that he had been traveling through Illinois and over the northern district of Missouri and gave a glowing account of the prosperous and active condition of the order wherever he had been. He seems to have found fault with what he regarded as the lethargic condition of their friends in this city. The men belonging to the order here were not the material, he thought, that was to be found in the counties of Callaway, Boone, Howard, Chariton, and Cooper. There they were active and energetic, and the greatest difficulty experienced by the officers in those counties was to restrain the members of the order from rising before the proper opportunity arrives. He had found the same difficulty to exist in the State of Illinois, and he most urgently warned them to take no hasty steps, but wait the official notice for action from the grand commander of the State. He spoke of General Price in the most eulogistic terms, and said he had been in constant direct communication with him, Marmaduke, and the rebels in Arkansas. He expected and looked soon for a raid from Marmaduke into Northern Missouri. When he came he should be hailed and supported as a friend and savior, but until official notice of his appearance was given none should attempt armed aggressive movements. He referred minutely to the condition of North Missouri—said that all the U. S. troops had been sent off to the front and that the enrolled militia would amount to nothing. He looked upon the raid, therefore, as an easy matter, said that 200 Southern men could even now march from the Kansas line to the Mississippi and take all the U. S. troops stationed in the district, so small were the garrisons of Government troops. He went on to give detailed accounts of the posts where the U. S. troops were stationed and the number at each, also the points of easy access and passage where none are stationed, thus showing the minute details to which the order gives its attention and the powerful lever it may wield to interfere with and defeat military operations.

This order is also used for the circulation of books, documents, and publications of various kinds, inculcating rebel views and sentiments. Agents belonging to the order are employed in various States for this purpose, and, from all I can learn from my agents, immense numbers of these publications are being circulated. Prominent among those so circulated are the following: Pollard's Southern History of the War; Official Reports of the Confederate Government; Life of Stonewall Jackson; Articles from the Metropolitan Record, in pamphlet form; Revelations—or the Companion of the New Gospel of Peace, according to Abraham; Book of the Prophet Stephen, son of Douglas; Abraham Africanus—the Mysteries of the White House; The Lincoln Catechism—or A Guide to the Presidential Election of 1864; and a work of Marvinia T. Triga, entitled Indestructible Organics, the object of which is a defense of slavery, and the advocacy of an armistice between the United States and the rebel Government. (See requisition annexed, marked XY.)

This order is in truth the great lever used by the rebel Government for its army operations. Members of the Southern section of it, which is under the control of General Price, can meet and confer with members of the Northern section under the control of Vallandigham with perfect impunity. They can meet as strangers, and yet recognize each other, and can confer with each other, even in public places, without danger of publicity or exposure. This department is filled with rebel spies, all of whom belong to the order. They come here, professedly as deserters from Price's army, take the oath of allegiance, and then go to work to organize lodges and engage in forwarding to Price contraband supplies. This, I am satisfied, is the result of a well-settled policy of the rebel authorities. These men are given furloughs, or leaves of absence, for the express purpose of thus operating. Of course they are more dangerous and able to accomplish far more injury in results than an organized and armed rebel army ten times their numbers in strength possibly could.

Another means of immense power for rebel operations which this order affords is the early and perfectly safe communication of important information between different places. On this point I can speak from my own knowledge and from my own experience. I have repeatedly had information, which I obtained from my agents, who are members of the order, several days before those not belonging to it or the public had any knowledge of it. For instance, the late retrograde movement of General Steele's army from Camden to Little Rock, Ark., was made known to me in this way three days before the intelligence reached here and was made known to the public. So, again, information of the contemplated raid of John Morgan into Kentucky, which is now in full realization, was communicated to me at least ten days or two weeks ago. I was at the same time informed that his appearance in Kentucky would be the signal for the uprising of the members of the order in the various parts of the State to aid and assist him in whatever way they could. The intelligence which has reached us by telegraphic dispatches seems to verify the predictions thus made known and which came direct from members of the order.

I have taken the precaution to make such arrangements, in the event of the Government at Washington desiring to take immediate effective measures to capture the leading master spirits and break up this order in the loyal States on receiving the information contained in this report, to have at different points reliable persons who are in the order and through whom the object may be accomplished.

At Cincinnati I have an agent who is a member and making himself thoroughly familiar with the condition and operations of the order in Kentucky and Ohio, and also as far as he can in Michigan. His instructions are to proceed, after having obtained all the information that is to be gained at that point, to Detroit, ascertain the condition of things there, and keep me advised of them and of his movements from place to place. I annex some of his letters, marked ZZ.

At New York, Capt. J. B. Devoe, U. S. Navy, is fully aware of its existence and is having a close watch upon its movements. He has with him several of the agents through whose efforts I have obtained much of my information in regard to it here. Though he has not made a full report of his discoveries there enough has already been found out from him to leave no doubt of its existence and active operations there. Discoveries have also been made by him which conclusively establish, in my mind, that the Abbe McMaster is one of the master spirits of the order in that city and that the person referred to by my

agent, Edward Betty—whom I sent to follow Hunt from this city to Detroit, when attending the supreme council at Vallandigham's headquarters in Canada—as having entered his name at the hotel in Detroit as "A. James, New York," was no other than McMaster.

I call attention, also, to the report of Captain Devoe, annexed hereto, marked ZZZ, giving an account of the existence of another secret order, known as the "McClellan Minute Men," which, in some respects, does not differ in its features from the O. A. K., but having for its professed object a support of the war policy, while the other is in opposition to it. It is a significant fact that the recent call for a so-called conservative national convention at Chicago at the same time fixed for the Democratic is signed by Mr. Stevens, who is the chief secretary of this order.

I have also ordered a thoroughly reliable man, who has given much information in regard to its movements in this city, to proceed to Chicago, to become thoroughly acquainted with the action of the order there, and to remain there until the meeting of the national Democratic convention. I have several others, also members of it, traveling through Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, whose services will prove valuable in case a simultaneous demonstration shall be made upon it at a given time or signal.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. SANDERSON,

Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri.

A.

G. Byron Jones says: I crossed the river into North Missouri the latter part of April, 1863, as well as I remember, my object being to recruit for the Confederate Army. When I arrived there I met one Helmore Howerson, in Buchanan County, who informed me that the recruiting business was already in progress, by one George Calvert and others, and exhibited to me one commission, authorizing him to recruit a company of 125 men, and stated to me that one T. J. Bracken, of Rushville, was engaged in recruiting jointly with him; that they had then about sixty men recruited. Some days afterward I went to the river at his request to see about crossing the recruits, and on my return I was informed by him that there had been a mistake made by Calvert and others in Gentry County, in consequence of which it would be necessary to delay any movement that would betray our intentions. We kept on recruiting until some time in May or beginning of June, when one Col. J. C. C. Thornton, a Confederate officer wearing the uniform, came into that neighborhood and visited some portions of Buchanan County, after which he returned to Platte and commissioned one man in each township for the purpose of recruiting for the Confederate Army. He went from there to Clay County. What he did there I do not know, but was informed he got some recruits. Colonel Thornton gave orders to all the recruiting officers not to make any move with the recruits until such time as he would order them.

I then returned to the south side of the river and waited several days to get information from General Shelby, but could not receive any. Despairing of Shelby's aid and succor I communicated with Colonel McFerran, commanding at Lexington, proposing to surrender. Receiving no satisfactory encouragement I proceeded to Saint Joseph, and was there informed by friends that if I had surrendered I would have to join

the Federal Army. Not desiring to do that I tried to get South, but failing to succeed in that I started North and got into Nebraska, where I met Col. Jeff. Patton, who was on his way to Texas by way of Denver City, and I made up my mind to go with him. It is proper here to remark that I passed under the name of James C. Johnston.

About that time there was a reward offered in Missouri for a man named Johnston, and Lieut. T. J. Bracken having learned my whereabouts, came there, arrested me and brought me to Saint Joseph, where I was committed to prison; I may here say that I first knew Bracken previous to the war, and he was afterward with me in the same army, General Steen's division, at the battle of Lexington. When I first knew of him as a recruiting officer for the Confederate Army in the spring of 1863, he was not yet a lieutenant in the Paw Paw organization. About the time I left Missouri, some time in the fall, all the men recruited for the Confederate service as aforesaid, or nearly so, and a portion of the recruiting officers, tumbled into the Paw Paw organization then being gotten up, and among the number was Bracken, who, by the time he arrested me, had become a lieutenant in it. On my imprisonment at Saint Joseph I published a letter in the Saint Joseph Tribune exposing the Paw Paw organization and disclosing what I knew of its character and denouncing its members as bad men. On the head of this I received a communication from Platte City and Camden Point advising me to be still and say nothing; that I would be sent to Alton in all probability, to be kept there during the war; that when I arrived at Alton there would not be any trouble to be released, and need not have any fears of being kept there; intimating that money would be furnished to assist me in getting away from there. One of these was from James Spratt, at Platte City, and the other from John Daniels, at Camden Point, both of whom, I believe, belong to the Paw Paws. Another communication was brought me by Budd Richardson and Green Hackett, stating that a dispatch had just arrived from the South, borne by Helmore Howerson, aforesaid, and that the Paw Paws were all right.

It is proper to add here that though Bracken knew I was aware of the fact that he had been in the Confederate Army, left it, and took the oath of allegiance, he had no idea of my knowledge of his recruiting for the Confederate Army afterward when he arrested me.

Bracken, on one occasion, in reply to an inquiry of mine whether he knew Perry McVey, then and now in the Missouri Twelfth, replied he did; and said he should be very sorry to have McVey turn radical, for if he did he would know enough to hang him (Bracken). Col. J. C. C. Thornton, spoken of as the officer issuing the commissions to recruit, is a brother-in-law of Col. J. H. Moss, of the Paw Paw militia. He has been and is now in that locality, having his headquarters in Clay County, and being near at hand to assume command and assist the Paw Paws to escape from any enforcement of the draft upon them. About the 15th of March Confederate forces are to concentrate upon Lexington for this purpose. There are now, it is represented, 1,000 of them in Jackson and Fayette Counties.

A majority of the Paw Paws belong to the Knights of the Golden Circle. The facts here recited can be established by the testimony of witnesses, whose names I can furnish if brought here to testify, and not allowed time to confer with each other as to the testimony they shall give, being all or most of them members of the Golden Circle.

The foregoing statement reduced to writing by J. P. Sanderson, provost-marshal-general.

B.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., *May 7, 1864.*

I arrived here on yesterday morning. There is no O. A. K. here. There is one in the county. Have the names of some prominent members in Springfield. Will visit them to-day and remain there until Monday, when I will go to Chicago. I shall expect to hear from you there. Hope my trip will be a success, but as yet no chance to buy any horses.

WILLIAM JONES.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 8, 1864.*

I reached here on yesterday morning. I found some of the friends of whom I spoke in my last, and heard of others, and among them are the mayor of the city, sheriff of the county, and other high officials. I have the names of some friends in Chicago, where I go to-night. Will stop here a day or two on my return, as I deem it best, for prudential motives, to have my business appear just ahead of me. Will do the best I can, and hope to be able to give a satisfactory account of my trip on my return, which will be in about a week unless further orders.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM JONES.

C.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 14, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, *Provost-Marshal-General:*

SIR: In accordance with your request, I hereby submit a report of the origin, signs, and objects of Southern League or Corps de Belgique.

Origin.—The order of the K. G. C., which at one time was co-extensive with the officers of the rebel army and their friends in the North, and having been exposed several times, Major-General Price, of the rebel army, wishing to more firmly unite his friends in Missouri, originated the order of the Corps de Belgique for that purpose, and commissioned one William Douglas as his special agent, in connection with the Belgian consul in this city, to carry out his designs, ostensibly to locate lands, which is their language for swearing men into the service of the rebel army.

Signs.—Hailing sign—stand erect with the arms folded. Answered in the same way, with "Do you take that position to taunt me?" Answer, "Do you understand me?" at the same time extending the right hand, clasping in the ordinary manner, except the forefinger is extended on the wrist.

Object.—To unite those of the rebels in the State of Missouri who are willing, should an opportunity occur (which they anticipate this summer), to take up arms against the United States Government and assist the rebels.

The members of this order are sworn not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy; if possible, to resist a draft, and if drafted, they are to desert the first opportunity and go to the enemy.

My evidence implicating the Belgian consul is twofold—first, all the commissions I have seen are headed "Diplomat de Belgique;" secondly, positive assurance from Dr. M. C. McCamey, one of the accredited agents.

The above report is respectfully submitted by yours, &c.,

WILLIAM STINSON.

D.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
Cairo, Ill., March 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you some papers in relation to an organization which it is said supersedes the Knights of the Golden Circle, and whose members are sworn to use their efforts to get up a rebellion in the Northwest.

The revelations in relation to this matter are made by a man who calls himself Dr. Edward Everett, probably an assumed name, and he is probably a great rascal and not very communicative, but says he got into the matter by having married a Southern wife whose friends belonged to the organization. He was probably frightened into making the revelation from the fact that he had committed himself to one of our detectives and feared an arrest, and concluded to make a clean breast of it. He promises to report to you, and I will give him a letter to you and you may be able to gain further information from him. There seems to be no doubt but that there is a regular line from Saint Louis to Price's army carrying rebel mail and contraband goods. I sent a man to Saint Louis with the doctor to be initiated, who confirms most of what he says but did not succeed in being initiated on account of their getting alarmed from some cause.

Yours, truly,

H. T. REID,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

CAIRO, ILL., *February 18, 1864.*

The organization is designated as the Order of American Knights, the initials of which are written thus—O. A. K.

The design is armed resistance to the Federal Government in the North, and lodges, or "temples," as they are called, are in existence in the States of New York, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio.

Among others, there are two numbering eighty members each near Kirkwood Station, on the Pacific Railroad, about fourteen miles from Saint Louis, Mo.

It is understood that five degrees are administered in these "temples," and that the whole are under the direction of an officer called a general commander in each State.

The password of the first degree is "Nu-oh-lac" (being the word "Calhoun" spelled backward) and that of the second, "Webster."

The word of distress, "Ohone—ohone—ohone." The street sign of recognition is given by placing the palm of the left hand on the right breast, and raising right to an angle of 45 degrees with the shoulders and on a line with them.

The grip is a full grasp of the hand, with the index finger so extended as to rest upon the wrist of the person addressed. The toe of the person desiring to be recognized is also placed at the hollow of the foot of the other.

Beyond the second degree I have no information. It is stated that a meeting of the "general commanders" was held in the city of New York on the 22d of February to organize an outbreak on the 10th of March (on the occasion of the draft), but through the want of courage

or, we may charitably hope, lingering sparks of patriotism in some of the number it was indefinitely postponed until consultation could be held with Vallandigham, the grand commander.

ISAAC M. TALMAGE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

CAIRO, *March 8, 1864.*

One Singleton, a captain in the Missouri State Militia, is said to be a member of one of the Kirkwood temples.

Under the auspices of two temples of the O. A. K.'s a regular line of smugglers and mail carriers is carried on from a point about two miles from Kirkwood Station, on the Pacific Railroad (about fourteen miles from Saint Louis), to Price's army.

From this point (traveling only by night and with horses and pack-mules) they pass to Mattox Mills on the Meramec River; thence past Mineral Point to Webster; thence to a point fifteen miles below Van Buren, where they cross the Black River, and thence to the rebel lines.

One of these expeditions will leave on Saturday night next with a lot of arms, and escorting one Smith, a mail carrier, for Price.

ISAAC M. TALMAGE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

E.

DEAR SIR: I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in addressing a stranger—one who is only known to me by his reputation of being devoted to the good welfare of his country. It has come to my knowledge that secret societies (a restoration of the Golden Circle) called Knights of America are rapidly and extensively being formed all over the State, and in fact throughout the whole West, extending as far as New York, where they have a temple. The grand commander from Missouri is Charles L. Hunt, of Saint Louis. His office is at No. 46 North Fifth street, second floor. He is a candidate for re-election to the grand council, to meet on the 8th of January, I do not know where. A man by the name of Noble, living on or near the Clayton road, about three miles from Rock Hill, has been very active in gaining members for the society. He had weekly meetings of his temple all last summer in his corn-field. Through his instrumentality a temple called Marion Temple has been formed at Rock Hill, and is joined by most of the "Secesh" in the neighborhood. They have until very recently met on Saturday nights at the houses of private individuals at or after 8 o'clock, and continuing until 2 or 3 in the morning. I know the names of most of the members, and also have a ritual, which I am afraid to inclose lest it should be missed and suspicion fall upon me for a spy. I also know several of their passwords and signs, which would be useless to name. Their ritual consists of several pages and two solemn oaths, which require them to be always in readiness to take up arms, when called upon, to support their party; also imposes death upon any member who divulges the secrets, or the name of any member belonging to, or even the name of, the society itself, even though done under torture.

These rituals are very scarce. I presume Hunt has them, as I know of four being procured from him. They hold meetings in Saint Louis in a house—I don't know where—which is well guarded.

If my information is of any avail to my poor country I shall think myself well repaid. If any danger threatens one of the members, who

has been enticed into this thing, I shall come to you, relying upon your generosity to liberate him, for I have a large family of helpless children entirely dependent upon him for support, and even were it not so, I would not betray him. If you wish any more information upon the subject, and I have but little more to give, a notice to "M," in the Republican Weekly, will meet attention.

You must pardon me for signing no name, but it might leak out, and I have no desire to fall into the hands of such a party.

Vallandigham is a member of the society. Their intention is to break from the Union the West, and so cripple the Federals that the war must close; then join the South or have an independent republic.

Inclosed is an address, which is a fair exposition of their doings.

F.

Agreeable to instructions I herewith submit the following: On or about the 1st of March, 1864, I obtained information from one John Harrison, of Howard County, Mo., that an organization existed in the Northern States called the Order of American Knights, whose object was opposition to the Federal Government and coalition with the so-called Confederate Government.

In conversation with Mr. Harrison upon this subject he informed me that Dr. William Jackson and William B. Heath, of Howard County, were interested, and he believed members of the above order. These men had made overtures to him in this matter, and he asked my advice. I persuaded him to keep aloof, and I immediately reported the facts to two known Union men of Howard County with suggestions that they report to headquarters at Saint Louis. They declined on account of probable difficulties that would grow out of such action on their part. I subsequently reported to the provost-marshal-general's office, under whose instructions I have been enabled to ascertain the following facts:

That an order of the aforesaid description does exist throughout the State of Missouri, and have reasons to suppose also in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee. From the representatives to the grand council convened at New York, in March last, I learn that the entire strength of this order was estimated at 800,000, and later at 1,000,000 members.

My association as a member of this order began early in March last at Saint Louis in the grand temple of the State, presided over by the Belgian consul, Charles L. Hunt, and in his absence by Charles E. Dunn.

From Charles L. Hunt I have obtained the strength of this order in Missouri, which is about 23,000, and that Saint Louis alone has 8,000. That many of those in this State are armed, and officers of this order are now engaged in organizing and arming on a military basis, and at no very distant day a revolutionary movement will be inaugurated to co-operate with that of other States for the destruction of the General Government.

On the 11th or 12th of the present month Mr. Hunt informed me that this matter called him to Detroit, Mich., where a special meeting of leading members was called, and en route through Indiana he would be joined by the grand counselor of that State, and accompanied by him to the special conference at Detroit. Mr. Hunt's impression at that time was that this special meeting was called to determine the precise time for action throughout Northern States, and

since his return informs me that the 30th of June next is fixed as the time for a grand movement; that the initiatory step thereto is the advent of Mr. Vallandigham from his exile in Canada into the State of Illinois, there to commence a series of public meetings in which himself and the prominent members of this order are to participate in denouncing the General Government at Washington, and setting at defiance its law and authority, thereby creating an insurrection, which is to be the signal for a grand revolutionary movement. Mr. Hunt also informs me that the business which called him to Canada to meet Mr. Vallandigham and others must be kept a profound secret; that he could only say that important matters connected with this order were to eventuate on or about the 1st of June next. He positively asserted that he had been to Canada within the past week, and had had an interview with Mr. Vallandigham upon business connected with the Order of American Knights.

Mr. Hunt says that the co-operation of this order with the rebel army is arranged as follows: That about 10,000 laborers employed on public works, near Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, are to be held in readiness to join General Lee, in the event of a battle with Grant, providing Lee is successful, together with other forces belonging to this order. Lee to throw his entire army into the State of Pennsylvania, while Beauregard, if the siege of Charleston is raised, together with forces at Mobile, where the siege is likewise expected to be raised, will re-enforce Johnston and move on to the Ohio River, between Wheeling and Louisville, taking possession of the Ohio River at one of those points and then invade Kentucky in force. In this event, Missouri will be expected to send every available man to the Gulf, and Price then proposes to invade Missouri, where this order awaits him, and take command in Missouri, while forces in readiness in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, will co-operate.

Another and sufficient cause for a movement in the States aforesaid is the operation of the writ of habeas corpus suspended. Arrests of any of the members of this order will be the signal for arrests of prominent Union citizens, who will be held as hostages for such member or members.

The Congressional member-elect of Indiana, named Dodd, promised Mr. Hunt a force of 10,000 men if this movement took place. Mr. Hunt says shell and all kinds of munitions of war are in process of manufacture in Indianapolis in the State of Indiana. Mr. Hunt says a French artist is nominally at work in a foundry at Indianapolis, who is preparing infernal machines for the use of this order.

The following is a list of the prominent members of Missouri: C. L. Hunt, grand commander of the State; C. E. Dunn, grand secretary of the State, and employed in gas works; E. J. Rae, No. 34 Pine street; Doctor Barrett is a prominent member, and holds meetings at his office; Whiting, in freight department, U. S Express; J. W. White, Saint Louis County, grand senior of one of the temples; G. B. Smith, at Grimsley & Co.'s, agent for arms for the temple of Saint Louis.

The first degree of Order of American Knights is called the Neophyte, and consists of the following process: In the presence of one or more members "the invocation" and the "nine principles" are read to the candidate from the printed pamphlet marked "Deo," after which he is instructed in the grip and colloquy, but preceding this are two grand signs. The first is called the grand hail; the other the second or minor hail. The first party hailing brings the right forearm to a position similar to the military salute, without touching the head or cap, with

the palm of the hand to the front, fingers closed, and immediately, if noticed, drops the hand to the side, upon which the party hailed answers by the minor hail, which is as follows: The right hand is brought to the forehead, precisely as in the act of shading the eyes, and immediately the parties approach each other, advance the right foot so as to touch each other, and grasping hands place the index finger upon the pulse of the wrist, pressing the same tightly. When No. 1 pronounces the word "Nu," No. 2 answers "Oh." No. 1 again utters "Lac," which is the word Calhoun reversed, and is the password to the first degree.

The neophyte is still in ignorance of "the temple," as this is simply the initiatory or probational degree. It is proper here to add that all candidates are balloted for, and the mass kept in the dark, while wealth and influence and peculiar fitness alone passes on to the inner temple, where plans are discussed and schemes concocted for the ignorant neophyte to execute.

Should the party hailing have cause to believe an answer the result of accident, and wishing to test the second party further, he clasps his hands as in the act of secreting something, when No. 2 says, "What?" No. 1 answers, "A box." No. 2 asks, "Where is the key?" No. 1 answers "O," No. 2 says "A," No. 1 continues "K," when No. 2 pronounces the word "oak," symbolical of the Order of American Knights.

There are three degrees in this order, respectively, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the initiation into which may be readily understood by consulting pamphlet marked "V," or vestibule.

The following is the liberal interpretation of the initials therein found:

V., vestibule, chamber of instruction for neophytes about entering temple of second degree.

W. O. C., worthy outside conductor, who ushers with three raps.

K. L., knight lecturer, who prepares candidates for inner temple.

K. C., knight conductor, inside conductor.

W., warden.

A. B., ancient brother, mogul of temple.

N., neophyte, member of first degree.

T., temple, sanctum sanctorum.

K. G. N., knight guardian north, on the right hand of ancient brother in the temple.

K. G. S., knight guardian south, on the left of ancient brother in the temple.

G. S., grand secretary of temple.

Password to second degree, "Orion;" password to third degree, "Washington."

In the second degree the following dialogue takes place between the neophyte and the K. G. N. and K. G. S.:

First. What?	Second. Star.
First. Arc.	Second. Turis.
Watchman, what of the night?	Morning cometh!
Will you inquire?	Inquire ye!
Return!	Come!

Third degree:

Whence?	Seir!
How?	By the ford!
Name it.	Iabock!
Thy watchword?	Washington.

The foregoing dialogue is understood by reading sixteenth [*sic*] chapter of Isaiah.

I have the honor, colonel, to subscribe myself, very respectfully and obediently.

WILLIAM JONES.

G.

Corps de Belgique.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 24, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON, *Provost-Marshal-General:*

SIR: In accordance with your request I hereby furnish a report of the origin, object, modus operandi, and ritual of the Corps de Belgique or Southern League.

About the 14th or 15th of February last, while boarding at the Olive Street Hotel in this city, I was recognized by one Dr. M. C. McCamey, whom I knew in the old Missouri State Guard under General Price. He was at that time an acting assistant surgeon. During Price's retreat from Lexington, Mo., in October, 1861, he was left near the Osage River in charge of a few sick men, since which time, until we met at the Olive Street Hotel, I had not seen him. He told me he had been in Missouri all the time doing all he could for the rebels, had assisted in raising and sending South several companies, and had taken the oath of allegiance seven or eight times; and if necessary could take it seven or eight times more, and if possible become a stronger rebel each time. He then showed me two commissions headed "Diplomat de Belgique," one directed to William Douglas, and the other to one Dobbins (first name forgotten), and asked if I knew anything about them. Being answered in the negative, he inquired if I knew anything about the K. G. C.'s, at the same time giving me a sign, which I recognized and answered. Finding me posted in the lore of the K. G. C.'s he informed me that the papers were commissions issued to the officers of the Corps de Belgique or Southern League; that the K. G. C.'s had been so often divulged, and so many black sheep had been initiated in Missouri, that the organization had become unsafe; consequently General Price had instituted the Corps de Belgique for the especial benefit of the Southern men in the State of Missouri, and authorized the Belgian consul to issue commissions to officers on his (Price's) recommendation, through William Douglas. McCamey proposed to introduce me to some friends in the city. The same night he, with Douglas and Dobbins, came to my room about 11 o'clock; remained about half an hour. Next morning McCamey informed [me] that the Corps de Belgique was strictly a military organization, and that he was a colonel, and offered to have me commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. The next day he invited me to go home with him to Saint Catharines, in Chariton County, which I agreed to do on the following morning. But an hour or two before starting he came to my room and said he could not go directly home, but had just received orders from Douglas to go by Glasgow to look after the interests of the cause. He left, promising to meet me at the house of one George H. Taylor, near Macon City, to whom he gave me a letter of introduction. I went to Macon City, where I remained several days; but hearing nothing from him, and posting Captain Reed, the provost-marshal, I returned to Saint Louis.

A few days after I went to Fulton, Callaway County, to "look after the interests of the cause" in that locality. I was there informed that Douglas had been there and located a tract of land, and also that he

(Douglas) had twice escaped from Gratiot Street Military Prison in this city; that he had commissioned officers to recruit soldiers for the rebel army, of whom David S. Whaley, a hotel keeper, is colonel. The other principal officers are William Curtis, keeper of a livery stable, Doctors Howard, senior and junior, Mr. Tuttle, a merchant, and Robinson, a lawyer, all of whom have taken the oath of allegiance. I was here given more of the secrets of the order by Whaley, to wit:

Officers and agents are given commissions or certificates, empowering them ostensibly to locate lands, but in fact to recruit for the rebel army in certain districts of the State, specified in the commission or certificate. He then proceeds to his district, and each recruit is an acre of land located; a tract of land is a regiment, company, or squad; and the number of acres in the tract corresponding to the number of men enlisted in that locality. Recruits, when enlisted, are sworn to resist all calls and drafts if possible; if not, they are to go into the Federal Army and when an opportunity occurs desert and go to the enemy, by whom they will be recognized and received. They expect the rebels to invade Missouri this summer.

While in Fulton I received a letter from McCamey containing full directions how to find him and names of persons to whom to apply for an escort to his rendezvous. His letter, together with my reply, I forwarded to you.

The hailing sign is: Stand erect with the arms folded across the breast, with one foot, the right, thrown out from the left, toes pointing out. A member recognizing the sign will stand in front, assume the same position, and ask: "Do you take that position to taunt me?" Answer, "Do you understand me?" At the same time extending the right hand, grasping in the ordinary manner and extending the first or forefinger along the wrist.

Colonel Winston, of the rebel army, and who was arrested in Platte County some time since, was completing the organizations in Northwest Missouri. Also Colonel Bankhead and Captain Whitehead are doing the same in Northeast Missouri. They were in Pike County a few weeks since.

All the organizations of which I am cognizant are in Buchanan, Platte, Clay, Pike, Chariton, Macon, and Callaway Counties. According to Colonel Winston's estimate they number about 900 in those counties.

WM. STINSON.

H.

Report of Mr. D. Wayne.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 13, 1864.*

On the 22d of last month I came across a man named Bracken and had a conversation with him. He stated to me that in Buchanan County the Paw Paw militia were almost to a man ready to go with the South with the first opportunity that offered, and that there were men in the companies that had belonged to the rebel army, and stated they didn't regard the oath they had taken.

Then Judge Thompson made the statement that the people would not submit in that county to have the old U. S. militia placed over them; that they would take up arms against them before they would submit; that they were a set of heathens and everything else. I got information of Doctor Cavanagh that he is going round to encourage them, and he is doing all he can for the rebels—makes it a business to

ride round and initiate them into this order, K. G. C. The person who told me this is Fountain Attlebury.

I could not get anything out of these men that amounted to anything. I know they are rank rebels, but they would not commit themselves in any way. Mr. Hollingsworth and Lawyer Smith, of Platte City, and William Sebrad, of the same place, are the same sort of men.

Joseph Bradley was introduced to me. He has been down South. I told him I was from the South, and he commenced to see if he could pick me up. In the conversation he stated to me that he and another man was at that time engaged by a rebel colonel that was in the country to recruit men for the rebel army; and he also stated that three-quarters of them in that section of the country would go at the first opportunity they could get. Price was then within a short distance. After Bradley found that he went further than he ought to have with me, "Now," says he, "I don't know that you are right." Says I, "You are not bound to believe me if you are not disposed to." "Well," says he "you know if there is any one betrays us that our order—if one don't get him the other will;" threatened me in that way. There is one thing I noticed—whether it belongs to the K. G. C. or not I don't know. It is in the manner of recognizing each other and shaking hands.

There is a man living near Missouri City named P. Riterman. I could get nothing out of him, only he is, I am satisfied from the conversation, a strong rebel. Still he won't acknowledge it.

There is a man by the name of Major Price in the same way. Judge Thompson, Riterman, and Price live in Clay County. Henry Bane, of Andrew County, is a strong rebel. Reed Slackman is also of the same stripe, and lives in the same county. There is a man up at Weston, Platte County, named James Donavan, who returned a few days ago from the rebel army. I could not make anything out of him at all, but he has been back about two weeks. All he says is, he has left it—quit it.

They talked about arresting me at Liberty—these Paw Paws did. It was Colonel Moss, I was told, that threatened it. I had bought a horse and went to the country. While I was gone they talked about me at Liberty, and they didn't know what to make of me. Some remarked I was a Red-Leg from Kansas, and others suspected me of being a Federal detective, and it was intimated to me that I was a Federal spy, and that Colonel Moss said so; and I inquired of two or three whether they heard him say I was. They said no; they understood so. After hearing this conversation, and the remark that I might be arrested, I defaced some of my papers. I had on another paper a list. I tore it up so that he could not know what I had.

In the cars, last night, he was seated on one side and I was on the other. He was a seat or two back of me—that is, to my left, and I could hear every word distinctly, and this is what I caught from their conversation: Says he, "We must take a middle course and stick together. It is the only thing that is going to save us." Then there were words again spoken that, by the jolting of the car, I could not catch. I was laying down as if asleep. He once called a man by name—but I didn't recollect the name—that had been elected to some civil office in the county of Clay; that the man had come to consult him about the oath that he would have to take before he could fill the office. He said he advised him to take it, because, he said, he was going to take it himself; and, says he, a man giving testimony while in duress, our law books lay down that that testimony amounts to nothing. Says he, I told him that. And then I caught enough to give [me] to understand that he considered it compulsion, and that it didn't amount to

anything—it was not binding—that is the idea Colonel Moss intended to convey. I don't know the man he was talking with; he was a passenger on the cars, and I would know him if I should meet him. He is in town, as he came in last night on the North Missouri cars, which got in at half-past 3 this morning.

Fountain Attlebury, a soldier in Captain Wood's company of the Paw Paw militia, Colonel Moss' regiment, said that they were willing to take up thieves and robbers, but they would not fight against the South; and that if they were forced, as soon as they could be recognized by the rebel army they would not be hurt; that he could give a sign by which they would be recognized by the rebels. He stated that there were some twelve or fourteen regiments of Paw Paws who would go to the South almost to a man on the first opportunity if they were sure they could get there; they would not fight against them. I asked the question how they were off for ammunition. He told me that they had been going out on scouting parties heretofore, a portion of the company would be selected to go. At starting they would draw from ten to twenty rounds of cartridge; they would return frequently without using any of them. When they would be ordered out again they would not have any cartridges in their boxes, and would draw again about the same amount. "And," says he, "that ammunition has been taken care of." "Well," says I, "have they all been doing that?" Well, as far as he could understand they had been laying by ammunition in that way. Then I asked him how they were supplied with arms. He said they nearly all had revolvers, but they talked about disarming the Paw Paws, and if they did they had but few other arms, but the most of them had revolvers. If General Price came in there they would just flock to his standard, and he said not only the Paw Paws but a number of Southern men throughout the country.

When I left here I had no papers with me, but Colonel Sanderson said he would write up to tell the general that I was coming. I arrived at Saint Joseph and went to the Pattee House. I stepped out for a few moments, and as I returned the clerk handed me a letter, requesting me to call on Colonel Johnson, at such a number, which I did, and he introduced me to General Fisk. During the conversation that I had with the general I inquired of him if he knew Colonel Moss. I stated to him that I had been informed that he was a rebel at heart, and also had been told of a portion of his conduct. The general remarked to me that Colonel Moss was there the day before and he had a long conversation with him, and that he believed that Moss was misrepresented. He professed to be a good loyal man. At that said I: "I have never seen the man, and I may be wrongly informed." I had only heard of him as I was going from here up. I had never seen him then and didn't know him, but I wanted to find them kind of characters. After this conversation with General Fisk some days afterward I saw Colonel Moss at Liberty, Clay County. There is where I got on his track, and he came down on the same train I did yesterday and had that conversation given above.

Bradley said that as soon as there was any opening these men he was recruiting would be sent to the rebel army out of Clay and Platte Counties, where they are recruiting.

The following are all leading rebels but are working slyly: Buchanan County: Mark Condiff, Washington Jones, Henry Tutt, Simeon Kemper, Israel Lands, Joseph J. Able, B. Thompson. Platte County: Clinton Cockerill. Clay County: Mr. Poag.

They have got militia in Platte County and Clay that have not been

called out to do duty, but muster. They are called "Flat Foots." I heard some remark that they would take up arms to fight against the Black Republicans. They were "all right"—that was their word. They have Government arms in their possession. I could not find out where they kept the ammunition they stole from the Government.

DAVID WAYNE.

I.

Statement of William Taylor.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri:

In compliance with my undertaking I respectfully report that the institution known as the O. A. K. has meetings in each ward of the city of Saint Louis—place of meeting generally changed, and time of holding them fixed at each meeting.

In the Tenth ward the last meeting was held on Friday evening, the 15th of April, on Fifth street, in a hall west side of the street, about eight blocks south of the Montgomery House. There were from thirty to forty in attendance, and the meeting continued between two and three hours. Six were initiated. Alexander C. Durdee presided as worthy grand senior, Green B. Smith as ancient brother. The hall or place of meeting was on the second floor, one sentinel inside and one down stairs. Buchanan Carr, Michael Leonard, of Saint Louis; John W. Gashwalder, of Randolph County, and Wilson, of Saint Louis, were present. Leonard is talking of going South. Taylor, who keeps the Montgomery House, belongs to it. Hunt, hardware merchant on Fifth street, was spoken of as influential. Charles E. Dunn is ancient brother of the Fifth ward lodge. Colonel Lewis, from Saline County, once a prisoner at Alton, belongs to it. A man named Fields, of the Fifth ward, was spoken of as being a member of official standing. The matters talked of at the meeting was as to the war; the good condition of the Southern army, and of Price's forces; the necessity of being armed and ready at a moment's warning to co-operate. This was enjoined by the worthy senior. Twenty-two thousand are said to be in Missouri—expect to have 75,000 in three months to be ready for work. The "Brothers" in Illinois are to be ready to throw 10,000 men into Saint Louis when required. The talk among the members was that the ball might open about May 6. It is intimated among some of the members that General Harney is connected with the institution. The Illinois members are organized into camps and brigades. Large organizations are talked of in Callaway, Howard, and Randolph.

Attended another meeting of the Anthony Wayne Lodge, Webster and Fifth streets, Wednesday evening. Among those present were Durdee, worthy grand senior; Ward, ancient brother; Smith, conductor; Robert S. McDonald, Taylor, of Montgomery House, Buck Carr, Michael Leonard, one called counselor, since discovered to be a rebel captain named Newcomer; young Good, boarding Twelfth and Olive; Boone, boarding Twelfth and Olive; Hunt, hardware merchant, Fifth street; Charles E. Dunn, Moses Rae, boarding at the North Missouri House. Sixty-one were present, seven initiated, and four or five proposed.

The grand worthy in his lecture of initiation gave the strength of the order: In Missouri, 22,000; Illinois, 140,000, of whom 80,000 were well armed and organized; in Indiana, 100,000; in Ohio, 80,000, of whom 50,000 were well armed and organized; Kentucky, 60,000 to

70,000; New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania growing strong and rapidly increasing; Michigan and other Western States not so strong yet, but growing rapidly. He cautioned them about bringing none for admission but reliable men. He also advised each to be armed. The time is near at hand when they needed them. Buck Carr at the previous meeting said the same thing, and said that those who could not get them should call on him—he knew how and where to get them. Robert McDonald, brother of the rebel Emmett who was killed, and who is himself under bonds of $3,000 for his loyal conduct, made a long speech. He denounced the President very bitterly. He had submitted to the iron heel of tyranny for three long years and thanked his God that the day for deliverance was at hand. It was no time for speaking, but for action. He eulogized Price; said he was coming, and they must be ready. He knew not what course would be pursued, but he had heard there was an understanding arrived at.

There was an apparent holding back, or rather unsettled purpose, as to the movement to be made. All seemed to await Hunt, the chief commander of the State. He had gone to Canada to confer with Vallandigham. They spoke of receiving news from the grand council when Hunt returned. A collection was made to enable young Boone to go South. About $40 were raised. I gave $5 to show my zeal. Dunn and Rae told me they had spies all over the city. Dunn told me they had men on every steam-boat, in every express and telegraph office, and could act with perfect safety. When he told me this he was going to the telegraph office to send a dispatch to the wife of a rebel officer, living East, to meet her husband, who was here from Price's army, and she came. The officer's name is Newcomer, but he went by that of Thompson.

Moses Rae told me of men he had initiated in North Missouri, and wanted me to join him in an inspection tour through that part of the State. I think he has been organizing lodges there. Among those he told me of being members was Salem Hubbard, living at Renick, and Bill Williams, whom I know to be a great scoundrel, for he told me himself that he helped to tear up the railroad for Price's benefit on contract. He, too, lives near Renick.

I am satisfied many enter from political purposes, not dreaming of its real object, character, or purpose.

Attended another meeting at corner of O'Fallon and Broadway on last Wednesday evening. Doctor Shore acted as worthy grand senior. Harris, whose head is crisped, and whom they called a bloodthirsty man, is the ancient brother. Among those present were J. Spore, 32 North Fifth street; Lafayette Cruse; Demming, tinner; Johnson, stock dealer at Scobee House, and Orrick.

Harris recommended that they should appoint a secret police to patrol the streets every night, who should kill every soldier and detective they would meet. No one protested against it on the ground of its atrocity, but several opposed it on the ground that it was not good policy, giving as a reason that it was too soon, and it was then dropped.

I have had several interviews with Chief Commander Hunt. He told me, in speaking of the arrest of Douglas, who was arrested by the provost-marshal-general's police on the railroad train, with a box of revolvers, that if his men would only carry out the orders he had given them as their grand commander they would kill every one of the detectives. By "his men" I understood him to mean the members of the order. He has his headquarters as the commander of the State

at his office on Sixth, between Olive and Pine, and he speaks of them and of General Rosecrans' headquarters just as if he were commander of a department, like Rosecrans.

Hunt gave me a history of the order in the State; said they were doing well all over North Missouri; that the officers of the ferry-boat at Saint Charles were all his men; that there was a temple at Saint Charles, and they were very strong in Callaway, Boone, and Howard Counties. He said he wanted to get a line of temples from here to Arkansas, so as to be in communication with the South, but had not yet found a proper man to complete it.

Charles E. Dunn got a lot of the Metropolitan reply to Rosecrans' order in pamphlet form for Pollard. He got them at J. Spore's, No. 32 North Fifth street. Dunn seems to be a sort of aide-de-camp to Hunt, and is very busy.

E. J. Rae asked me whether I didn't want to go as one of the 100 men who are to be the body guard of Hunt to Chicago the latter part of June, when Vallandigham is to make his speech there. I told him I would. He then told Dunn he wanted him to appoint me, and said that I must get two navy revolvers. Dunn said they had a man who was going to raise a brigade for the Union Army, of men of the right stripe, who would join the movement of the order when the time came. He was satisfied the man who was to have command of the brigade could get the commission of a brigadier from the Government.

Doctor Christian, at Benick, is the grand worthy senior at that place. When I first went into the order it was recommended to destroy all their records, and I think they did so. They now only keep a roll of the names, I believe. If they had suspected me of making you this report I know they would kill me. My impression is you will soon hear of a good many detectives being killed. It will be done slyly and privately. I most fervently believe what I say.

They will not go in a body to Chicago, only two or three are to go together at a time.

The lodge in the Fifth ward has not met in several weeks, having become a little frightened by the pressure of the provost-marshal-general's office. The meeting I attended on Wednesday evening had about 150 present.

I have heard them talk about getting members into General Rosecrans' headquarters and the provost-marshal's department on duty to obtain official information, but from the tenor of the conversation I don't think they have yet accomplished it. They hear from Vallandigham regularly.

Commander Hunt told me that General Rosecrans had taken the Metropolitan article to Father Ryan, but the latter didn't seem to sympathize much with him, for the reason that he believed just as the Record did. The way he talked about it my inference was that Father Ryan himself had told Hunt, for the latter talked so positive about it.

May 1.—I attended another meeting of the lodge last evening at Broad and O'Fallon. There were between sixty and seventy present. Among them were Captain Chapman, secretary; Fletcher McMurray, printer; Guerdon, tinner; Peyton Lawrence; a man named Able; J. B. Hall, clerk, No. 274 Broadway; a man named Skell; John Dunlap. The principal business was the enrollment matter. The members were most profoundly disgusted with it, and after talking about it for some time they finally concluded the best thing they could do would be to raise and officer one company in each ward of their own men. In the ward at which the meeting of the lodge was held Secretary Chapman

is raising a company. He has thirty-four and got about thirty more last evening—all members of the lodge. He said he had a talk with General Pike and the colonel of the regiment he meant to join, and they had promised him the arms and equipments for the company if he would raise it. They calculated in this way to secure arms and have an organized company for each ward. In the Ninth and Tenth wards they said they had the companies nearly filled.

There were four or five new members admitted and about the same number proposed. One was rejected. His name is C. Orpheus, a tinner. He was blackballed because he only recently came from Pennsylvania, was not sufficiently known, and not considered entirely safe.

I noticed Jones, of Huntingdale, Henry County, who has been in the rebel army. I know he took the oath of allegiance before he went there, but how he is now here with impunity I don't know.

K.

Report of Edward F. Hoffman.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 26, 1864.*

I visited the Montgomery House on Broadway, beyond the old Sturgeon Market, kept by John Taylor. Some men were there whom I believed to be rebels. When I entered the house I found one of them reading aloud a long inflammatory article from the New York Freeman's Journal, denunciatory of the President and his policy of conducting the war. At the bitterest points all laughed and grinned and applauded. Among them Taylor and the reader (a Mr. Cruse, of Henry County) were the leaders. In the evening I had two interviews with Green B. Smith, doing business at No. 64 North Main street, where I first saw him, and then at the Everett House. He frankly admitted to me that he was a member of a secret order, which had for its object the subversion of the Government of the United States and giving aid and comfort to rebels. He told me the best way to the South was by river; that the steamer Graham was the best boat for me, a rebel. He told me that Robert St. Clair, known as "Bob St. Clair," and his brother-in-law, Martin Clark, both of whom are under bonds and renewed allegiance to the Government, and are claiming to be loyal men, and who are endeavoring to obtain from $2,000 to $5,000 for negroes who have enlisted, are noted and worthy members of this secret society in Saint Louis. They reside near Florida and are rich and influential.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 28, 1864.*

This morning at about 10 o'clock I had a private interview with John Taylor, at the Montgomery House, said interview taking place in the parlor upstairs. My gradual system of approaches had had the desired effect. Cruse had talked with him in relation to me and they had conversed with a Mr. Carr (Buck Carr) about me, who has entire confidence and who knew a man of my name in Audrain. Mr. Taylor was cautious in the start, but warmed and grew confidential as I developed my subject. He admitted to me that he, though he had taken the oath, knew how to tell good from bad men—rebels from Union men, by a secret order. He told me if I went South by the river without initiation in this order that I would be in danger of the rebels, who would not recognize me as a friend; that the best way to go South was to go to Louisville, Ky., where I would find Southern recruiting officers right in among the Federals, who could get me

through; that such officers were now all over Kentucky. He stated to me that it was a foregone conclusion, here in Missouri, among Confederate military men, that Steele's army would go up; that Price was now drawing him into his coils; that the news of Steele's defeat would be the signal in Missouri for a general uprising of the rebels here—from 30,000 to 50,000 strong—who would either defeat or capture all soldiers and obnoxious citizens or drive them into this city; that Price was only drawing Steele as far from the help of succor as possible, but would turn upon him and annihilate him; that Banks was defeated and powerless, and that the whole trans-Mississippi would soon be held again by the Confederates. He laughed heartily at your detectives; said two of them were at his house a few nights previously; one, he said, gave a wrong name; that his true name was Shultz, but while he got paid for it, was as true a Southern man as he (Taylor) was. He said Shultz called to see a rebel colonel, recently released from Alton, who boards at Taylor's. Taylor had no faith in Shultz, though he had been on Hindman's staff. While there a Doctor Thornton, formerly of Henry County, driven off by Ewing's order of 1863, but who now resides at Louisville, Ky., and who is returning from Henry County, on a business tour to Louisville, came in. Taylor advised me to go with him to Kentucky, as he was a sound, reliable Southern man; he told me I was in great danger here if I was in no business; that if I remained long I must follow some pretended avocation. His son follows the river and is active as a spy. Taylor did not call him such; he only told me what he did. He told me of great shifting of troops up the Ohio. He, in brief, received me and advised me as a rebel, and told me he would do anything to assist me in making my way into the Southern Army, invited me to visit him again and come in the morning; that he would commend me as a rebel to Doctor Thornton, who has a rebel brother-in-law in Monroe County, Mo., but I have forgotten the name. Smith did not answer my letter of yesterday, but promptly met me at 6 p. m. at the Everett House. He said he would aid me personally in any manner he could—that was to aid me to get South, into the rebel army—but that he had not been able to ascertain anything relative to my antecedents, and until then he must treat me cautiously—that was, not admit me as a member in the order until I was pronounced sound and strictly rebel.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 29, 1864.*

I succeeded in another private interview with John Taylor. He conducted me to the same parlor previously spoken of, as I did not wish to be seen at his house publicly. He commenced—after introducing me to his good lady, who cordially extended her left hand to me—by saying he had found me a friend in whom he could confide, who would leave for Louisville, Ky., by steamer this evening. I told him I desired to go there by way of Springfield, Ill., as I had a friend there, "all right," with whom I had a business transaction to attend to, but would be in Louisville in the course of a week. He said I should have the doctor's address, or place of residence. At this time the doctor was not in the house, and would not be before 12 noon. I therefore requested Mr. Taylor to obtain the address and I would call for it to-morrow. To this he demurred, and requested me to have an interview with the doctor, who, he said, was a high-toned gentleman and a warm Southern man. I could not refuse and so consented, though in danger of Federal apprehension. During this period he was recounting his losses since 1861, which exceeded $150,000. His former home

was in Cooper County, and he came here last fall; says he is very poor—making nothing; his family is large; his brother-in-law, Major Harris, and family board there. During the interview I told him my services might soon be needed in Missouri. "Yes," said he, "more than at any other place." I told him I would soon be back with authority for recruiting. He said I need not go to Louisville for authority for recruiting, as not twenty miles distant, in Illinois, was a brigadier-general from Mississippi, recruiting and drilling his men. After the doctor arrived he was brought up to my room and introduced to me by Mr. Taylor. The doctor was happy to meet me, gave me his name and residence as Dr. W. T. Thornton, at the corner of Eighth near Broadway, Louisville, Ky., invited me to make his house my home in Louisville; said he would do anything for me on my arrival that he could. I proposed leaving, but Mr. Taylor announced dinner and insisted on my remaining and partaking of a "fish banquet," and so I walked in and was seated in reserve among the "Confed" bon ton of Saint Louis. I had to brace my nerves for this comedy, but they carried me through. McDonald was not more hospitably treated by the old South Carolina tories than was I by my good host.

Saw Smith, as per agreement, near the Everett House. He said I had his best wishes, but he was compelled to be cautious until further advised. I appeared quite independent; told him he was only acting prudent; that I had made up my mind to brave the storm and push on. Will see me to-morrow. He is friendly but dubious.

M.

Abraham N. McGuire, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides in Buchanan County, State of Missouri, and is by occupation a school teacher. Was born and raised in the State of North Carolina. Has lived in Missouri three years; is married and has a family; was sworn into the so-called Confederate Army in Ray County, Mo., in July, 1863, as a private in Company C, Second Missouri Cavalry; Capt. Thomas Estes was commanding Company C of said regiment at that time; was sworn into said service for the war, and served about six months, and surrendered myself to Captain Woods, commanding post at Weston, Mo., as a deserter from rebel army. That he took the oath of allegiance at Liberty, Clay County, Mo., on the 4th of January, 1864. Never took the oath prior to last January. Never was at home when Federal troops came into the locality where he lived; purposely avoided them. Was arrested the 12th of January, 1864, at Widow Meeks', near his own residence, charged with being guerrilla and robber; was tried at Saint Joseph, Mo., on the 10th of February, 1864, and sent here the 27th day of April last, and confined in Gratiot Street Military Prison. Has no knowledge of the result of his trial. That he informed the provost-marshal on the 1st of May that he desired to communicate important information, which is as follows:

That about the beginning of the year 1863, while in Buchanan County, Mo., he was solicited by David Brooks, a minister of the gospel, living in his (McGuire's) neighborhood, to become a member of a secret organization, at that time known as the order "Knights of the Golden Circle." That he was duly initiated soon after he was approached by "Parson Brooks," and in due time was elected vice-president of Lodge No. —. Parson Brooks was president and John Wallingford was secretary; these men reside there and the latter is a

farmer. The objects and purposes of this order as taught to him were unending hostility to the Federal Government, its recognized agents and armed resistance to its authority. Sympathy, aid, and comfort to all engaged in rebellion under a solemn oath. The penalty for disclosing the secrets of this order was death; knows of no instance where this penalty was inflicted. The members of this order were obligated, under oath, to give aid, comfort, and protection to all who were engaged in actual rebellion, whether they belonged to the order or not. That whenever a rebel soldier sought aid and protection in his neighborhood a special meeting of this order was called and provisions made to forward him to the rebel army, each member contributing in accordance with his pecuniary circumstances. That during the latter part of the winter of 1863 a rebel soldier by the name of Hull, from Platte County, Mo., was assisted in this manner; money to buy a horse and to defray expenses was raised by members of this order at a place in Platte County called "Swain's Settlement." Present at that meeting was Colonel Wilfley, C. S. Army, restored under oath and bond, who is president of the grand lodge, comprising the counties of Buchanan and Platte, in the State of Missouri. As near as he recollects the following is a list of the members of said order in that locality. The leading men are as follows: Doctor Beaumont, John Ragsdale, Doctor Bishop, Rufus Maggot, William Downing, Cicero Downing, near New Market, Platte County; Hiram Hurst, William Phelan, Thomas Roberts, Buchanan County; Lieut. John Martin, Paw Paw, Buchanan County, Mo.; Charles Spencer, George Roberts, first, Joseph White, Buchanan County; E. Downing, Platte County.

The subordinates are as follows: Franklin Spencer, Thomas Squires, Alfred Squires, John Hendricks, William Wallingford, George Roberts, second, Calbert Brown, all living in Buchanan County; William Sharp, Roderick Sharp, John Lewis, Erastus Carter, Guy Brown, Green Thompson, first, Green Thompson, second, John Brown, first, John Brown, second, John Brown, third, all living in Platte County; Samuel King, James Lane, John Ross, George Boatwright, John Lykins, first, near the line of Platte and Buchanan Counties; J. Pepper, Luke West, John Lykins, second, Green Hackett, George Goldsberry, George Gantt, Platte County; John Gantt, Tuntz Miller, William Moore, John Moore.

Influential: Robert Thomas, first, Robert Thomas, second, John Whittington and brother, Buchanan County; William Allen, James Allen, Platte County.

George Rector and Esquire Willis, of Buchanan County, are members, though not generally known, at least so Parson Brooks says; told him (witness) so. That when he left home to go South in July last arms and gun caps were privately reported concealed upon the premises of Esquire Willis. Steps were being taken at that time to remove said arms, but whether perfected or not is unable to state. That Calhoun Thornton, a rebel recruiting officer from Confederate Army, has been and is now recruiting in Clay, Ray, Clinton, Buchanan, Platte, and Holt, and probably Andrew Counties. He has some 5,000 men enlisted, if reports are to be relied upon, and stays with members of the aforesaid order.

The name of the mail carrier in that locality is George Phelan. He collects and leaves with a mail every three weeks; his headquarters are at Fouse, in Buchanan, and the men named as members herein are correspondents of the rebel army.

The only reliable Union men in the above localities within his knowledge are as follows: Thomas Miller, between Saint Joseph and Weston, near Spencer's Mill; John Norris, same place; Moses Norris and one Hendley, in Buchanan.

The aforesaid members of the order were armed and equipped by Col. James Moss, of Paw Paw notoriety. And further saith not.

A. N. McGUIRE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1864.

J. C. DODGE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

N.

LOUISVILLE, *May 7, 1864.*

SIR: I drop you a line for advice. We have found out some men who are doing a heavy business in furnishing men and arms to the enemy. There has been $17,000 spent in the last two or three days for arms. There is another place where they are doing the same work. I can join them and find out the whole arrangement if it is your wish. There is a rendezvous out some ten miles from this city. They steal all the horses they need out of the Government corral. They have told me all about their arrangements. They intend to stay out there until 300 of them get together, and then run into the city and rob the bank and post-office, and then leave for Dixie. I think that if something is not done very soon with this State she is gone by the board. Since I have been here they have furnished over 2,000 men to the enemy.

Let us know by return mail what to do, and I will do your bidding.

FORRESTER.

Report of James M. Forrester.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 24, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I respectfully report that in obedience to your instructions I left this city for Louisville on the morning of the 11th of May and reached the latter place next morning. Soon after my arrival there I made the acquaintance of Edward F. Hoffman, one of your agents you had directed me to and with whom I afterward co-operated while there. By Mr. Hoffman I was introduced to one Doctor Thornton, of Missouri, and Henry Foster, of New Orleans. They proved to be rebels. Foster afterward proved to be a rebel spy, belonging to the Fifty-sixth Indiana [*sic*] Volunteers, C. S. Army. He had been all through the cities of Saint Louis, Memphis, and had gone down to Louisville to pick up what few items he could. Through them I got acquainted with other parties in the city of Louisville of Southern proclivities. They gave me to understand they were furnishing arms and munitions of war and men to the rebel army. I professed to be from Missouri and a rebel. They wanted me to join and go with them.

I made the necessary preparations with the authorities at Louisville to receive the arms that they furnished us, also money. I took down the names of those who donated them and handed them to the authorities. I caught one man who was aiding and harboring those recruits while they were trying to get away. I also caught the spy Foster and he is now in the hands of the authorities at Louisville. He was traveling under a false passport and a false name. He got the passport from a young man named Henry Foster, of New Orleans. His name is Robert

Wilbur. I got information that they were going to concentrate all the recruits at a man's by the name of Grant to be fed and taken care of. The place was on the Bardstown road, thirteen miles from the city and five from the road; and also at a man's by the name of J. C. McCormick; he lives within half a mile from the road on the opposite side of Grant's. They were to concentrate there and after they were armed and equipped they were to enter the city of Louisville in the night and rob the bank and post-office and make their way off. They were to get their saddles and horses out of the Government stable on Eighth street, in Louisville, and at the Government corral there. They were then to join Forrest, near Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland River or thereabouts.

A great many of the citizens of Louisville were posted in this matter and helping. John Schneider, 306 Main street, Louisville, was treasurer of the fund. Joseph Martin, same firm, was the leader in Louisville to raise money and buy arms and ammunition. There was also a man by the name of Steele, at Westport, Ky., who was in the same business. J. H. Cutler, Main street, between First and Second, was a party concerned; also a man in the same house by the name of Sparks. J. D. Bondurant, 322 Main, between Third and Fourth, furnished some funds to my certain knowledge. I saw him do that. C. C. Spencer, same street, and a man by the name of Moore furnished money at the same time. J. N. Willard & Co., 309 Green street, furnished ammunition, revolver, and money. Donnell, the other member of this firm, is the main man, and from him I myself received money and a pistol.

My true object for visiting Louisville, Ky., was to ascertain something in relation to a secret organization that was going on in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and was supposed to be also in Louisville, Ky. I thought Louisville would be the starting point to find out something about it. Soon after I got there I learned there were some members there. The aforesaid Thornton and Foster were members, as were also J. C. McCormick, Donnell, Martin, and Sparks. I obtained the first degree of the order—myself and Mr. Hoffman together. McCormick and Foster told me about it first, and then they invited me up, when they initiated me. There is no regular lodge there. They gave me the signs and the name of the order and its intentions, which are to oppose the present Administration in all measures whatever; never to join the Federal Army on any account whatever; to resist their draft; join the Southern Army if you feel like it, they being those we are to look to in our present embarrassments and trouble for relief; to oppose the confiscation of property by the Federal Government; protect with our lives if necessary the property of Southern men. The order is called the Star Organization. Captain Goloses, of Saint Louis, is a member of the organization. They are required at all times to keep arms and ammunition in the house—Colt revolvers and double-barreled shotguns.

On my way from Louisville to Saint Louis I suspected a man of being a member of the order and gave him the sign. He answered it correctly. This was in Illinois. He remarked, "You can find plenty of them kind of men in Illinois." The conversation did not go any further, because the cars were crowded. I did not learn the man's name.

In my travels I got letters of recommendation to parties in Smithland and in Uniontown, on the Ohio River—recommendations to men who are furnishing arms and ammunition to the Confederate authorities. The letters were kept by the authorities at Louisville. I also understood there were parties in Memphis who are furnishing the Confederate authorities daily with these things. There is a firm in Saint Louis who have a contract and its name is Anderson & Watson.

The feeling in Louisville is generally in favor of the South and they rejoice at the hearing of a Federal loss and a Southern victory. They also say they are turning the Federal officers and soldiers to be Southern men, and they (the Federals) are getting weaker in the cause.

From all that I can learn my impression is that the present officers ought to be removed from there and others put in from loyal States. The Kentucky forces ought to be removed from there.

O.

Reports of Edward F. Hoffman.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *May 19, 1864.*

Excuse my long silence. There is a reason for it. I am in full possession of the fundamental principles of the "Star Order." I start to-day for Indianapolis, and will be as expeditious as possible.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 22, 1864.*

I reached this point on the 20th, and have been diligently engaged in search of friends, with rather poor success so far. I can hear of them, but have not yet recognized one man by the signs taught me. There is such an organization here. They have places of meeting, but the whole thing seems to be a riddle, and whenever an exposure takes place the signs and countersigns are changed. I see the badge here on various places of business, railroad cars, &c. The day I came here I stumbled on a rebel lieutenant (Lewis, released from Camp Lookout, Va., through the amnesty proclamation). He unbosomed himself to me. He is afraid to hunt up the rebels here—afraid to inquire, and hence knows none of them, nor of this organization. I will try and turn him to some account. The Sentinel is the rebel paper here. I wrote the editor a letter, telling him that I resided in Central Missouri; claimed fraternal relation with friends here; had failed to get recognition; was here for an important purpose and desired an interview. I find detectives here on every corner—all spotted. Lieutenant Lewis says they have all tried him, but he plays lawyer on them.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 23, 1864.*

I fortunately struck the current to-day. It is now after 9 p. m. Remember this! The order is in national council here to-night and has been to-day, though I have not been able to get into it for want of credentials. I have worked myself into the confidence of one who is in the secret. Missouri has her delegates here. There is a Judas in the body. He is from the South. While I write he is with Morton and Carrington, selling out for $5,000. You may think this strange news for one to have who has not spoken to a military man or detective since here. It is strange, yet true. They may all be arrested before morning. The house is now surrounded by a guard. Policy may prevent an arrest. My note to Bingham, of the Sentinel, was read in council to-day, but there was none in it who knows me. There is intense excitement among them. One of them ran away this evening. They are alarmed and afraid even of friends. Every Northern State is represented.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 26, 1864.*

I am now armed and equipped, as the law directs. There was no arrest of the order. The member and General C. overruled the Governor, who, I learn, is quite displeased. The authorities are in the

dark other than as to the fact of the meeting of the order, which scattered on the night of the 23d. Its members suspected this fishy fellow, and dispersed without completing their business. I have no doubt they adjourned to meet at some other point. Up to this meeting and disaster I have had proof, including the traveling password. This will enable me to change with my "brothers" and keep pace with the times. They are all in a sad fright here and afraid to recognize one another in the street. I am arranging everything perfectly for future operations. I will leave here this evening for Saint Louis. I have not yet received the names of the Missouri members. Among those in attendance here, however, are William F. Hall and Ben. North, of Saint Louis.

Statement of Edward F. Hoffman.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 28, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: I herewith submit the following statement of my operations in Louisville and elsewhere while acting under your orders: On the 25th of April, 1864, I received the following names of persons of Southern sympathies, residing in Saint Louis, Mo.: C. E. Dunn, C. L. Hunt, S. D. Hendel, E. J. Rae, John Taylor, Green B. Smith. My object in procuring these names was to become familiarized with a secret organization supposed to be in existence here. I had to make my rebel reputation as I went. I therefore assumed the name of a rebel of Audrain County, Mo., who I knew to be absent from the State, and would not soon return. I did this in order that should my name be traced back I should show rebel antecedents. I have no doubt that the reference was made, and that my success in this undertaking has been greatly facilitated by the assumption of this rebel name.

April 26.—I saw John Taylor, of the Montgomery House. I did not converse with him on that day, but conversed with a boarder of his, Mr. Cruse, of Henry County, Mo. Mr. Cruse is a speculator. Introduced myself to Mr. Cruse as a resident of Central Missouri. My object in approaching Mr. Cruse, and not Mr. Taylor, was that he might converse with Mr. Taylor in relation to me previous to my conversing with him. After explaining myself sufficiently to Mr. Cruse I left him without broaching the matter to Mr. Taylor. In the evening of the same day I visited Mr. Green B. Smith at his place of business. He seemed to have faith in me from the time that he first saw me, and agreed to meet me as a rebel at the Everett House, in this city, on the same evening. I told him the same that I told Mr. Cruse, that I was from Central Missouri; that I had made up my mind to pass through the Federal lines, if possible, and enter the Southern Army; that I knew he could place me in possession of information which would be of great use to me; that I had obtained his name from a Mr. Graham, of Mexico, Mo. He told me that Mr. Graham should have given me a letter; that if he could place me in possession of the information I desired he would do so, but desired first to ascertain who this Mr. Graham was. He seemed much interested in me, and willing to do anything for me that he could, if I could convince him that I was a rebel. He told me that the best route to get South was by the river, and the best boat for me to go on was one, the name of which I have forgotten, but I think it was the Graham. I mentioned her in my previous report.

April 28, 29.—This morning I had a private interview with Mr. John Taylor, proprietor of the Montgomery House, in this city. Told him

I was bound for the South. He gave me directions for getting there, and told me that the best route to get to the Southern Army was through Kentucky, by way of Louisville; he said he would introduce a particular friend of his to me with whom I could go to Louisville. This friend was Dr. W. T. Thornton, formerly of Henry County, Mo., but now a refugee and resident of Louisville. Mr. Taylor told me that the doctor was a true Southern man. He also told me that Mr. Carr, a stock salesman, of North Saint Louis, was also a sound Southern man.

Fearing that I might be recognized in Saint Louis by some of the members of this organization, should I be initiated, I desired to go to Kentucky, and wished to use the doctor as a reference there. The doctor promised upon my arrival at Louisville to do all for me in his power to procure for me the information I desired, and to enable me to get into this secret organization, that I might thereby be enabled to recognize friends from foes. He and Mr. Taylor both insisted upon my becoming a member of this organization, telling me that I had as much to fear from my friends as from my enemies. After dining with Mr. Taylor, by invitation, as a rebel, I parted from him and Doctor Thornton, with the understanding that I should meet the doctor in Louisville in the course of the next week, I telling him—as I was not ready to leave the city then—that I should go by way of Springfield, Ill. I requested the doctor, if possible, to procure me the services of some one who designed going South, who was full of boldness and experience. I made this request in order to convince him that I was in earnest in going South, and further that it was probable, if he procured such a man, I could elicit from him the elements of this secret organization without being compelled to take any obnoxious oaths.

I have made the foregoing statement in order to show why I went to Louisville to get into this organization in preference to entering it in this city.

May 3.—I left Saint Louis for Louisville with the understanding that I should stop at the National Hotel, having promised to meet a friend there on Thursday, the 5th.

May 4.—I arrived at Louisville this morning. I called on Doctor Thornton, who resides at the corner of Eighth and Broadway. He returned from Saint Louis while I was there and said he had found me a friend—meaning a Confederate soldier of the description I had required—and that we would go and see him in the morning. The name of this man, as he was introduced to me, was Foster. He is from Louisiana, and purported to have been a deserter from the rebel army. He told me the manner in which he procured a passport to come North: He sent a man to the authorities at New Orleans, who obtained a pass in the name of Foster and then gave him the passport, which embraced no descriptive list and therefore was transferable to any one. By this means he came North. He had been in Saint Louis—I suppose as a spy. He told me that he was the son of a planter; that his mother was a widow and was then in Europe; that he had formerly belonged to the infantry, but at the time of his desertion—which he said was induced from his having had to take the life of a Confederate officer—he belonged to the cavalry of Fitzhugh Lee. He said that he could tell Southern men from their appearance; that he judged Doctor Thornton to be a Southern man, having met with him on a steamer going from Saint Louis to Louisville; that he had also made the acquaintance of a man by the name of McCormick; that McCormick was in possession of the secrets of this organization. I explained to

Foster how necessary it would be to us to procure all the information in regard to this society we could, as it would enable us to tell our friends from our enemies; and that as he was deficient in funds and as I had not much left our friends would not mistrust us as being anything else than true Confederate men; and that, therefore, we could procure as much means as we stood in need of. This seemed to amuse him as well as please him. He was a brave and fearless young man, willing to attempt anything that a wily friend might suggest. Doctor Thornton affected not to be in possession of the secrets of this organization himself. During the interview with Foster I was introduced to Mr. Jack Taylor, a keeper of a boarding-house at 519 First street. He was then entertaining Foster gratuitously, knowing him to be a rebel. This Mr. Taylor had taken the oath of allegiance and had given bonds for his loyal conduct. He had a house full of boarders, all of whom are disloyal, with the exception of one or two. His wife is a most loquacious rebel. She told me that she was a Knight of the Golden Circle.

The doctor informed me that there was a peace party of a secret character—which was organizing all over the North—now in completion in Missouri and Kentucky, and already completed in Illinois. He also told me that the ladies of Louisville and Kentucky are conveying ammunition to the South in vast quantities; that a son of Tom Moore, who was a medical student, and now a medical inspector on the staff of General Price, had made $75,000 on medicine in one year, having got a return upon it previous to leaving for the Southern Army. This medicine was smuggled through the lines, principally from Louisville. The doctor seemed to rejoice over this, and said what a shrewd, smart, sagacious fellow the young doctor was.

May 5.—I had an interview at No. 519 First street with Foster, previously spoken of. Mr. Foster's true name, I find, is Robert Wilbur. Mrs. Taylor said that they were very fearful when Mr. Foster came to their house that he had been sent there out of some ruse of the Federals; that she only judged him to be a Southern soldier from his complexion, which was quite swarthy. The morning that the doctor and I called upon Foster first we met Mrs. Taylor in the street, who was then on the way to visit the doctor to see whether he had sent Foster there or whether he was an imposter. She seemed much relieved when she found that Foster, or Wilbur, had not misrepresented himself. They fairly idolized him. He was the pet of the family and the star among the boarders. I was introduced this morning, during this interview, to a Mr. Martin, a brother-in-law of Mr. Taylor. There are two of these Mr. Martins. They are brothers. One of them is a boarder in Taylor's family, the other is not. As I understood it, one of them—Joseph I think—conducts such persons as have a desire to go to the Confederate Army to a safe rendezvous. They are taken out at night. Foster told me that Mr. Taylor had been out two nights during that week; that he and Mr. Martin generally got the boys through. The point where such persons are taken to is about thirteen miles from Louisville, as represented to me. He told me that they had taken thirty or forty the previous night. In the evening I went with Foster, by invitation, to the residence of Doctor Thornton, and spent the evening in reviling the Government, in which the doctor took a leading part. I was introduced to Miss Anna Thornton, his daughter, and Miss Hopkins, a rebel of much notoriety in Louisville. The doctor's son, James Thornton, a grown young man, was present during the evening and

participated in the conversation. When introduced to the young ladies they shook us cordially by the hand in the presence of the doctor, saying that as we were rebels they would be familiar with us. A niece of the doctor's, Miss Jane Todd, was also present and took part in the conversation. She is a dyed rebel.

May 6.—My object in having these interviews with Mr. Taylor, Foster, Doctor Thornton, his family and acquaintances, was to familiarize myself with them, and while I had my true object ever in mind I concealed it in these interviews by setting forth minor points. At this time I was in bad health and the doctor and Mr. Taylor—had it not been for this—showed more of a disposition to push me off to the Southern Army than to enable me to get the information I desired. I regarded my sickness as providential. Several times they reported to me that the route was open for me and Foster and my friend, Forrester, who had now arrived from Saint Louis, and who was co-operating with me to gain our true object. At this time I was boarding at No. 508 Fifth street, with a Mrs. Cummings, who is a vile rebel, as well as the majority of all her boarders. She scoffed at an old lawyer, a very gentlemanly old man, who boarded in the family, but who, she said, was a Black Republican. She seemed much interested in me and Forrester, as we purported to be rebels. In an interview that I had with Mrs. Taylor to-day she told me she had formerly lived at Westport, a few miles from Louisville; that for over a year while she resided there she kept a rebel flag in her house and waved it as all the steam-boats passed up the river by Westport, also that the Knights of the Golden Circle had met in her house and had held their meetings there as long as she lived there; that she was a member; that when the Federals came to Westport she ascertained that the colonel of the regiment was a Knight of the Golden Circle; I think she said that he was the colonel of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry; that when she saw him she gave him the sign, which he answered as a Knight of the Golden Circle; that on ascertaining she was a member he placed a guard around her premises and suffered nothing to be molested, whereas all the vegetables and fruits and such other things as soldiers could pillage were taken from Union people, which gratified her exceedingly, and she told them that if they had been rebels and Knights of the Golden Circle their property would have been equally respected. Mr. Taylor told me that the Federal military authorities had stated to the people that they could not be arrested for their sentiments or conversation, but that only such persons were arrested as were giving aid and comfort to the Confederates.

May 7.—I formed an acquaintance to-day, in company with Forrester, with a Dr. Worden Heddington, recently a major and quartermaster in Price's army. He told me he had taken the oath of allegiance, and in the same breath said the best way for us to get South into the Confederate Army was through Southeast Missouri. He spends much of his time with the editor of the Louisville Journal, George D. Prentice. He says Prentice is one of the best rebels in Kentucky. He also says that Prentice advises his rebel friends who have taken the oaths of allegiance or amnesty not to talk disloyal sentiments in his presence, as he does not wish them to be injured by him, should he be called on to testify against them, nor does he wish them to endanger him by talking disloyal sentiments to him in the presence of others, who might use it against him with the Federal authorities. He asked Forrester and I to go and be introduced to him as spies from the rebel army. As we were very busy in other pursuits we were compelled to decline the

invitation, thinking, too, that Prentice, being so exceedingly shrewd and wary, might recognize our true characters. Doctor Heddington told me that Prentice gave $100 per month to General Thompson, now or recently confined at Johnson's Island military prison, Lake Erie. Most of this information was elicited from Heddington while under the influence of stimulants. While I regard the great features of it as entirely true, I am inclined to believe that there is considerable braggadocio in said Heddington. I was introduced, through Foster and Heddington, to a Mr. Schneider, one of John Morgan's men. I was introduced to him by Heddington as a rebel. Doctor Thornton informed me to-day that much money was contributed by the citizens of Louisville, Lexington, and other points in Kentucky for the purpose of procuring arms for the use of the rebel army. He told me that the wife of George D. Prentice was a true Southern woman and a great rebel; that lately she had called upon her husband for $400, which was her contribution for the purchase of a large lot of arms for the Confederates; that Prentice gave her a check upon his banker for $400. In this conversation Heddington stated that on that day they were expecting $2,000 from the city of Lexington, Ky., for the same purpose.

On the afternoon of to-day, in company with Mr. Forrester, I was introduced into the family of Mrs. Carll, or Caarl. She resides on Seventh street, between Green and Walnut, I think. We did not see her, but were first made acquainted with her daughter, Mrs. Craddock, who resides five miles from the city on the Bardstown road. Mrs. Craddock expressed great gratification in forming the acquaintance of rebels; told us if we got into trouble and were about to be arrested to seek her home; that she would hide us and feed us, and enable us, if possible, to evade the authorities. She sent for her sister, Miss Sydney Carll, who was absent, to come home in order that we might be introduced to her. On the arrival of Miss Sydney she received us most cordially. We were introduced to her by Doctor Heddington, who told her that we, including himself, were all going off next week to the army. Miss Sydney sang for us several new Confederate songs, playing at the same time on the piano. Miss Sydney told us that if we got in trouble to see her; that she had a place where she could secrete us, in a large box upstairs. She advised us to be very prudent in all that we said and did in Louisville. This was also the advice of Doctor Heddington. Mrs. Craddock said that we should visit her at her home in the country, as her husband would be glad to entertain us.

May 8.—I was introduced by Doctor Heddington to a Mr. Cunningham, of Nashville, Tenn., who was stopping at the National Hotel, in Louisville. The doctor represented Mr. Cunningham as being a true Southern man; that we could place implicit confidence in him as such. In this Mr. Cunningham assented.

May 9.—Up to this time we could not learn definitely that there was a secret organization of the character that we were in search of in Louisville. Forrester had assigned a different reason in coming to Louisville than I had. I had professed a perfect willingness to go as soon as the way was open, of which the doctor and Mr. Taylor were to be the judges. He represented that he was looking, not alone for himself, but for others. It was therefore necessary that I should have some grounds for postponing my trip. In truth I was sick. If I had been continually seen upon the street they would at once reason that my sickness was feigned, a thing which would have justly caused them to distrust me. Until we could get further information it was necessary for me to remain as close to my room as possible, Forrester urging that I would

not make a soldier and Doctor Thornton advising me to remain for the present in Louisville, stating that I would not be suspected as a Confederate soldier, as my appearance was such as to indicate a lawyer, doctor, or preacher; that if I was questioned on the subject to state that I was a doctor and relative of his; that this would be sufficient reason for being frequently seen at his house; that he and his family enjoyed my company very much, and desired me, as far as possible, to spend all my unoccupied time in his family. This I understood to proceed from my being a rebel. I would here state that the doctor has taken the oath of allegiance and is under heavy bonds, as I understood him. While I was confined to my room Forrester kept the run of what was going on outside; he did the work and I furnished such counsel as I was enabled to give.

I visited Miss Sydney Carll at her residence to-day. While remarking that I might be arrested if I remained too long in the city, she said to me that she had a good friend in the office of the provost-marshal at Louisville.

I ascertained to-day that Mr. Martin, previously referred to in this statement, and who keeps a liquor store on Main street, is the one who obtains the arms for the rebel soldiers. He says that $17,000 worth have been purchased within the last few weeks. The rendezvous where the arms and soldiers are secreted is at Mr. Grant's, about thirteen miles from the city. Mr. Martin proposed to have the city bank robbed of all its funds, all the arms in the city captured, custom-house robbed, and the post-office also. A Mr. Steele, who resides a short distance up the Ohio River, is in the same business as Mr. Martin and co-operates with him.

May 10.—I formed an acquaintance with Mr. Florence, residing near Boston, Nelson County, who professes to be a strong rebel.

May 11.—I spent the forenoon with Forrester and R. P. Leage, who keeps a saloon near the Louisville theater. Leage had previously been in the rebel army, but had taken the oath of allegiance and given bonds, but stated a desire to go with us to the Confederate Army, fearing that he should be drafted. In the evening I went to the Louisville theater with Mrs. Taylor, by her request, Forrester going with a Miss Ellen Davis, a boarder in Mrs. Taylor's family. They went with us because we were rebels. We still thought that this society existed in Louisville, but that they might mistrust us, and therefore did not lead us into its secrets. We conceived that the best way to reach the faith of the rebel men was through the rebel women. In this I think we happily succeeded.

May 12.—I ascertained to-day that a Mr. Sharp, a liquor merchant on Main street, is engaged in the same business as Martin—furnishing arms and conveying soldiers to the rendezvous at Grant's. We never lost sight of our true object. Whenever an opportunity presented itself for ascertaining any information in regard to it, we took advantage of it. It was our good fortune this day to ascertain that the organization existed in Grant's neighborhood and met at Grant's house. We ascertained this through Foster, or Wilbur. Foster had previously told us that he had taken the first degree of the order. We conceived the idea of extracting the secret from him. The man who had initiated him, McCormick, had promised to be in the city before this time, but up to this time had not come, nor had Foster heard from him. We were delaying things until he came. We thought it a dangerous expedient for both or either to go to Grant's, as, if we should be suspected, or anything found upon us that would create suspicion,

we would pay for it with our lives, well knowing the character of the men with whom we were dealing. We now felt sure, without a mishap, of gaining the desired point.

May 13.—I ascertained to-day that a man named Thomas Forrest, from the South, passed through Louisville yesterday for Saint Louis. He is a tall man, with dark whiskers, and has on a new suit of dark clothes. I further ascertained that he had received $500 from friends in this city. There is a peculiarity in his handwriting, thus: "thomas," for "Thomas." He is a rebel spy. This evening I was introduced by Foster to a man named William H. Harrison, who represented himself to me as being a captain in Col. John Morgan's cavalry, and was captured in a private's uniform during the Morgan raid in Ohio, in the summer of 1863. He told me that when he was taken prisoner, not being in officers' uniform, he represented himself to the Federal authorities as a private, as did also a lieutenant in the same regiment, and both were confined in Camp Chase, Ohio, instead of Johnson's Island, where all the officers were sent. During last winter he and the lieutenant referred to, together with thirteen privates, made their escape from Camp Chase, passing through the State of Illinois, thence southward, scattering in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was rearrested in Tennessee, having been reported to the Federal authorities, he says, by a man who was formerly a rebel, and who had given him much information in relation to the Federal authorities and their doings, while he (Harrison) was in the Confederate secret service, under Bragg. Harrison told me that before reaching Illinois he wrote to Congressman Allen, whose Christian name I forget, but think he called him, socially, "Josh Allen," telling him that he and his companions had escaped from Camp Chase and were on their way South. He said he had previously known Allen; that when they arrived there they were most cordially received by Allen and his family, well cared for, and secreted during their stay, and sent on their way rejoicing, and that Allen was a good rebel. He stated particularly that Allen was at home, but the precise date I do not think he stated, and if he did I have forgotten it. Of this much, however, I am sure, that this was during the winter of 1863. I think he told me that Allen represented the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois. This Captain Harrison further stated to me that he designed to return to the Confederate Army, and without breaking his parole, he would go to some Union man's house in the country, having previously arranged with guerrillas, or Confederate soldiers, in the neighborhood to arrest him at that house on a particular night which he should designate. On being arrested he would state before this Union man that he did not want to be taken prisoner; that he was a prisoner of war on parole, regarded his parole as sacred, and wished to be left to return to the Federal authorities. The guerrillas, or Confederate soldiers, were thus to be made to appear to carry him off against his will. By this manner he expected to return to the Confederate Army without sacrificing his parole.

May 14.—Dr. W. T. Thornton told me to-day that Illinois had sent three commissioners to Richmond to treat with the Confederate authorities in regard to the recognition of the South and the co-operation of the Democratic party at the North with the South. He told me he knew this to be so.

May 15.—Captain Cunningham, of Nashville, designs going into the business of smuggling on the Cumberland River, and taking such necessaries for selling to guerrillas and disloyal persons as he can exchange for salable commodities. He has sent a man to Saint Louis

to purchase a boat for that purpose. Captain Cunningham boards, when in Louisville, at the National Hotel. He consorted with me as a rebel; asked me to drink with him as a rebel; told me I could not be too prudent while I remained in Louisville.

May 16.—Foster, or Wilbur, states that a Mr. Fink, of Louisville, reported to Mr. Taylor, or Doctor Thornton, that Forrester was a special policeman in the Government employ from Saint Louis. Foster's faith in both of us was too strong to believe it. He told it to us in confidence.

May 17.—Miss Jane Todd, of whom I have spoken previously, and who is an inmate of the family of Doctor Thornton, showed me a large silver-mounted Bowie knife, which she said she was keeping for a Missouri friend of hers. She also stated that she had a revolver, which she had purchased in Saint Louis through one of the best Union men in Henry County, Mo. He purchased it for her because he was above suspicion. I did not learn his name.

May 18.—I got acquainted to-day, at the boarding-house of Mrs. Cummings, previously mentioned, with Doctor Draper, of Tennessee, who was a rebel surgeon in Thompson's regiment in the Southern Army; also with a young Doctor Montgomery, who has been in a rebel hospital. Although they have taken the oath they both express sympathy for the South and disloyal sentiments. They were going to Tamaroa, Ill. Doctor Draper has a brother at Louisiana, Mo., who, he said, was all right. I was also introduced to-day to Mr. McCormick, who resides in Bullitt County, Ky., and who is a member of the Star Organization, as he terms it. He initiated us—Forrester and myself—in the presence of Foster, or Wilbur, into this secret organization. The initiation took place in our private room at the house of Mrs. Cummings. One of the obligations of said organization is not to enlist in the Federal Army; another to resist the draft by force of arms; to vote for a candidate for the Presidency who is utterly opposed to the present Federal Administration. In Kentucky it further binds the member to resist the confiscation of property; each member is required to keep a double-barreled shotgun, a revolver, and plenty of ammunition. Imprudent persons, though Southern in feeling, are not admitted as members of the organization, but their brother members procure ammunition and arms for them, which are to be reserved for time of need. You are also sworn to do all in your power to damage the Administration by misrepresentation, and whenever opportunity offers to destroy all Government property.

May 19.—Captain Harrison called on me this evening at Mrs. Cummings' and stated to me that he had just assisted five men to leave on the train, on their way South; that he had procured them money and arms. He desired me to call on a gentleman by the name of Hoffman, with whom he had formerly boarded, and who, he said, was anxious to become acquainted with me, as I was in the city and was a good rebel. Harrison said that Mr. Hoffman had boarded him for nearly two months, because he knew him to be a rebel, although he was on parole; that if he (Harrison) had been loyal he would not have been thus entertained by Hoffman, as Hoffman was a true Southern man. James Wintersmith, who stays with his uncle, Mr. Jacobs, of Fourth street, assisted in collecting funds for the purchase of arms for Foster, Forrester, and himself, and was to leave on the steamer Tyrone when Foster and Forrester left, but, thinking that they might be arrested and that he would be arrested with them, he designed going by the cars to Evansville, and there intercept the steamer Tyrone with them.

This boy Wintersmith has been once released by the Federal authorities, having been taken prisoner during Morgan's raid. He told me that a Federal officer had said to him if he would wait a few days he would give him a paper to a Federal officer at Memphis, Tenn., that would enable him to get safely through the Federal lines. Wintersmith was not arrested, but Foster and Forrester were. By arrangement on the part of McCormick, Foster and Forrester were to leave for Smithland on the steamer Tyrone, McCormick having procured free passage for them on that boat, the captain knowing that they were rebels and destined for the Confederate Army. I saw Foster on Green street in the forenoon. He told me he was waiting for the delivery of a revolver, or repeater, as he termed it, and that as soon as he procured it he would leave. He expected to procure it from a man near the post-office and custom-house, on Green street, whose name I did not learn. The man is engaged in the hardware business between the Louisville theater and the post-office.

By previous arrangement with the U. S. military authorities, Foster, Forrester, and McCormick were arrested after they had secured their passage on the Tyrone. Some money had been contributed by Southern sympathizers, whose names I did not learn, to defray their expenses until they got farther south. Foster and McCormick were retained in prison and Forrester released. He left that evening for Saint Louis.

By instructions, after gaining what information I could in relation to this organization in Louisville, I was to proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., to see what the organization was doing at that point. I thought it imprudent, as Forrester had been suspected, for me to go to Grant's, as the risk was too great. Having procured all the information that was practicable in Louisville in regard to this organization, I left by the evening train for Indianapolis.

May 20.—After arriving at Indianapolis I endeavored, by the information I had received in Kentucky, to be recognized in the usual way by members of the organization, but seemingly without effect. Late in the evening of to-day I became acquainted with a Mr. Lewis, of North Carolina, who has been confined until late in the spring at Camp Lookout, in Virginia or Maryland. He told me that Dr. L. F. Russell, who was the chief surgeon at that point in the U. S. Army, was exceedingly kind to him while there; that through him he succeeded in getting into the hospital; that Doctor Russell, contrary to the rules of the prison, would pass letters for him to his friends, and receive answers to them in his own name; that by that means he was enabled to procure money in quantity. This was a violation of established prison laws. That when money was received by prisoners the authorities kept it, only allowing the prisoners $5 at a time in sutler's checks; and that, through the influence of Mr. Hill, now provost-marshal of one of the Congressional districts of Indiana, and who was formerly from North Carolina, Governor Morton had interceded for him and recommended his release.

Lewis regards General Carrington, now in chief command at Indianapolis, as a very conservative or democratic officer. He said that Governor Morton and General Carrington indulge him in talking just as he pleases; that no detective could injure him; that he is in the confidence of the principal officers at Indianapolis, and that they allow him to say and do what he pleases. He told me further that he was taken in line of battle at Gettysburg; that he was a lieutenant in the Confederate Army, but, being in private's uniform and representing himself to be such, he was detained at Camp Lookout as a private and was released on taking the oath of allegiance.

May 21.—I wrote a confidential letter to-day to Mr. Bingham, editor of the State Sentinel, published at this place. In this letter I stated to him that I was from Central Missouri; that I was a member of this secret organization; that from some cause or other I had not succeeded in being recognized by the members in this city as such; that I was here for a good purpose; that I desired a private interview with him in order that I might be tested, and learn what difference there was between me and the members of the organization at Indianapolis. I left this letter with his clerk in the counting-room of the Sentinel office, and I desired an answer through the same channel. I called several times without receiving an answer. On the 23d I called again and found him in the counting-room. He asked me what reason I had in writing him such a letter, affecting great indignation. He told me that if he knew anything about me he would have me arrested by the Government officials; that he was a Democrat, but had no secrets; that he was not a member of any secret organization, and asked me who it was that had paid me for writing such an insulting letter to him. "Ah," said he, "I recognize you now. I know who you are. I know you well, and the sooner you get away from here the better for you." By this he meant, as I understood it, that he was a member of this secret organization, and aimed to intimidate me and frighten me away, if possible, from Indianapolis.

May 22.—I had an interview with Lieutenant Lewis, but elicited nothing of importance from him. I began to suspect him as a Government detective himself.

May 23.—I had an interview with Lieutenant Lewis, and through him I learned that a national council of this organization was at this time in convention in the Palmer House. He informed me that every Northern State was represented; that Missouri and Kentucky were represented, and mentioned the name of Doctor Bullitt as one of the delegates from Kentucky; that Bingham, the editor of the Sentinel, was then in the room; that my note to him had been read in the convention to ascertain who I was, but that the members, including the Missouri delegation, stated that they knew me not, and that unless I had written credentials I could not be admitted. One of the members of the organization with whom Lieutenant Lewis had been acquainted in North Carolina gave him full proceedings and workings of the convention. This member offered to reveal to Governor Morton and General Carrington the full proceedings if they would agree to pay him $5,000. He said to Lewis that he was suspected by the members, and one of them had made his escape, expecting that all would be arrested, and that Bingham was the man who first suspected him. Lewis further told me that this Judas member said Governor Morton wanted all of them arrested, but Carrington thought it impolitic, and that it would implicate this member; he also thought that there was a lack of authority for making the arrests. On the 23d they adjourned without letting this member know at what point they would reassemble.

May 24.—Lewis informed me that S. P. Coffin, the member spoken of as being suspected by the convention and who came with the Kentucky delegation, was a U. S. detective, and that he was in the council on the 23d.

May 25.—Lewis revealed himself to me to-day. He told me that he had accepted the position of a Government detective, but that he would prove to me that he was a true Southern man. He placed me in possession of the information I was in search of, believing me to be a strong sympathizer with the South, and to show me that he was using his

position to aid the South. The information I desired was the secrets of this organization as it exists in Indiana. Lewis said he had been initiated by his friend Coffin, of North Carolina. Lewis never suspected me as being anything else than a true Southern man, and that is what he meant by saying he would prove to me that, although acting in the capacity of a detective, he at heart was also a true Southern man.

By examining the registers at the different hotels I saw two names, those of Ben. North and William F Hall, as being here from Saint Louis, and suspect, though I do not know it to be a fact, that they are the delegates from Missouri.

May 26.—Through Lewis I ascertained that the convention of this secret organization adjourned to meet in Louisville, Ky., where they are now supposed to be assembled. Governor Morton sent a man to Louisville for the purpose of getting inside the convention. All the members of the organization in Indianapolis had become so frightened that they would answer no sign upon the street, and they seemed to suspect one another, and appeared fearful that the whole organization would be immediately arrested. All this information Lewis revealed to me as a detective in the employ of the Government, believing me to be what I represented myself to him, a true Southern man, and pointed out the other detectives to me in order that I might know and avoid them. He further told me that many of the civil officers of the State were members of this secret organization; that they believed him to be a sound Southern man, and revealed themselves to him accordingly. He mentioned particularly the auditor of State, who, he said, was the best Democrat in Indiana.

May 27.—Lewis gave me this morning the names of the following men, as being the leading members of this secret organization and the Democratic party in Indianapolis: H. E. Hezekiah, saloon keeper; Daniel Bacon, who keeps the Exchange saloon, the principal one in the city; J. J. Bingham, editor of the State Sentinel; John Jones, saloon keeper; Col. H. Achey, boarding-house keeper. He also named William Baker, at Richmond, Ind., and gave me a letter of introduction and recommendation as a Southern man to Col. J. M. A. Drake, a distinguished lawyer, living at La Prairie, Adams County, Ill., of which the following is a copy:

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 27, 1864.*

Col. J. M. A. DRAKE:

DEAR SIR: I have met with a gentleman from Missouri by the name of Edward F. Hoffman, who, I believe, is an honorable, high-minded gentleman, also of your politics. He may want to correspond with you; if so, write to him with a relaxed nerve, for he is all right, &c. I have received no letter from you since the one that contained the $10, which I answered immediately. I have not been at Carthage for several days. My health is greatly improved. You need not be surprised to see me in your county by fall. Write to me, and address as before.

Your friend,

WILLIAM LEWIS.

Lewis followed me to the train and gave me his best wishes as a Southern man; told me he had the assurance of the authorities that he should go back to North Carolina with his family, where he said he owned considerable property; that he wished to bring no stain upon his children nor his family for what he had done; that he did not regard his own life, and would fight them to the last, meaning the Federals. I saw and conversed with numbers of men who represented themselves as strong Democrats, but who would not admit they were members of this secret organization. This, I think, proceeded from fear, all well understanding that the authorities were in the possession of information regarding their secret national convention.

On the way from Louisville to New Albany I formed the acquaintance of G. W. Oliver, who, until recently, had resided in Kentucky. He expressed himself as strongly Democratic, but when I felt of him in relation to this secret organization he did not admit that he was a member of it, but insisted on my going with him and remaining during the night. On excusing myself he insisted that I should drink with him, and he treated me and regarded me as a true Southern man.

May 28.—By using the sign of the organization I drew to me a certain J. S. McDonnel, a speculator in stock, whose post office is Dawson, Sangamon County, Ill. I met with him on the ferry-boat in crossing from the Illinois side to Saint Louis. He represented himself as a strong Democrat, and said that his uncle, who resides at Dawson, Ill., and who is rich and influential, was well posted in this secret organization, and desired me to write to him and let him know what the Union leagues of Missouri were doing if I could ascertain.

On my way from New Albany to Saint Louis I formed the acquaintance of John W. Cowan as well as that of his daughter and niece, all of Shelbyville, Tenn. Mr. Cowan expressed himself to me as a very disloyal man, and his whole conversation seemed to be in upbraiding the North and vindicating the South. His daughter and niece were equally disloyal. They are on a visit to his son-in-law, Doctor Atwood, who resides at or near Bridgeton, on the Pacific Railroad, where they will remain for but a short season. He invited me, as a rebel, to share his hospitalities in Tennessee, should I ever come that way. He seemed to be a man of wealth, condition, and influence.

I also met and formed the acquaintance of a gentleman from Independence, Mo., named H. A. Head, on his way home from Kentucky. He, too, is a man of influence, I think, and is a bitter Southern sympathizer, and expressed himself in the most disloyal terms to me. He and Mr. Cowan both expressed themselves as favorable to the nomination of McClellan for President. When I spoke to Mr. Head in relation to this secret organization he told me it was in process of formation when he left home, some two weeks previously, but did not profess to be a member.

Additional statement of Edward F. Hoffman.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 29, 1864.*

As I was very much fatigued and exhausted when my statement of yesterday was made, I desire to add the following additional facts to it this morning. I have never seen so much disloyalty manifested, even in the palmiest days of the rebels in Missouri, as I saw manifested in Louisville during my visit there. In various saloons in the city I heard Jeff. Davis hurrahed for, publicly, daily. Doctor Thornton spoke to me of the devotedness of the rebel women of Kentucky. He told me they were accomplishing more for the South than an army could if it were to visit Kentucky; that they secreted upon their persons vast quantities of percussion caps, powder, &c., and carried them to where they were successfully conveyed to the Southern lines. I believe Miss Sydney Carll, who is at the head of rebel society in Louisville, to be engaged in this business. She is continually traveling, and had just returned from Nashville, Tenn., when I was there; she is in all the secrets of the leading rebels of the State. The Doctor Heddington alluded to in my former statement formerly resided in Charleston, in Southeast Missouri. The outlines of the workings of this secret organization, though not given in my previous statement, have been submitted to you. On the evening before leaving Louisville for Indianapolis I arranged with the chief of military police for the arrest of Heddington.

He had agreed to meet me at the saloon near the Louisville theater at 8 o'clock in the morning. I did not intend to meet him there, as at 8 o'clock I expected to be in Indianapolis, as I did not know where Heddington could be found by the police. I told him I intended to meet him there in order that the authorities might know where to find him. I gave them a description of the man, telling them not to make the arrest at the point I designated, but to dog him two or three blocks from the saloon and there make the arrest. I do not know whether this plan was carried out or not.

Doubtless there are seeming inconsistencies in the long and tedious statement made yesterday. When that statement was made I was physically and mentally worn out. I had started the previous morning from Indianapolis and rode to Louisville, taking the night train from New Albany for Saint Louis, and had slept none during the whole time. I had meant to state yesterday that Lieutenant Lewis had represented his friend Coffin, formerly of North Carolina, to me in two different ways. First he represented him as a member of the organization, who came with the Kentucky delegation to the national assembly of this secret organization. In a subsequent interview he represented him to me as being in the employ of the Government as a detective; that though Coffin is a detective, he, like Lewis, is a sound Southern man, both understanding each other. Lewis said Coffin was unwilling to divulge the true secrets of this organization to the Governor and General Carrington unless he could realize $5,000 for the same; that Coffin thought if he could make $5,000 for himself that he could divulge this thing to the authorities without doing the organization much harm, but greatly benefiting himself, as it was his policy to make as much money as possible and then go back to the South, where he would not be in danger of being assassinated by some of the members of the organization who, he believed, might take his life.

I ascertained that there is a difference in minor details of this organization in different places, but their main and fundamental objects are the same.

Many of the men referred to in the foregoing statements I had designed using in the future. Among them are Lewis, Cowan, Thornton, Palmer, Drake, and Head, but it may not be necessary for me so to do.

At Grant's there is a fund deposited to defray the expenses of all rebel recruits who are sent there. When persons are about whom Grant has reason to suspect as being on the lookout for such persons, these rebel recruits are set to work upon his farm as hired men.

I regard McCormick, the man who initiated me first into this secret organization, as a most adroit scoundrel. Thornton has few equals. The principal public resort for rebels in Louisville is at Spring Garden, near the suburbs of the city.

The young man Lee, spoken of in my report of yesterday, was formerly a Confederate officer on the staff of General Buckner. He stated to me that a friend of his and a friend of Governor Bramlette had recently offered him a commission in the militia of the State, but that he had refused it, as, if he should ever be taken prisoner by the Confederate troops, they would hang him; and further, if he held such a commission, although he would never do the North any good as an officer, yet he could not sacrifice his own feelings for the purpose of making money. A principal resort of the Butternuts or Copperheads in Indianapolis is at the Exchange, a saloon and billiard-room on Illinois street, kept by Daniel Bacon.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *May 4, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that in compliance with your instructions I reached this city early this morning. * * * This afternoon I called on my friend, Dr. T——n. He returned from Saint Louis while I was in his house. Called on him again this evening. He was quite flexible; has got me a friend engaged—one of experience—to go S——h, who is now returning S——h. He comes from New Orleans, but is now here from Missouri. They desire me to convey letters. The doctor says the peace party (to stop the war by recognition—if need be, by blood) is organizing in Missouri and here; that in Illinois it is perfect, and he thinks in Indiana. They are hard at work in Missouri. The thing is secret. He says one of our friends told him this evening that Forrest is only twenty miles from Smithland; that the ladies (our true Southern ladies of Louisville) are conveying more ammunition from here South than has ever before left here. His friend, Tom Moore, has received $75,000 for medicine smuggled through the lines. The doctor has recently heard from his two sons with Price. The ladies bring them to Memphis, &c., and mail them.

I think much will develop to-morrow and subsequently the more confidential I become. I am stopping now at ———. Should I miss ——— please inform him as soon as possible where I can be found.

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

LOUISVILLE, *May 5, 1864.*

I have the honor to state that I had an interview this evening with F. He had only my name and location, but he told me who sent him, and I then conferred with him. I have made some more acquaintances to-day. Doctor T. introduced me to ——— Taylor, No. 519 First street, who is all right. I saw at Taylor's a Confederate soldier from New Orleans, who came here with the doctor from Saint Louis. His name is Foster. Taylor and Thornton told me of a rendezvous about thirteen miles from here; that thirty went out from the city last night. They want to shove me right through South. This is a delicate point; I will try to overcome it. I am quite sick, which seems quite Providential.

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

LOUISVILLE, *May 6, 1864.*

From my engagements for the day I am compelled to write you in advance. My health is such that I cannot exert myself in the way I should like to, but I trust I can use my sickness to much advantage. It enables me to afford an excuse for not pushing immediately into Dixie.

By invitation I spent some three hours at Doctor T———'s last night with young Foster. There were quite a number of the fair "rebs" who petted and lionized us exceedingly. We are invited to tea there for this evening.

Doctor T. estimates the population in Kentucky at seven-eighths Confederate. * * * The point where all are sent for safety is about thirteen miles from here. The doctor said about fifty would be forwarded last night. Those who left the night before entered the Government corral and completely outwitted themselves.

The new secret organization—a new structure on an old foundation—the K. G. C. foundation—I don't find its name nearer than peace organization. It has grips and signs and certain expressions that enable its members to know and understand one another. It is growing rapidly. It is spreading in Missouri, but the only complete organization

is in Illinois. It will spread all over the North, and its chief object, as I understand it, is for effect upon the approaching Presidential canvass. * * * I am confident that if the draft is enforced here it will drive more men into the Confederate Army than will be obtained for the Federal. It is being used to great advantage here by our enemies. * * * I am much pleased with my colaborer. I have given him a full history of the case, and will introduce him to-day. He thinks we have fine prospects, and I am glad to have his co-operation in this delicate undertaking. I beg you will not hope too highly, for we are competing with the shrewdest men in the country.

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

P. S.—We are increasing our acquaintances here, and seem to enjoy entire confidence.

LOUISVILLE, *May 7, 1864.*

I have the honor to state that we are hourly gaining information of great moment to our Government. We are much embarrassed as to how to proceed. We are in possession of information in regard to a huge local plot, which will culminate in less than a week, with which we are afraid to trust the authorities, reliable men having informed us. To insure success and confidence we will have to go into it, measurably, at all events. The authorities, in part, are represented as sound Southern men. * * * We know not which of them to trust in need. If we were to reveal anything to them they might entirely destroy our future usefulness. I earnestly recommend that you give them no warning. If we had a good trusty medium here like ———, this thing might be thwarted, result in a great good to the Government, and not prejudice our own usefulness. We could easily explode this thing, but we might go down with it; yet it is too big a thing to let it pass. We have a sharp spy here who I dislike to see get back to Dixie. I mentioned him in my first letter to you. His assumed name is Robert Wilbur. He came here from Saint Louis with Doctor T. He is from Louisiana, a planter's son. His passport was obtained by a man named Foster, no descriptive list being necessary. This rotten system should be abolished. If he were arrested here—and I hate to see him get away—suspicion would fall on us. This would crush us. I submit these things for your consideration.

As soon as this thing thickens more I will give you more information. From present advices, it is not a week distant. We are hard at work. F. is on some new leads. He is a good workman. We are fully co-operating. Much of what I have ascertained is through his exertions. We have not lost sight of our true mission.

This evening we called on the belle of Louisville, a great rebel.

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

LOUISVILLE, *May 9, 1864.*

I desire to state respectfully that I wrote you on Saturday last relative to our position here. Things are more cheering to-day. Our friends seem more confiding; the information we have is highly important to the Government, but is entirely outside of our mission. For several days we have been quiet regarding our true object, other things engrossing the minds of our friends here to a degree excluding them. I am unable to say whether you desire us to participate in this thing or not. It is a huge plot. Whether it will break of its own weight or not I cannot say. Some of the wealthiest and most "loyal" citizens are at the

head of it. We have only two or three days more, as I can now see, to remain here without participating in it. F. wants to know definitely whether he shall go into it. As I said previously, we are afraid of the authorities. That rebel lady, the belle of Louisville, told me to-day she had a warm friend in the provost-marshal's office. I believe her. I have doubts about attaining our true object.

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

P. S.—I am using my sickness to advantage. Doctor T. has just been with me and thinks me too unwell to go South.

LOUISVILLE, *May 10, 1864.*

I have no doubt my letters have much perplexed you from their apparent inconsistencies. Notwithstanding, they are strictly truthful. They embraced the outlines of cases, appearances, and probabilities at the time at which each was written. * * * I now have the pleasure of informing you that we have, from a lucky revolution of the wheel of fortune, an unexpected source, gained part of the first degree, and will to-night gain the remainder of the said degree. It is probable that this is all we can gain here, but one step, if it be genuine, will enable us to graduate at some other point.

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

LOUISVILLE, *May 13, 1864.*

In my last I mentioned our partial success. We have the first degree. Yesterday afternoon I found the "hive." It is at Grant's, about ten miles in the country. He is the man who harbors all the underground men. Now, we have to manage this delicately. We are on the alert for traps. We have complicated our true object with other things previously mentioned, and which designs to develop all in the same trip. There is much risk in this exploit. By arrangement I remain here working the thing to a focus. Foster, alias Wilbur, the spy, is in it; Martin, who furnishes the arms, is in it; and Grant, the worst scoundrel of them all, is in it. Foster has a letter to Thornton's son which will draw in Thornton. I wanted to go out there with them, but he thinks it best for me to remain here, taking care of papers and watching out for a ———. A spy named Thomas Forrest, about an inch taller than Foster, with dyed whiskers, left here by rail for Saint Louis. Have got his name and object from a friend here yesterday. This man received $500 in this city in a few hours.

I have accurate notes of everything here for your benefit. We will, I think, be home in a few days. I have suffered much from sickness—am suffering now. If we have no bad luck we will gain our true object.

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

P.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 17, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

I respectfully report that in obedience to instructions I made a trip through portions of Northern Illinois, spending some days at Jacksonville, Springfield, and Chicago. At Jacksonville I found no temple of the O. A. K., but I learned there was one in the county. At Springfield there is a temple, and a large number of them in the towns and vicinity around it. Among those belonging to the order in Illinois I met at Springfield with B. B. Piper, grand missionary of the State; L. D.

Norton, of Lincoln, Ill., county missionary; S. B. Staly, attorney at law, Springfield, Ill., and Dr. M. N. Van Dusen, druggist, Springfield, Ill. Among those reported to me as belonging to it in the State were Mr. Judd, of Lewistown, Fulton County, grand commander of the State. Mr. Reed, of Polo, Ill., State missionary; Mr. Hicks, sheriff of the county, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. Vredenburg, mayor of the city of Springfield, Ill. From Springfield I proceeded to Chicago, where I found a lodge in operation. The foreman in the Times job printing office is the grand senior of the temple. Doctors Baxter and Edwards, and the elder of the Cuttings brothers, were members of the order. I understood Richard Merrick belonged to the order, but was absent from it on business for the order to Europe.

The prominent members of the Democratic party, of which the Times is the organ, do not belong to the order, but are cognizant of and in sympathy with it. Such men as J. G. Rodgers, attorney at law; Mr. Storey, the editor of the Times; W. C. Goudy, attorney at law; J. C. Partridge, tobacconist, and Mr. O'Neil, liquor merchant. With these men I had friendly interviews, spending one evening with a number of them at the room of the editor of the Times. In the conversation there it was stated by Mr. Storey that notwithstanding they professed to be conservative Union men, yet they would really prefer that Lee should be victorious in the series of battles then going on. They expressed the most utter hatred and enmity to the Federal Administration. The balance of the party present, at this conversation by Storey, were listeners to and gave it a quiet acquiescence. Storey strongly disapproves of Vallandigham's conduct. He thinks V. on his arrival into Canada should have immediately proceeded to his home, in defiance of the orders of the Government. He spoke of V.'s purpose of coming to attend the Chicago Convention as a delegate from the Dayton Congressional district, in Ohio.

I found the general impression at Chicago among the anti-war Democrats did not agree with Mr. Storey, but was that Mr. Vallandigham would be the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

During my trip I learned that the organization of the O. A. K. extended all over the State of Illinois. They claim to have 80,000 members, who are armed. The members go invariably armed. While at Chicago, Storey told me that he had arms for sixty men in the office to protect it.

The Democratic State convention of Illinois meets the 15th of June at Springfield, Ill. The grand council of the order of the O. A. K. meets two or three days before the Democratic convention at Springfield.

Piper, whom I met at Springfield, has been all through Kentucky organizing temples with W. A. Cunningham, of Saint Joseph, Mo., and was returning there. I found a general congratulation among the order at the acceptance of the troops for 100 days offered by the Governor of the State. The general opinion was that this would remove a formidable obstacle to the order by removing that number of men out of the way, who would otherwise be embarrassing its operations.

WILLIAM JONES.

PP.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 28, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,

Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I respectfully report that in obedience to your instructions I left this city last Tuesday, the 24th instant, and visited the towns of

Quincy, Ill., and of Hannibal and Palmyra, Mo. In making this trip I traveled, of course, under the character of a rebel sympathizer; sought the company and associations of that class at each of the towns I visited and passed myself off with them as such. They treated me everywhere accordingly, and nothing was too much trouble for them to do to make my visit to them agreeable.

At Quincy, Ill., I found that the Order of American Knights was in a flourishing condition, and that the leading and most active and influential man in it was James S. Green, former U. S. Senator from Missouri. I can, of course, not undertake to enumerate all the members, the number of lodges in Quincy and neighboring villages being too many to be able to give you a list of the members; but among those who are prominent and active in the operations and workings of the order I may mention I. L. Jones, Scotland County, Mo.; William Carlin, Quincy, Ill.; ———, judge of circuit court, Hannibal, Mo.; —— Dreed, attorney at law, Hannibal, Mo.; —— Richmond, attorney at law, Hannibal, Mo.; Doctor Ford, Hannibal, Mo.; Doctor Elgin, Hannibal, Mo.; James Overton, Palmyra.

While at Quincy I was told by one of the order that the Democratic Congressional district convention would soon meet at Columbus, some fifteen or twenty miles from Quincy, and would be filled by members of the order and controlled by them. In all my intercourse with those in the order I found not only strong hopes but full confidence among them of their ability to control the nominating conventions of the Democratic party in the State. But of their success at the polls at the next election the general sentiment expressed was, that the State had furnished all the troops that would be furnished, and no more could or should be raised without a struggle against it.

I met a rebel sympathizer from Missouri who, on learning that I came from Missouri, told me that Missouri was filled with Missourians of the same stripe. At Hannibal I learned the same thing. Doctor Lee, himself a rebel sympathizer, told me there were a great many rebel refugees at Quincy, and that there had been lately a company raised near Quincy for the rebel army. He said a man could do or say just what he pleased there, and he would be safe and protected, because they had the strength; but at Hannibal it was otherwise—a rigid watch was kept up by the numerous military detectives. He also told me that Jackman, the famous bushwhacker, had within the last two weeks been at Palmyra and remained over night there; that he had gone over into Illinois, and had been at work about Quincy and its neighborhood introducing lodges and organizing the order there. This information of Doctor Lee about Jackman was confirmed by Mr. Overton at Palmyra. He denied seeing Jackman, but acknowledged he was there over night. My own impression is Jackman staid at Overton's Hotel.

I met a man named Hoskins at Hannibal, an unconditional rebel, whom I have long well known, and he confirmed all I had heard from others about Jackman having been recently in that vicinity. He also told me a guerrilla captain by the name of Todd—I think the same man formerly in prison at Springfield for robbing the mail, who broke out along with some forty others—had attacked a train of supplies near Independence and destroyed it. He said all the people in the neighborhood of Hannibal, in fact all North Missouri, were waiting for being enrolled and armed to strike a blow. He meant by that, that as soon as they could get arms they would join the rebel army and fight. Hoskins lived in Springfield when the rebellion commenced, is a brother-in-law of Doctor Elgin, and keeps a boarding house at Hannibal.

I found no lodges in active operation at either Hannibal or Palmyra. All said their only safe way to attend meetings without the risk of being caught by detectives and thrown into prison was to go over to Quincy, Ill., and attend the lodges there. Quincy seems to be the headquarters for rebel operations in that part of North Missouri.

While at Palmyra I stayed at Overton's Hotel. Overton said that two-thirds of all the respectable people of the place were rebels, but they had to keep very quiet and secret, for they were watched very closely and did not want to be molested. He said that recently several companies of U. S. troops had been stationed there, and the suspicions of the people had been aroused that their real sentiments and feelings had become known to the military authorities. They had therefore to keep silent. He said the troops had behaved very well, but as for himself he could sleep better if there were none there. In all that section of country the general expectation of relief from Federal authority is in the approach of Price's army into North Missouri. This is confidently looked for by all the rebels and their sympathizers, and they will not only hail the appearance of that army, but most of them will promptly rally to swell its ranks in view of enabling Price to hold the State and re-establish rebel authority in it.

JAMES M. FORRESTER.

Q.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 4, 1864.*

SIR: I am under the impression that there is secret disloyal organizations throughout the country. There is a man working for Beard & Bros., safe makers on Main street, by the name of Milligan, who, I think, knows something about the plans. He is a Southern man, but opposed to a Western confederacy. I think by inducements he will tell all he knows about the organization, provided he knows anything, which I think he does.

Yours, &c.,

——— ———.

N. B.—Show this to no person until you know more.

SAINT LOUIS, *April, 1864.*

SIR: This is the second time I have addressed you on a subject of importance to the Government—that is, secret organizations to resist the Government. Perhaps you are posted with regard to the plans and the manner of detecting those belonging to the plot. The leaders hold high places—that is, some of them—and have the confidence of the Government, and perhaps yourself. My impression is you know nothing about it, for if you did there would be some arrests made in this city and in New York State. There are men in the organization that are sorry for going into it, for they are disappointed and dare not say more. As I stated in my first note to you there is a man working at Beard & Bros., on Main street, between Vine and Chestnut, by the name of Milligan, who, I think, knows all about it. If not, he can find out for you if he wishes so to do. This is the last time I shall trouble you.

P. S.—I ask you as an act of mercy to show this to no person, for the very reason that they might belong to the organization. In that case Milligan might lose his life, and this is the reason why I don't give you my name.

R.

NEW YORK HOTEL, *August 16, 1863.*

Col. ROBERT M. RENICK, *Saint Louis:*

DEAR RENICK: I embrace the first opportunity afforded me since leaving home to write to you my impressions. I arrived here after a week's journey, having stopped at Chicago, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, and Albany. On yesterday I again went up to Albany to see Governor Seymour and just returned. I endeavor to gather my ideas and impressions in order to make system out of a chaos of views and notions, as they more or less guide the mind from apparent reason to downright inconsistencies, and vice versa.

I spent a day with Storey, at Chicago, and what he failed to say when at Saint Louis he told me. You understand me. I still regard him as the truest and best man we have to deal with. Storey gave me a strong letter to Vallandigham, whom I met at the Clifton and with whom I spent some pleasant hours, the more so as my wife and Mrs. V. and her sister had an opportunity to become acquainted, and Pendleton and old Caldwell, from Cincinnati, arrived during the same time. Vallandigham made a good impression on me, though I can neither understand nor appreciate his policy. This is neither an occasion nor a means to exchange a full opinion on a matter of this kind, but, to be candid, the mystery surrounding Ohio politics bewilders my simple notions of right, and, in my judgment, bodes no good. Nevertheless, incomprehensible or bewildering as the case may be, Vallandigham is the representative man for the great West, and I am reluctant to apply my partial and one-sided judgment in passing on the policy which he deems best to pursue. At least not for the present. So, for instance, the friends of V., in Ohio, it seems to a man counseled him against returning to his State at once, for reasons at once incompatible with any notion of political generalship learned by me up to this time; but, as Storey said, Ohio politics are peculiar. Let us hope that their "peculiarity" may not render them entirely unacceptable after we shall have had an opportunity to pass judgment on them. You will find below that in passing on Seymour I shall also pass on Vallandigham. The two occupy the same ground at present, the difference being only that Seymour has the power which Vallandigham endeavors to obtain.

After informing myself as fully as the short period of time allotted me afforded respecting the general feeling of the masses hereabout, I took occasion to visit Governor Seymour in company with a friend of mine from this city, who knows him well and enjoys his confidence not only, but that of the Democracy hereabout. What shall I tell you of the interview? Read the New York World and you have my conclusions for to-day. Seymour is an able man, a faithful officer, a Democrat, and of necessity a gentleman. I sincerely believe that Seymour is infinitely more radical at heart than he can be permitted to express, for he is a public officer, under responsibilities appalling to weak and ordinary men, and well calculated to test the nerve of strong men and men of balance even. He and his advisers toward saving the country, for the time being, have set up as a species of counterfeit Machiavelian wisdom what we at home in plain English would term "cowardice," in the shape of a destructive inactivity. Not being courageous enough to make history themselves they look forward for others to make it for them, and, like Micawber, wait for something to turn up. This is the way it looks to an outsider at least. "Let us have the power first and then we shall know how to act." This is their motto. As our present

corrupt and imbecile Administration have inaugurated, so they seem determined to follow, imitating their worst enemy and seeming themselves boundlessly lucky if they can prevent a civil war at the North. The Presidential election! The Presidential election is the great bugaboo, and to that Moloch every right and other considerations are to be sacrificed. I do not choose to comment on this state of facts, but simply state what I know.

There is much room for argument in the case put, and I am far from saying that my impressions are either sound or conclusive, but this much I may say, I wish it were otherwise. To sum it up, I fear the tempering policy now foreshadowed in the great Empire State will by the next Presidential election cause the extinguishment of the "fatal heresy of State rights" (as our abolition masters and their dupes express themselves in New York), and in consequence in the other States. When too late the people here will rise, and the blood shed will form the cement for the "law and order" structure in which the people are to be immured. The sad lessons of Missouri and the pusillanimous example of Kentucky and their punishment have only taught egotism to the New Yorkers, so I fear, and I pray fervently I may be mistaken.

The appropriation of three millions by the city council at the instance of Governor Seymour and now *un fait accompli*, I regard as a pusillanimous proceeding, not to be defended on the grounds of policy nor principle. It is a bribe, something like subornation, and unworthy of a powerful State, which set up its sovereign claims so proudly in opposition to the insolence of Lincoln's cabinet. Moreover, it is a backing down, and not graceful at that; too precipitate even to be excused or be hushed up. But what need I say, and why point out more inconsistencies? Suffice it to say in haste, the masses here are sound and far more courageous and active than their leaders. "Whether it be that by some strange perversion of nature" conscience "makes cowards" of the latter, I am not prepared to say, but by some unaccountable way the leaders here fail to impress the people. I will let Seymour out of question; his position and the obligations under which he labors shield him from undue severity of criticism. Moreover, I have confidence in him, though I am frank to confess that I fail to appreciate the wisdom or practicability of his policy.

Fernando Wood enjoys the unenviable reputation among all Democrats of being a smart, shrewd, leading man, with more moral obliquities weighing him down than his mental powers can overcome. Ben Wood is a byword for vulgarity and presumptuous ignorance. Erastus Brooks is a fogy of the Hamilton Gamble order, and James Brooks seems to lack the pluck to bring himself out. Chandler is an office-seeker, looking forward to the governorship, and men of note, such as O'Conor and others, rest on their dignity and don't run the machine. Meanwhile everybody seems confident of the result of the elections in fall next, and to hear them speak the result of the elections in New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, and California are foregone conclusions in favor of the Democracy.

Should this confidence be justified in fact, then much may be said in favor of the policy which seems to be the order of the day here.

Seymour is of the opinion that the Abolitionists only labor to bring about a conflict in New York City in order to justify the proclamation of martial law by the General Government, in which case, mark the score, the elective franchise would be destroyed, or at least cramped, and the success of the blacks rendered certain. Hence they seem prepared to submit to every indignity short of absolute interference at the

ballot box in order to gain power, and having gained power, to wield it for the benefit of the people in the true Democratic sense; whether such a step is politic; whether it is consistent with former declarations and well established principles; whether it is just or wise I leave for you to judge. You can guess my present views approximately. Merrick, from Chicago, is here and stops at this hotel. It is needless to say that we act in concert. Having myself seen Seymour and pressed on him my views as far as justifiable by the circumstances, we consulted, and Merrick left this evening to press the Governor still further and open his eyes to the importance of the fact. Happen what may, we must operate together and bring about harmony and concert of action in everything which we ought to do, both East and West.

Merrick will be back again to-morrow and inform me, and on Thursday next I shall again see Seymour (according to appointment already made) in order to conclude our arrangements.

Vallandigham, who, by the way, is infinitely more moderate than you would believe, will be at the bridge again on the 21st, and agreeably to an arrangement made between us we expect on the 22d and 23d to meet a number of Western friends at Windsor, opposite Detroit (the same place where all the runaway negroes found their freedom), to discuss our affairs. Pendleton and Caldwell will accompany us. Merrick, Storey, Pugh, Voorhees, and many others will be there.

It is important, nay essential, that I should not be the only Missourian at that meeting. I want you and Bogy and some others to be there to discuss the questions which come home so near us, or to preclude the possibility of our reaping the consequence of their solution, whatever we might do to prevent their affecting us. Remember, colonel, that whatever is done by our political associates, whether we have a hand in it or not, if it fails it will, to use a vulgar phrase, swamp us, whether party to the movement or not. Hence, let as much political experience and patriotism guide the initiatory steps of the Democratic party in resurrection as ever possible. By all means come, and fail not to prevail on Bogy to come.

There is nothing in this letter which is not as much intended for our mutual friends as for yourself, but I wish you to impress it on Bogy to accompany you to Detroit. There are many others whom I could name and whom you know might come, but you must use your judgment and discrimination in this respect, for it seems the New York papers have already obtained a hint of the meeting, and gentlemen under parole and bonds might run risk even in innocently proceeding to the terminus of the underground railroad for the purpose of devising means to rescue our distracted country from ruin and anarchy, and re-establishing the Union under the Constitution of the fathers of the Republic.

Under any and all circumstances telegraph to me at the Clifton House, whether you come or not.

Give my love to our friends, and believe me, as ever, truly, yours,

CHRISTIAN KRIBBEN.

S.

American Association, Section North.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS OF SUPREME COMMANDER,
December 8, *A. D. 1863*, *A. O. 7*, *M. 11*, *D. 8*.

BROTHERS: In accordance with approved usage, I address you, and especially the section of our brotherhood within the States of the North

and West. Ordinarily, the duty of your supreme commander in this regard would be easy to perform; now it involves a fearful responsibility.

The present supreme occasion in the affairs of your glorious, free, sovereign, and independent States demands of you the exhibition of the high attributes which distinguish manhood, the exercise of the virtues which have in all time adorned and illustrated the American character—those virtues which the patriots and statesmen of the Revolutionary epoch so nobly practiced and inculcated.

There exists to-day a power which calls itself, in the unparalleled arrogance which distinguishes it, "the Government," which has invaded the sacred and hitherto respected sovereignty of your several States; has disregarded the constitutions, laws, and ordinances of those States, which the people thereof have ordained and accepted for their government, for the establishment and preservation of their wise and beneficent institutions, designed for insuring their prosperity, happiness, and advancement toward exalted civilization; has invaded the sacred precincts of your peaceful homes, despoiled your property, and denied you every redress and defense against the outrages and atrocities which have been perpetrated by its lawless minions; has entered your courts of justice and impressed its filthy hand-marks upon the ermine of her ministers; has even, in the wantonness of its prurient lust, entered the sanctuary of God, expelled therefrom your chosen teachers, denied to you the ceremonial worship which your fathers revered and taught you, or interpolated it with formulas of its own dictation, which are nothing short of positive blasphemy.

I am relieved somewhat of the labor of enumeration of wrongs by the following extracts from an able, stirring, and patriotic address, which has recently emanated from the grand council of one of the noble States within the jurisdiction of our order. I entreat you, read and ponder it well:

The extraordinary condition of our beloved country, the peril which threatens every interest and every institution, and the profoundly excited state of the popular mind, demand our prompt and grave attention.

The war inaugurated by the Black Republican party in its mad efforts to achieve power and revolutionize the noble institutions bequeathed us by our fathers, has already drenched the land in fraternal blood, and now shakes the very temple of American freedom to its foundations.

The unprincipled and desperate faction that now wields, in the very wantonness of frenzied fanaticism, the mighty energies of the Federal Government has denounced the sacred and fundamental covenants of the Constitution, broken in letter and spirit its plainest precepts, its most vital principles, and proclaimed undying hostility to the Union as it came from the hands of its framers.

The suspension by the President of the great writ of liberty, the suppression of the press and of the freedom of speech, the arbitrary arrests of the citizens of the different States, and their transportation to distant bastiles and incarceration for months and years without charge, indictment, or trial; the declaration of martial law over whole States and districts of country where peace and order prevail, and where the civil courts are open and the administration of justice unimpeded; the resort of the tyrant's plea of "military necessity" to mark the insidious advances of usurpation and to justify the practice of every outrage upon the rights, the liberties, the lives, and the property of a forbearing, patient, and patriotic people; the mock trial by drumhead court-martial of the loftiest citizens and purest patriots of the land, upon charges of disloyalty for the utterance of free thought to a free people; the tyrant's orders of expatriation by which the most eminent citizens have been driven into exile; the recent acts of a fanatical, servile, and corrupt Congress, by which the body and the life of every able-bodied citizen of the land have been placed at the will of Abraham Lincoln, in derogation of individual right and State prerogative, and by which the properties and the resources of an entire people are mortgaged and pledged to a system of unbounded paper credits and reckless and unbridled extravagance; the absolute disregard of constitutional guaranties and State rights by the unholy partition of the Old Dominion; the suppression of a free

ballot in some of the States by military orders; the proclamation of negro emancipation by the President, by which the domestic institutions and the whole social organism of the Southern States are sought to be disrupted; the elevation and enrollment of negroes into the hitherto proud armies of the Republic; the open declaration of the totally changed and plainly unconstitutional objects of the horrid war that now appals every heart; the undoubted and inevitable tendency of every utterance and every act of the bad men now in power to break down the safeguards of the States and to consolidate all the great powers of the nation, including the reserved rights of States and people, into one grand, all-pervading, all-powerful, centralized despotism; the rapidly prevailing and already widely extended spirit of corruption, demoralization, and licentiousness; the recent written declaration of the President that the "military necessities" of the Government, as seen and interpreted by him as the supreme head of the State, form, entirely irrespective of the Constitution, the only limitations of Federal power; these, all these, and more than these, give evidence, which must not be overlooked, of the truth of our declarations, the reality of our fears, the portentous perils of the present period.

The power which has done these things—"all these and more than these"—is by every just definition, by every conceived notion and complete idea, a despotism, and is so regarded by all just men on other continents—a despotism whose power is usurped, not granted by constitution nor conceded by ordinance, but open, proclaimed, unblushing usurpation, which has become so bold, through impunity, that it has cast off the flimsy trickeries for concealment in which it capered for a time before the footlights, and stands in the astonished gaze of the civilized earth at once a spectacle and a sure evidence of the extinct splendor of the American Union. Brothers! Again renew your solemn vows! Swear at your hearthstones, at the altars consecrated to your household gods! Swear in the holy sanctuary where your fathers worshiped, at their tombs and by their sacred memories—

That I will at all times, if need be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed, in my own country first of all, against any monarch, prince, potentate, power, or government usurped, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated, a government for themselves, of their own free choice, in accordance with and founded upon the eternal principles of truth! This I do promise, without regard to the name, station, or designation of the invading power, whether it shall arise within or come from without.

Again:

That I will never take up arms in behalf of any monarch, prince, or government which does not recognize the sole authority of power to be the will of the governed, expressly and distinctly declared, nor in any cause or service as a mercenary.

Thus have you sworn at the altars of our order, in the presence of God and the brothers assembled. The time is near when those vows must be redeemed. The despotism which has crushed us under its iron heel so long is the "government usurped," which is "found in arms and waging war against" our noble States, and would degrade them from sovereignties to the mean condition of dependencies of a centralized power; and its purpose regards all the States which formed the late mighty Republic, alike North and South. It is none the less a "government usurped" because of the fact that the wicked men who wield its mighty powers and direct its energies against the liberties of the people were chosen and elected to the high places of the Republic to administer the Government thereof by all the formulas prescribed by the Constitution. Since they have, in the wantonness of their lust for power, utterly disregarded every requirement and behest of that sacred instrument, nor have ever looked to it for sanction of any act of theirs, but always referring for that sanction to "existing necessity" of the exigencies of which they were alone to judge, and which necessity itself they have ever, and with fell purpose too poorly disguised, projected and created. Instances are many and need not be specifically named,

though I cannot at this moment direct my mind from the gloomy contemplation of our once proud and noble States, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, in their abject degradation and shame, still trembling beneath the rod upraised above them of the most ruthless, arrogant, and shameless despotism which has ever imposed and fastened itself upon a trusting, confiding, and hoping people in ancient or modern times.

Each and all of these States, in accordance with the will of the majority of their people respectively, desired to be true to their Federal relations, and such will has been often and plainly expressed, or, to use a word harsh to ears of freemen, which has found conspicuous place in the new vocabularly of the existing despotism, and falls so flippantly from the lips of its despicable myrmidons, those States desired to be "loyal." Contemplate their present aspect and condition, and you shall appreciate, to your supreme advantage, the sad consequences of their sublime confidence in the earliest avowed purposes of the power which affected their complete subjugation. Let your hearts be moved, and your stalwart arms be nerved by the mute eloquence of the black desolation which broods, like starless night, upon the once proud and cherished homes of Missouri, marked now by heaps of ashes and blackened, solitary chimneys; of the fields, once resplendent in luxuriant beauty under the genial culturing hand of industry and taste, now the undisputed domain of the wild beasts of the forest; of the graves, not yet green, of her noble sons ruthlessly murdered in the very sight of the dear ones of their household by the vandal minions, chartered by the despotism to do such bloody work.

Listen! and your ears shall catch from every breeze and zephyr from West and South the wailings from hundreds of lips which were wont to express only the heart's pure joy and gladness, springing from the cherished treasures of holier affections and sympathies, from lips of tender, lovely woman for the loss of priceless virtue, ravished by unrestrained, and in many well-established instances, incited "soldiers."

Such notes daily salute our unwilling ears—they would move the hearts of fiends to pity—they fall in tones of thunder upon the ears of the despotism; yet it has no mercy, no sympathy with the miseries of its innocent victims, no emotions which exalt humanity above the level of the brute which perisheth. Such picture, gloomy, dark, and blood-marked, the contemplation of which mantles with the blush of shame the cheek of manhood, is exhibited upon every spot of our once bright and beautiful land which has been pressed by the vandal feet of the "Federal Army."

Brothers! you, the noble, gallant men, citizens of the great States within the bonds of our brotherhood which are yet unscathed by the flames of war, to you I appeal! Contemplate the picture thus but too dimly sketched and say, while you shall invoke the God of truth and justice to witness the sincerity of your vows: "This picture shall not be reproduced upon our homes and fair fields." You may look upon this blood-stained desolation and see yourselves and yours reflected as in a glass, but not darkly, unless your vows shall be redeemed, for be assured the same power which has accomplished that fearful work designs a like achievement upon your as yet unstained soil.

There might be a despot in himself so endowed with high and noble attributes of manhood that even his despotism should be respectable, if not quite endurable, so that it should regard the progress and due elevation of his people, but our despotism affords us no such matter for consideration or consolation. It is moved and controlled in its terrible and even in its gentler energies by men who have aforetime floated

upon the social current, like waifs, too valueless for serious thoughts, or lost in the dregs of slumbering pools waiting to be upheaved by the surgings of the first commotion, or patiently endured as ineffaceable blemishes upon the body politic. Their elevation to place has brought to view their inherent vices of character but has not developed one virtue. There is, in the contemplation of their wide field of action, exploit, and unaccomplished purpose, but one object or palpable subject upon which our special wonder can exercise itself—their audacity! It should be too much for credulity without sad experience of the truth, in the light of these days of human advancement, and on the soil of North America, too, which yet feels the nourishing aliment of the choicest blood which watered the tree of liberty when planted in the "New World," that such men should be so bold! They have polluted every sacred thing existing on which their lightest finger has fallen, and have even desecrated every object and idea which had been enshrined in holiest memories of the glorious past! Brothers! the future is enveloped in thick clouds, dark, and growing darker, to our view; yet true patriotism, aided by abiding faith in the virtues transmitted to us through our sires as our inheritance of honor, discerns clear, transcendent brightness beyond. We will with our swords, if need be, sweep away these clouds and welcome the splendor which shall glow in its old-time brilliancy upon the arms of our several States, redeemed from the thraldom of an irresponsible "despotism."

Read often and ponder well the lessons which our order imparts and let them abide in your heart of hearts. All will be well if we are true to ourselves, but if we shall not prove true in this the hour of our country's great peril, the ghosts of our fathers will take palpable shape and voice, and pointing at us will cry, Shame! Shame! If we shall prove recreant to our sacred trust in this present our children will curse our memories for leaving to them a heritage of shame.

Listen to our brothers of one of our noblest States:

In view of these signs of the times we believe that every State and every individual right is in jeopardy; that law and order, and society itself, are imperiled; that the dark and bloody cloud of anarchy is beginning to overshadow us, and that a grinding military despotism of the direst character must be the result, unless the spirit of the fathers animates with its brightest, purest fires of devotion and self-sacrifice, the free minds, the brave hearts, and still unshackled limbs of the true democracy.

To be prepared for the crisis now approaching we must catch from afar the earliest and faintest breathings of the spirit of the storm. To be successful when the storm comes we must be watchful, patient, brave, confident, organized, armed.

Our watchword should be law and order, the Constitution, and the Union of our sires, the sovereignty of our several States.

We must be law-abiding, as we are liberty-loving. We are against usurpation in whatever guise it comes. We will revere, sustain, and obey the Constitution of the United States and all laws passed in pursuance thereof. We acknowledge the supremacy of the judiciary, and shall abide by its pure, unbought, unawed, interpretations of the law. In all our works and acts we shall seek peaceably to avert the dangers that threaten us; to uphold the laws, and in all cases and in every way possible to stand and act on the defensive.

But the surest mode of averting danger is to confront it boldly; the most certain means of preserving peace is to be prepared for war.

P. CAIUS URBANUS,
Supreme Commander.

T.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 18, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: In compliance with your verbal instructions I started for Detroit, Mich., on the 13th instant and reached that city on the morn-

ing of the ensuing day. I found the name Charles L. Hunt, Saint Louis, Mo., registered at the Biddle House, and about 1 o'clock saw Mr. Hunt enter the common sitting-room with the air of one waiting for or expecting somebody. Very soon a gentleman (evidently expecting somebody) also entered the hotel, when Mr. Hunt approached him, and without appearing to do so exchanged a few words with him and went out again. Mr. Hunt followed in a few minutes and walked directly to the street leading to the ferry landing of the steamer plying between Detroit and Windsor, Canada West. Mr. Hunt stood on the corner of the street for some minutes looking anxiously around, when, much to his relief, a second gentleman, well dressed (and apparently between forty-five and fifty years old), approached him, and a hearty greeting was exchanged.

I think the stranger came from the ferry-boat, for it had just landed a few minutes before, and the passengers were still moving upward as the gentlemen met. Mr. Hunt and his friend walked down toward the ferry landing, but before they went aboard the Essex Mr. Hunt looked around and behind him, and stood as though intending not to go aboard, but the stranger said a few assuring words, and taking Mr. Hunt's arm the twain went aboard the Essex and were landed on the Windsor side of the river.

I followed and saw them proceed directly to Hiron's House, an inn or tavern, where Mr. Vallandigham resides with his family. Mr. Hunt entered the house by the private entrance and remained in it until 6 o'clock p. m., when he returned alone to the Biddle House, Detroit. Here he was met by John Paton, a well-known copperhead of Detroit, and an ex-member of the city council. Other men were introduced to Mr. Hunt by Paton, and a party of three repaired to Whipple's billiard saloon, where Mr. Hunt spent the evening.

On Friday morning, the 15th, Mr. Hunt was called upon by a tall, rather large and tolerably good-looking man, with dull, sandy hair, light-colored eyes and "goatee," and after conversing in the sitting-room, principally about "the God damned outrage of his arrest," and a certain cure (in form of a lotion) for primary syphilis, specially recommended by Mr. Hunt to his afflicted friend, the twain walked out together and proceeded at once to Hiron's House, in Windsor.

During the passage across, the stranger, who appeared to be not over thirty-five years old, became very much excited and very profane, and pulling out of his breast pocket a bundle of documents, printed and written, commenced to read extracts for Mr. Hunt, which evidently displeased him, for he said something very decisive to his companion, upon which he put up his documents and remained silent until the boat reached Windsor. They entered the private entrance of Hiron's House and in a few minutes thereafter a very pleasant looking gentleman came into the sitting-room and exchanged a few words with a fellow in attendance, who ushered three other gentlemen (one of whom was quite portly, with a florid, closely-shaved face and bald head), and the party was in turn ushered upstairs by the very pleasant-looking gentleman. I think he was the same who conducted Mr. Hunt across the river on the day previous, but I am not certain, as his appearance was altered by the removal of his hat and overcoat. This gentleman had fine, white teeth and reminded me somewhat of Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, although he lacked the good look of that officer's face.

Several gentlemen now commenced to arrive at the house, where they were received by the very pleasant-looking gentleman and by him handed upstairs. Perhaps as many as thirty gentlemen arrived

during the day and were invariably met by the master of ceremonies, greeted, and passed upstairs. They were all well-dressed, highly intelligent-looking men, who evidently had seen much of the world, and under a calm exterior nursed strong feelings.

Mr. Hunt remained at the house all day and returned to Detroit for late tea. I lost sight of him for an hour or so, but about 8 o'clock I found him in the hotel office, in earnest conversation with a tall, large-built, remarkable-looking gentleman, who wore glasses and had the air of a man usually seen at capitals and other places where the great of a country assemble. He had a remarkably-shaped nose of the aquiline type, with a rich growth of brown, frizzled hair, full whiskers, and mustache. He registered his name, "A. James, New York," but this was not his real name, as he and several gentlemen, who with Mr. Hunt were paying him marked attention, laughed quietly as he wrote it, and exchanged meaning glances with each other. Mr. James was assigned room 18, and thither he repaired with Mr. Hunt, followed by the man Paton, who by-and-by returned and invited other gentlemen up, and in the course of an hour fully twenty gentlemen were assembled in room 18.

These men were pointed out to me as leading copperheads of Detroit, and so well-known are they that when anything unusual is astir in copperhead circles it becomes apparent to those who know them by their meeting in such a way as this—by accident, as one might be led to suppose.

Previous to the arrival of Mr. James Mr. Hunt was "a lion" with the copperheads, but although "lionized" quietly it was done not the less ardently. Mr. James not only received the fawnings of the copperheads, but Mr. Hunt showed him a respect and consideration amounting to sycophancy.

Of the internal proceedings of this secret meeting I could gain no possible knowledge, but it lasted for several hours, and was conducted with a caution of action and modulation of tone betokening a necessity for secrecy.

Mr. Hunt's entire course from the morning of the 14th until the evening of the 15th, when he was shut from my view by the locked door of room 18, was such as to the eye of a close observer discovered a consciousness of danger, although I do not think that a casual observer would notice anything unusual in his conduct or manners. He rather avoided, but nevertheless used, the man Paton, and always checked the demonstrativeness of those with whom he spoke. He saw no man, or conversed with none, that I saw in Detroit, with the exception of prominent copperheads, and he went no place save to the billiard saloon and Hiron's House.

The movements of Mr. Hunt and his party attracted the attention of Colonel Hill, provost-marshal-general, Michigan, and William Rogers, attorney-general, Michigan, and it was from these gentlemen that I learned the character of Mr. Hunt's companions, excepting Mr. James, whom no one knew, save the coterie of which he formed such a distinguished feature.

I learned from a reliable source that Vallandigham receives his mail from the United States under cover, directed to S. Dow Elwood and John H. Harmon, both of Detroit. The former held a Government position under James Buchanan or F. Pierce, and he is now the senior member of a large book house in Detroit. I learned also that Vallandigham travels a good deal in Canada, remaining away two and three weeks at a time, but on his return keeps his rooms, where he is

visited by gentlemen from all parts of the country. He had only returned, after one of these tours, two days, when I reached Windsor.

Mr. Hunt left Detroit on Saturday morning, the 16th, and I saw him last at the Tremont House, Chicago, on Sunday night.

I am, colonel, respectfully, yours,

EDWARD BETTY.

U.

Deo.

INVOCATION.

God of our fathers! whose inspiration moved them to mighty deeds of valor in the cause of eternal truth, justice, and human rights; we their sons would fain recognize the same presence and inspiration in this V., consecrated to the principles which they inculcated by precept and by example, defended with their lives and their sacred honor. With the Divine Presence let holiest memories come, like incense to our souls, and exalt them with emotions worthy of the ceremonies of the supreme occasion. Amen!

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

First. God has created the universe!

Second. All men are endowed by the Creator with certain rights, equal so far as there is equality in the capacity for the appreciation, enjoyment, and exercise of those rights, some of which are inalienable, while others may, by voluntary act or consent, be qualified, suspended, or relinquished for the purpose of social or governmental organization.

Third. Government arises from the necessity of society.

Fourth. Right government derives its sole authority from the will of the governed, expressly declared.

Fifth. The grand purpose of government is the welfare of the governed. Its success is measured by the degree of progress which the people shall have attained toward the most exalted civilization.

Sixth. Government founded upon the principles enunciated in the foregoing propositions is designated Democracy.

Seventh. Reflection, observation, and experience seem to have established in the minds of wise and impartial men the conclusion that government properly organized upon the great principles which our Revolutionary ancestors—patriots and sages—held, inculcated, and defended, best achieves the grand and beneficent ends of human government.

Eighth. The governments organized and existing in the original thirteen States of North America, when they had severally renounced their allegiance to the Government of Great Britain, we regard as the wisest and best adapted to the nature and character of the people inhabiting the continent of North America at the present day.

Ninth. The Government designated "the United States of America," which shall shed its light along the path of our future ages, was the conception and achievement of wisdom, enlightened patriotism, and virtue. That Government was created by thirteen free, sovereign, and independent States for their mutual benefit, to administer their common interest and concerns; being endowed with the powers, dignity, and supremacy, and no further or other, which are distinctly specified and warranted and conferred by the strict letter of "the Constitution of the United States."

OBLIGATION.

I, ——— ———, fully comprehending and appreciating the declaration of principles which I have just heard pronounced, hold them for truth, to cherish them in my heart, to inculcate them among my fellowmen, to illustrate them, as far as in me lies, in my daily walk and conversation, and if needs be defend them with my life. I solemnly promise that I will never reveal or make known to any person or persons, by sign or signs, word or words, nor in any other manner, the ceremonies in which I have just taken part, nor the names nor persons who have participated with me, nor any single word nor thing which I have heard or have seen herein. To the faithful performance of all which, in presence of these witnesses, my worthy sponsors, I pledge my most sacred honor. Amen.

Here give the signs and passwords of the V. and the signal of distress of ———.

V.

1. The true man is immortal, and cannot obtain perfection in the body that passeth away.

2. In the economy of Providence there are found degrees of capacity. The superior must progress and should at the same time advance the inferior by refining influences toward complete civilization.

3. When a people, of whatsoever race, shall have obtained a social status favorable to material and intellectual progress they should establish and maintain such form of government as a majority shall expressly declare and ordain.

4. All power resides in the people, and is delegated always to be exercised for the advancement of the common weal by the express terms of the ordinance or constitution. Hence, any encroachment beyond the express limits is usurpation on the part of the delegate and is dangerous to the liberties of the people, since usurpation unrebuked is despotism accepted.

5. The people composing a distinct governmental organization, being the best judges of their peculiar wants, may modify or change their constitution or organic law whensoever they shall find adequate necessity therefor, having careful regard, however, to recognized and approved ideas and principles in regard to human government.

6. Whenever the chosen officers or delegates to whom the people have intrusted the power of the government shall fail or refuse to administer the government in strict accordance with the letter of the accepted constitution, but shall assume and exercise power or authority not delegated, it is the inherent right and the solemn and imperative duty of the people to resist the functionaries, and, if need be, to expel them by force of arms. Such resistance is not revolution, but is solely the assertion of right, the exercise of all the noble attributes which impart honor and dignity to manhood. Submission to power or authority usurped is unmitigated debasement of an entire people, and the debasement is increased in its measure of shame while the submission continues.

7. The strong shall not assail the weak for oppression, conquest, or extended rule.

8. Woman, in whatever sphere, should be tenderly cherished, and her virtues exalted and maintained in unsullied purity, and all her wrongs must be properly avenged. This sacred duty our order enjoins.

9. The orphan, especially of a worthy brother who shall have been called to service in the temple above, should be cherished, educated, and established in the golden path which virtue hath traced. This sacred duty our order enjoins.

10. The virtues which are inculcated and enjoined by the precepts of religion must be cherished by the brotherhood.

11. Industry must be encouraged, and especially directed to the useful pursuits and avocations of peace.

12. The arts, sciences, and general literature must be fostered and amply remunerated amongst our brotherhood.

13. Our swords shall be unsheathed whenever the great principles which we aim to inculcate and have sworn to maintain and defend shall be assailed, or in defense of the oppressed against the oppressor. Thus shall we best illustrate our worthy name and the high behests of our order. Amen!

Thou wilt now give earnest heed to the instructions of our E. K. C. W., who will demand of thee a solemn obligation.

OBLIGATION.

I, ——— ———, within the sacred precincts of the inner T., do now freely renew the vows which I have plighted in my progress hither. I do further solemnly promise that I will faithfully keep secret every word that I may hear, nor will I speak of, nor reveal, by word or intimation, anything which I may see within or without the T., which I am enjoined or expected to preserve an inviolable secret, except to a brother of the 2, whom I know to be such. That I will never explain any or either of the signs, hails, passwords, watchwords, emblems, insignia, initials, initial letters, nor the seal, nor sign manual of the degree of the 2, to any one except a brother of that degree. That I will, as becometh a true E. K., at all times and in all places, respect, perform, and obey each and every order, command, or request made to or of me by the E. K. G. C., or other superior authority, touching any matter or thing which belongs or relates, or pertains, to the purposes or plans of the O. A. K., if in my power so to do, and that I will carefully regard and obey all instructions touching my own conduct and duty in all matters and things relating or pertaining to the order which may be communicated or imparted to me, whether in or out of office, by the superior authority of the order. I do further solemnly promise that I will ever cherish in my heart of hearts the sublime creed of the E. K., as explained to me in this presence; and will, so far as in me lies, illustrate the same in my intercourse with men, and will defend the principles thereof, if need be, with my life, whensoever assailed, in my own country first of all. I do further promise that my sword shall ever be drawn in defense of the right, and especially in behalf of the oppressed against the oppressor. I do further solemnly declare that I will never take up arms in behalf of any monarch, prince, potentate, or government which does not acknowledge the sole authority or power to be the will of the governed expressly and distinctly declared, nor in any cause or service as a mercenary. I do further promise that I will ever cherish kindly fellowship toward all true E. K. everywhere, and will ever defend them in the right. I do further solemnly promise that I will ever regard, cherish, and protect the woman, in whatever relation or condition, and the orphan, and especially the mother, wife, sister, or orphan of a deceased brother of the order, and will defend them, and each of them, against wrong,

insult, and oppression at the hazard of my life. I do further solemnly promise and declare that I will never induct, nor consent to the induction of, any one into the sublime degree of the 2 who shall not have been duly and well instructed in the first degree of the T., nor then, until he shall have first been unanimously approved by a legally constituted conclave of the E. K., nor in any place which has not been duly appointed and consecrated to that end by the competent authority, nor in the presence of any less number than thirteen E. K., in good standing, each and all of whom shall approve and consent to such induction. I do further solemnly declare, in the presence of these E. K., my witnesses, that I now plight these my solemn vows, with full knowledge and understanding, and with my full assent, that the penalty declared against any violation of any or either of these, my vows and promises, will be a surrender of my sword and the jewels with which I shall have been adorned in honor; and my name shall become a byword amongst the brotherhood, to be pronounced only with anathema and scorn. Divine presence! approve my truth, and ye, E. K., hear and witness my vows! Amen!

CHARGE.

Brother! Thy proficiency in our sublime lessons approve thy worthiness to be inducted into the rites and mysteries of the innermost T., and to co-operate with E. K.'s in the noble work to which they are assigned, which demands the exercise of all the higher and holier attributes of true manhood.

Be admonished that thou hast participated while in this presence in no unmeaning ceremony. Cherish our creed! Respect thy solemn oath! In thy inner and thy outer life illustrate the behests of our sacred order! So shall thy reward on earth be exceeding great in regard to this world's substance, while thy name shall awaken glorious emotions in the hearts of millions yet unborn, and thy great and noble deeds shall be enbalmed in the incense of holiest memory, and renowned in sublimest song or grateful story.

Still thy journey leadeth due East by virtue's golden path, perils still await thee, but our worthy guardians on either side the way will guide thee safely onward. Put thy trust in God! Be truth thy cloud by day, thy star by night, so shall thy footsteps follow to the portals of the temple not made with hands.

Listen to the words of inspiration! then onward! still thy watchword, onward!

3.

1. A well-defined belief in the existence of a Creator and the Supreme Ruler of the universe of world, cherished as an abiding sentiment, imparts true dignity to manhood.

2. Moral perfection is possible to humanity, in accordance with the Divine purpose, as manifest in the lessons of nature, and from revelation; yet so numerous and diverse are the unfavorable circumstances surrounding every condition, common to all, peculiar to many, that an approximate degree of excellence is well attained. Be the watchword of our order, onward! upward! higher!

3. Social and governmental organizations are good and favorable to the progress, or are vicious and tend to the debasement, of a people. Hence, while it is the exalted mission of our order to teach and inculcate the great principles of truth, whereupon is founded the system of

right government, it is our first and solemn duty, as a fraternity and as individuals, within our respective spheres of action, to promote social organizations upon principles of truth, enlightened by the precepts of our holy religion, so that the best and most efficient governments shall be established among the nations of the earth.

4. A people upon whatever plane they may be found in the ascending scale of humanity, whom neither Divine revelation nor the inspirations of nature around them can compel to progress onward and upward, should be subjected to a just and humane servitude and tutelage to the superior race until they shall be able to appreciate the benefits of civilization. Distinctive and palpable developments indicate the plane upon which the race is found in the scale of humanity; and the Caucasian or white race exhibits the most perfect and complete development. Hence, the noblest efforts of that race should be directed to the holy work of civilizing and elevating the wild and savage races wheresoever found! nor should those efforts cease until such race shall be able to organize and to maintain a government for themselves, which shall promote their continuing progress and advancement in civilization.

5. The ideas and principles which our order inculcates, and will maintain, are the same ideas and principles in regard to the best and most efficient government which were taught and maintained by the men of glorious renown who founded the original thirteen States of North America.

6. Those States were assailed by a despotic power, which aimed at their conquest and subjugation to its rule; hence, they made common cause for their mutual defense and established friendly relations with each other, declaring their purposes and intentions in that regard in the compact entitled "Articles of Confederate and Perpetual Union between the States."

7. When those States had nobly maintained their "freedom and independence" they severally entered into a compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America," for the ends and purposes therein distinctly declared and specified, and the Government thereby created was endowed by the States, acting in their several capacities of "free and independent States," with powers sufficient to the accomplishment of those ends and purposes and no others. Powers not delegated to that Government by the letter of the compact cannot be exercised by it.

8. Sovereignty resides in and with the people of the States respectively, which are parties to the "Constitution of the United States." Sovereignty comes to men from God, the Supreme Ruler of the universe. It cannot be alienated; neither can it be delegated. Some of its powers may be exercised by delegated or constituted authority, while others cannot be so exercised, except at the sacrifice, on the part of the constituent, of all that which lends dignity to manhood.

9. The Government designated "The United States of America" has no sovereignty, because that is an attribute with which they, in their several and distinct political organizations, are endowed, and is inalienable. It was constituted by the terms of the compact, by all the States, through the express will of the people thereof respectively—a common agent, to use and exercise certain named, specified, defined, and limited powers, which are inherent of the sovereignties within those States. It is permitted, so far as regards its status and relations as common agent in the exercise of the powers carefully and jealously delegated to it, to call itself "supreme," but not "sovereign." "Supremacy," in a just sense of the term, as plainly intended by the tenor and spirit of Article

VI of "the Constitution," was created, defined, and limited by the exercise of the powers of the sovereignties.

10. In accordance with the principles upon which is founded the American theory, government can exercise only delegated power. Hence, if those who shall have been chosen to administer the government shall assume to exercise powers not delegated, they should be regarded and treated as usurpers.

The reference "to inherent power" as also to existing "necessity" on the part of the functionary for sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power by him we will not accept, in palliation or excuse.

The dogma of the "Divine right," which despots assert, we reject and repudiate, as did the patriots and sages of the "Revolution," whose virtues we would emulate, whose glorious renown we will ever cherish in sacred memory.

OBLIGATION.

I, ——— ———, in the presence of God and these M. E. K., do solemnly renew the vows which I have plighted in my progress hitherto in our sacred order. I do further solemnly promise that I never will reveal or make known to any one any or either of the signs, hails, passwords, watchwords, initials, ciphers, emblems, insignia, nor sign manual of the M. E. D., O. A. K., except to prove a man claiming to be a brother of that degree, whom I shall have first duly proved in each of the antecedent degrees of progression in this order. That I will instruct no one in the lessons, signs, or insignia of the M. E. D., O. A. K., unless by express authority to that end from the M. E. G. Com. of the 3, with which I am affiliated, or other acknowledged authority. I do further solemnly promise that I will at all times and in all places yield and observe prompt and implicit obedience without remonstrance or question to every mandate, command, order, or request of my immediate G. Com. in all things touching or relating to the purpose of the O. A. K., if in my power to do so. I do further solemnly promise that whensoever the principles which our order inculcates shall be assailed in my own State or country, I will defend those principles with my sword and my life, in whatsoever capacity may be assigned to me by the competent authority of our order. I do further solemnly promise that I will ever cherish the sublime lessons which the sacred emblems of our order suggest, and will, so far as in me lies, impart those lessons to the peoples of the earth, where the acorn falls from its parent bough, in whose visible firmament the Orion and Arcturus ride in their resplendent glories, and where the Southern Cross dazzles the eye with its coruscations of golden light, fit emblem of truth. I do further solemnly swear that I will never induct, or consent to the induction of, any persons into the mysteries of the sublime degree of the 3, unless by positive and express authority, nor till he shall have first been approved by at least thirteen M. E. K.'s of the local C. to which he is proposed for induction, except by express dispensation to that end from superior authority. I do further solemnly promise that I will faithfully keep secret every counsel of the M. E. K.'s, whether in or out of conclave, which may be communicated to me to be so preserved, as a secret of our order, or whether it shall pertain to the person or affairs of a brother. I do further solemnly promise that I will ever cherish the sublime creed of the M. E. K., and, with God's help, will in my daily walk and conversation aim to illustrate all the lessons which our order teaches.

All this I do promise amid the solemnities of this occasion, while duly impressed with a just appreciation of the dignity of M. E. K. God help me that I fail not in my truth, lest my name shall be recorded on the roll of infamy. Amen!

INSTALLATION—G. S.

I, ——— ———, duly impressed with the solemnities of this occasion, do promise that I will faithfully perform the duties of the office of G. S. of ——— T., or in any other T. in which I may be called to preside, to the best of my ability; that I will induct no one, nor authorize nor consent to the induction of any one, into the first degree of the order until he shall have first received the ceremonies of the V. and the lessons of the A. B. K. G. N. and K. G. S.; that I will faithfully preserve and keep all the books, papers, and emblems of the T. which may be committed to my charge, and deliver the same to my successor in office when he shall have been duly installed; that I will carefully obey all instructions to me from the superior authority of the order; that I will preserve inviolate the secrets which may be communicated to me in office, and make known each and all of such, and only such, as I may be instructed thereto by superior authority of the order to the brothers in the T. I do further promise that, with God's help, I will so demean myself in the presence of our brotherhood in the T. and elsewhere, and in my intercourse with men, that my daily walk and conversation shall illustrate the sacred principles of our order. So help me God! Amen!

A. B.

I, ——— ———, duly impressed with the solemnity of this occasion, do promise that I will faithfully perform the duties of the office of A. B. of ——— T., or of any other T. in which I may be called to preside, to the best of my ability. I do further promise that I will propound the solemn oath with which I am charged to prove a candidate to no one in any place except a consecrated T. of this order, nor to any one until I shall have duly proved him in the lessons of the V. I do further promise that, with God's help, I will so demean myself in office, in presence of the brotherhood, and in my daily walk and conversation that I shall illustrate the sacred principles of our order. So help me God! Amen!

X.

List of members of Conservatire club at ———.

Names of officers and privates.	Missouri Republican. (l)	Saint Louis Union. (— —)	Anzeiger. (x . . . .)	Miscellaneous periodicals. (†)	Books. (*)	Speeches. († †)	Reports. (x x)
	Single-barreled gun.	Double-barreled gun.	Revolver.	Private ammunition.	Private lead.	Comp'y powder.	Comp'y lead.

Y.

Names of members of the Order of American Knights within the city and county of Saint Louis, Mo., as far as known to this date.

Charles L. Hunt,* Belgian consul, county; Charles E. Dunn,* 51 Pine street, residence 40 Targee; Robert S. McDonald,*† attorney at law, 64 Chestnut; Green B. Smith* (at Grimsley's), residence Poplar, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth; E. J. Rae,* liquor dealer, 34 Pine, residence Rosatte street; R. Whiting,* freight agent, U. S. Express, residence 51 North Eighth; J. W. White (near "General Taylor"), residence Levee, near Wash; John Taylor*‡ (Montgomery House); Alex. C. Durdee,* 37 and 38 South Levee; Edward Ward, cigar store, 68 Mound; Captain Chapman, captain of Ward company; Moses Rae,* stock dealer, North Missouri Hotel; S. D. Hendel,*‡ drug store, Market and Sixth, residence Clark avenue and Sixteenth; Sheridan C. Hunt,‡ hardware, 70 North Fifth, residence Eleventh street; Doctor Barrett;* ——— Pollard, stock dealer, near North Missouri House; J. E. Johnson,* stock dealer, at Scobee House; W. L. Carr,* alias Buchanan Carr, Benton, Saint Louis; Dr. John Shore,* 141 South Fifth street; La Fayette Cruse,*†‡ Montgomery House; William F. Hall, boards at Lindell, store 87 Second street; J. A. Spore, 32 North Fifth; J. A. Good,* boards Olive and Twelfth; Benjamin F. Boone,* boards Olive and Twelfth; W. P. Curtez, 38 Olive, residence 223 South Seventh; Arthur Leitch and Gerald H. Corleis,* druggist, Fifth and Mark, residence 236 Pine; Michael Leonard, 499 Broadway; ——— Milligan, at Beard & Bros., Main street; Fletcher McMurray, Republican office, compositor; ——— Jordan, said to be tinner; Peyton Lawrence;‡ J. B. Hall, clerk, 274 Broadway; John Dunlap, printer, Republican; ——— Able; John D. Sullivan, jeweler, opposite Planters' Hotel; ——— Murphy, jeweler, Olive, between Third and Fourth streets; Dr. J. W. Wells, partner of Doctor Hunter, office opposite Lindell; R. Beauvais,* gunsmith, 93 Main street; John Beauvais;* ——— Dow; T. M. Adams, boards Eleventh and Howard streets; ——— Zellner,* boards Eleventh and Olive; ——— Prince,* boards Eleventh and Olive; John Sexton;† Robert M. Renick;* L. H. Armstrong; A. C. Barnoudy; L. L. Ashbrook;‡ S. P. Ashby; E. F. Jones; Seaton E. Graves,* boards Twelfth and Olive; John Flournoy, 45½ Olive; James M. Wells,* Twelfth and Olive; Fred. Dyer, druggist; Doctor Bird, Ninth and Biddle; Charles Peyton, engineer on ferry-boat Christie; W. J. P. Drake,* Twelfth and Olive; ——— Crawford, attorney at law; Judge Huggins; ——— Phelps, of the firm Phelps & Crow, Commercial alley; Ben. North; George W. Wiley, No. 5 N. Commercial street (commission store), residence Illinois, now in New York City; ——— Skell; ——— Wymer; ——— Noble, near Clayton, three miles from Rock Hill; Henry Harris, formerly from Henry County; ——— Demming, tinner, Sixth, between Pine and Chestnut; ——— Orrick, Montgomery House; Captain Goloses, city of Saint Louis; M. C. Claboorne, 59½ Chestnut street; Frank Sturla, Thirteenth and Pine; Andrew Kirkpatrick; Arthur Kirkpatrick; George P. Taylor.

Names of members of the Order of the American Knights within the State of Missouri as far as known up to present date.

John Huston, Richmond, Ray County; James G. Moore, Keytesville, Chariton County; James G. Adkins,†‡ James L. Dickson, E. P. Arm-

*Arrested. † Under oath and bond. ‡ Under oath.

strong,†‡ Liberty, Clay County; William H. Howerton, C. L. Fleming, Keytesville, Chariton County; Bill Williams, Salem Hubbard, John W. Gashwalder, Renick, Randolph County; Doctor Callaway, Dr. Thomas S. Smith,†‡ Boyd McCrary, Fayette, Howard County; Dr. William Jackson, Judge W. R. Heath, Franklin, Howard County; Doctor McClennan, Providence, Boone County; Doctor Carr, Hibernia, Callaway County; Robert St. Clair, Martin Clark, Florida, Audrain County; Doctor Thornton, Henry County; Henry Harris, Saline County; John R. White, Franklin County; ——— Jones, Huntington, Henry County; Captain Pulliam, Bill Meyers, Lincoln County; Robert M. George, Boonville, Cooper County; Richard Burke, Lawrence Gaudford, James W. Hall, Levy W. Robertson, Thomas C. Mitchell, Otterville, Cooper County; J. C. Benson, Boonville, Cooper County; ——— Gorman, Charleston, Mississippi County; ——— Davis, Palmyra, Marion County; T. L. Brown, J. L. Syphene, Renick, Randolph County; ——— Young, Centralia; J. Skinner, Jonesborough; Joseph Steadman, Glasgow; A. Mosely,†‡ Audrain County; B. W. Tallene, Montgomery County; ——— Pitts, Howard County; James M. Burch, Montgomery County; Isaac N. Freeman; John Bunch, Wellsville; Andrew Perry; Captain Sharp; Squire Aubrey; Doctor Ferguson, Jefferson City, Cole County; James Beckworth, Jonesborough; Major Harris, Cooper County; Colonel Burkhardt, Callaway County; Dr. M. C. McCamey, Saint Catherines; George H. Taylor,* Macon; David S. Whaley,* William Curtis, Doctors Howard,* senior and junior, ——— Tuttle, ——— Robinson, Fulton, Callaway County; Mark Condiff, Washington Jones, Henry Tutt, Simeon Kemper, Joseph J. Able, B. Thompson, Buchanan County; Clinton Cockerill, Platte County; M. Poag, Clay County; Joseph Bradley, William Sebrad, ——— Hollingsworth, ——— Smith, Judge Thompson, Platte County; Henry Bane, Reed Slackman, Andrew County; James Donavan, Platte County; Doctor Christian, Renick, Randolph County; John Harrison,†‡ Howard County; Parson David Brooks, Doctor Beaumont, John Ragsdale,†‡ Doctor Bishop, Rufus Maggot, William Downing,‡ Cicero Downing, Platte County; Hiram Hurst,†‡ William Phelan, Thomas Roberts, Lieut. John Martin, Charles Spencer, George Roberts, Joseph White, Buchanan County; E. Downing, Platte County; Franklin Spencer, Thomas Squires, Alfred Squires,†‡ John Hendricks, William Wallingford,†‡ George Roberts, Calbert Brown, Buchanan County; William Sharp,†‡ Roderick Sharp, John Lewis, Erastus Carter, Guy Brown, Green Thompson, first, John Brown, first,‡ J. Pepper,†‡ Luke West,†‡ John Lykins, second, Green Hackett, George Goldsberry, George Gantt, William Allen, James Allen, Platte County; John Gantt, Tuntz Miller, William Moore, Robert Thomas, first, John Whittington and brother, George Rector, Esquire Willis, Buchanan County; Samuel King, James Lane, John Ross, George Boatwright, near line of Platte and Buchanan Counties; C. E. Manhondra, Marshfield; Green Thompson, second, John Brown, second, John Brown, third, Platte County; John Moore, Robert Thomas, second, John Lykins, first, Buchanan County; George Phelan, mail carrier, headquarters, Fouse, Buchanan County; P. Riterman, Major Price, Clay County; Israel Lands,†‡ Buchanan County; Colonel Morse; W. A. Cunningham, Saint Joseph; Jeff Jones,†‡ Callaway County; William Douglas, Price's army; Col. J. H. Winston, Price's army, Platte County; Colonel Bankhead, Captain Whitehead, Price's army; James H. Moss, North Missouri; T. J. Bracken, Rushville, North Missouri; John Daniels, Camden Point; Helmore Howerson, Platte County;

* Arrested. † Under oath and bond. ‡ Under oath.

James Spratt, Platte City; Doctor Schneider, Howard County; B. F. Holland, ——— Skinner, sr., Montgomery County; William Elliott, Randolph County; Nathan A. Fields, Henry County; Doctor Hamilton (active), Colin Williams (active), Renick, Mo.; Mr. Jacobs (active), merchant; John Herrold, tobacconist; Newton Duncan, Fayette, Howard County; Mr. Douglas, clerk for Jacobs, Renick; Little James Hardin, four miles of Renick; Young Williams; Mr. Marshal, wagon maker, Renick; Mr. Marshal, blacksmith, Renick; Mr. Wilcoyen, farmer; Joseph Blackford, near Renick, farmer; Squire Collins, nine miles from Renick, farmer; Burrell Hunter, three miles from Renick, farmer; Mr. Overton, proprietor National Hotel, Palmyra; James Overton, Palmyra; Samuel Anderson, formerly of the rebel army; Captain Pratt; Mr. Grant, druggist, Fulton, Callaway County; Oscar R. White, son of John R. White, Doctor Wayland, Merritt R. Hughes, Joseph Hughes, Mr. Lee, partner of M. R. Hughes, John Thompson, Squire Cox, R. H. Robinson, N. G. Elliott, Franklin, Howard County; O. Reavis, Columbia, Boone County; Mr. Carroll, Mexico, Audrain County.

Names of members of the Order of American Knights in different localities as far as known to date.

B. B. Piper, Judge Treat, S. D. Staly, Judge Rice, Doctor Van Dusen, J. R. Perkins, Mr. Hicks, sheriff, J. S. Vredenburg, mayor, E. B. Herndon, Springfield, Ill.; L. D. Norton, Lincoln, Ill.; William H. Renfro, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. Judd, Lewistown, Ill.; G. W. Shutt, Springfield, Ill.; Doctor Baxter, Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Morrison, Springfield, Ill.; D. Edwards, R. T. Merrick, Springfield, Ill.; W. A. Turney, Springfield, Ill.; Doctor Thornton, Louisville, Ky.; Alex. Starne, Springfield, Ill.; ——— Grant, Bardstown road, thirteen miles from Louisville, Ky.; J. C. McCormick, Bardstown road, near Grant's, Ky.; John Schneider, Joseph Martin, 306 Main street, Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Cutler, ——— Sparks, Main street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky.; J. D. Bondurant, C. C. Spencer, ——— Moore, 320 Main street, Louisville, Ky.; J. N. Willard, ——— Donnell, 309 Green street, Louisville, Ky.; ——— Steele, Westport, Ky.; L. P. Clover, Springfield, Ill.; S. Dow Elwood, J. H. Harmon or Howard, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Z. Anderson, Carlyle, Ill.; William M. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; Holly Hareford, Lima, Ill.; Virgil Hickox, Springfield, Ill.; W. A. Bowles, senior major-general, Indiana; Judge Bullitt, grand councilor of the State of Kentucky; C. L. Vallandigham, commander-in-chief, Dayton, Ohio; Robert Holloway, department grand commander, Illinois; N. H. Ridgely, Springfield, Ill.; Doctor Massey, grand secretary and Secretary of State, Ohio; Doctor Gatling, inventor of gun so called; jailer of Louisville jail, Kentucky; Lafayette Develin, Wayne County, Ind., grand commander of the State of Indiana; ——— Humphreys, major-general for Indiana; ——— Milligan, major-general for Indiana; ——— Yagel, major-general for Indiana.

Z.

MAY 25, 1864.

Indisposition has been the cause of not making more frequent reports recently. To-night there was a meeting of the lodge in Tenth ward, at Webster and Fifth streets. Durdee presided, Ward as worthy senior. Weimer, now under bond, as secretary. There were about twenty-five present, none admitted, and several proposed, E. F. Jones, S. P. Ashby among the number. Among those present were W. B. Johnson, a stock

trader, Scobee House; John Taylor, Montgomery House; Buck Carr, always about Montgomery House; Major Harris, Cooper County, who is grand worthy of that county; Colonel Burkhardt, Callaway County. ——— Jones is grand councilor of Callaway County. Ilearned also that there is a Captain Head, just from Price's army, at Montgomery House, but now sick there.

At the previous meeting it had been agreed that a certain policy should be pursued in organizing a company and disciplining it for fighting purposes. The plan, as developed, seems to have been this, that all the city lodges should enroll all its fighting members, who are to organize and select officers, by whom they are secretly to be drilled, each officer to take a squad. The plan originally proposed of each ward enrolling its own members and organizing a company of the enrolled militia of the State is thought to be unsafe, though Chapman has such a company, and several others I am told have been so organized.

It had been made the duty of Weimer to take down the names of all the fighting members in a cipher of his own, but to-night he begged off, and said he was under bond, and was afraid if such cipher were found on him it would bring him into trouble. They agreed, therefore, to have a meeting next Wednesday evening at same place, at which all should attend, when an organization should be made, officers elected, &c.

During the proceedings, Johnson presented a communication in writing from Charles L. Hunt, the grand commander of the State, which was read. The purport of it was that he had understood that he was frequently mentioned by name by the members, against a repetition of which he warned them; they should designate him by his title, lest his name should become public, and, before they knew it, he and other officers of the grand council would be in Gratiot Street Prison. He congratulated the lodge on the success which had attended their organization, and the bright prospects before them. He said the days of Missouri were now brighter than ever for her to throw off the yoke of slavery now upon her.

Major Harris made a long speech, giving an account of the condition of the interior of the State and the condition and progress of the order. He stated that the counties of Callaway, Boone, Howard, Randolph, Chariton, and Cooper, through all of which he had passed and visited every lodge and temple, were in a far better condition than here. The material of the order he thought was better; they had more opportunity for consultation and organization. He said the greatest difficulty there was for the officers to keep the people subordinate until the proper time to strike arrived. He had also traveled through Illinois and had found the same difficulty there. He said they would get the proper notice in official form from the grand commander when the time should come for action, and he advised all to await that.

He spoke of General Price and eulogized him. He said he was in direct communication with Price, Marmaduke, and the rebels in Arkansas, and he expected and looked forward for a raid from Marmaduke, but they should not act upon such expectation until they had the official notice of it, which would come to them in due time.

The grand worthy senior (Durdee) in a few remarks spoke of several members being lukewarm, but said when they would hear of the success of our arms (meaning rebel arms), which he had no doubt they would be, these lukewarm gentlemen would fire up and become zealous.

The lodge at O'Fallon and Broadway, called Richard Montgomery lodge, meets next Saturday. I was told yesterday by Hunt that I

should get two vouchers, it requiring two, and he would have me admitted to the second degree. Without that I can get but little information. That degree would enable me to know more of the working of the order in the State.

I see Hunt frequently, stop in at his office to talk with him, but only within the limits of the first degree. They are very particular about admitting beyond the first degree.

The grand council of the State meets once a month and none are admitted under the second degree. I have been unable to find out much about it. Those who have the second and higher degree communicate nothing about the higher degrees to those having only the first.

Major Harris, in his speech, spoke about the U. S. troops having all been taken away and that the enrolled militia would amount to nothing. He looked upon a raid by Marmaduke, therefore, as an easy matter. He said 200 Southern men could even now, so small were the garrisons of U. S. troops in North Missouri, take all the troops from the Mississippi to the Kansas borders. He gave a detailed account where the troops were posted and the number at each place; also the points of easy access and passage where there are none.

XY.

GENTRYVILLE, MO., *June 10, 1864.*

Mr. HUNT:

SIR: I send you a list of names with request of articles with money due. You will please do the best you can for us and at as early a period. Let me hear soon. There are many others that would (and in fact will probably) subscribe, but their livers are a most too white, &c.

While I remain, yours, fraternally and all O. A. K.,

J. DAVIS, G. S.

		Day Book.	Day Union.	Periodicals.	Speeches.	Miscellaneous.	Advocate.
1	D. J	1			½	3	2
2	W. J. G						
3	E. W. D						
4	D. T						
5	J. N	1				1	1
6	W. G	1			½	4	1
7	L. L			1	½		1
8	P. W						
9	C. W						
10	H. C. P						
11	G. B			1	½	2	1
12	F. J						
13	W. B						
14	J. C						
15	H. W						
16	C. B		1	1	½	½	1
17	L. S						
18	G. G						
19	E. R						
20	S. R						
21	C. T						
22	L. E. G						
23	J. L						
24	M. W						
25	W. H	1			½	1	2
26	A. N						
27	C. G						
28	J. R	1			½	1	1

		Day Book.	Day Union.	Evening News.	Miscellaneous.	Etc.	Speeches.
29	L. R.						
30	A. N						
31	A. N						
32	H. B. P		1	1	4	1	2
33	H. G						
34	J. P						
35	J. B						
36	J. B. H						
37	W. H						
38	J. F. G						
39	W. Q						
40	L. B						
41	B. H. B						
42	J. W						
43	J. R						
44	J. Mc						
45	W. S						
46	W. G						
47	G. P						
48	J. P						
49	S. B						
50	B. D						
51	O. M						

ZZ.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 1, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that I wrote to you yesterday morning, as per instructions, and will continue to, and should you fail to receive one daily you will note the missing one, the subjects of the one preceding and succeeding it, and I will endeavor to supply it.

I have been most fortunate so far—much above my most sanguine expectations. This house (Merchants' Hotel) is "all right." One of the proprietors (Gallagher) is from near Maysville, Ky. He damns the "blue-bellied Yankees" fearfully. This house was patronized by Vallandigham when here. It is still rebel headquarters.

I have formed considerable acquaintance with transient men, principally from Kentucky—one (I. N. Shepherd) residing at Lexington, Ky., who is a communicative, intelligent rebel, who invited me to see him and pointed out to me the proprietor of the Broadway Hotel at L., and told me to stop with him when I first arrived. He represents Kentucky as depressed in feeling, but only lacking the watchword for blood and revolution—only needing a rallying point and a leader. Negroes are quitting the plow and taking up the musket by thousands, he says. He and others think McClellan unpopular throughout Kentucky. They are afraid of his policy—saying he would make a vigorous prosecution of the war and never recognize the Confederacy. Fernando Wood and S. Cox are the favorites. They are gloating over the prospect of division in the Republican ranks.

Hon. Brutus J. Clay (a gentleman from Paris, Ky., tells me) went to Washington a staunch Republican. He owns about 140 slaves in "old Bourbon." This man says Clay was assured he would get old prices for these 140, if the Government was necessitated to take them with other people's. This makes him Republican. He is now at home and, this man says, tells his constituents that he is now for the South, heart and hand; that Kentucky has now nothing left her but to fight; that her

negroes are now being basely taken from her (which the Administration has ever assured her should ever be respected), and the next demand would be for her soil; that they must fight before the chains are riveted. If I had some deeds for real estate in Missouri, or land warrants, or both, which I could always offer for sale but never sell, it would greatly assist me. I need some kind of business. Can you not afford me some excuse?

Respectfully,

ED. F. HOFFMAN.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 2, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you the following as the result of my day's investigation: I have formed the acquaintance of a Mr. Wiehl, of Lexington, Ky. I met him yesterday, having previously seen him in company with Shepherd. He promises from appearances to be of much use to me here, and I shall therefore offer a synopsis of his antecedents. He was raised in Butler County, Iowa, and went to Kentucky, abolition in sentiments, but soon found slavery a blessing, and in the outset of the rebellion arrayed himself against his Government. He was taken prisoner, and says he has twice taken the oath of allegiance. He is still an uncompromising black-hearted traitor, says the Government has ruined him in property, but she can never rob him of his principles. With all this seeming confidence in me I think he has yet misgivings, and until I eradicate it thoroughly I shall not gain his profound secrets. A rebel trusts you by degrees. The longer you are with him the more suspicious or confidential he grows. He says the Kentucky rebels must know a man before they will confide in him; that detectives have been all through Kentucky and have ruined many of its best citizens. He says he has heard hints in Lexington of this secret organization, but thinks it does not exist there; that he is not a member; says it exists in Illinois, Indiana, and in this city; says the Democratic party of Illinois are well armed; intimated to me that there is trouble brewing in Kentucky; that there will be fighting there, and he wishes to remain near in order to participate in it. He pointed out to me Colonel Grigsby, who formerly commanded in the Federal service a Kentucky regiment; says that Colonel Wolford, commanding a Kentucky regiment of Federal troops, told the rebels that his regiment should shed every drop of its blood in defense of slavery in Kentucky. This was some time ago, but he thinks the colonel has modified his conversation. This man Wiehl says there is a negro man at the Burnet House who ran away from a gentleman in Lexington, Ky., and who will take $100 for the black man; says the negro told him for to buy him of his master and he would refund him the money. W. having told the negro that his master would take nothing less than $300, he expects to swindle the negro out of $200, you see; told me of an old lady in Missouri in whom the Federals have the utmost confidence, but who cooks for and secretes Quantrill's men. She was in Kentucky this spring, and told her rebel friends she must go back to Missouri, as she loved the bushwhackers better than any other class of men. She gives Quantrill most of his information, and brags that she has enabled him to kill many Federal officers and men. She resides probably in Buchanan or Platte County. I will get her name.

Respectfully,

E. F. H.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 3, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

SIR: I have the honor to state that I regret exceedingly that though I wrote to you on the 31st ultimo for full instructions that I have failed so far to receive any. Believing, however, that the true reason for my being here is to keep in the confidence of my fraternal friends, gain their plans, and keep you advised of their movements and designs, I have kept this steadily in view. Such a thing, believe me, is far more easily planned than executed. I shall enumerate a few of the embarrassments:

I enter the city a perfect stranger, not knowing a single individual, friend nor foe. The great element here is either professedly or really loyal. City people are cold and distant to strangers; they pass and repass you without seeing you, and hence fail to notice a sign or hail. If you approach one and commence a conversation with him he either repulses you, or involuntarily claps his hand on his treasure pocket and bustles off. Rebels are as wild as mountain trout. This city is pretty well supplied with detectives, and strangers expect to meet them at hotels equally as certain as to meet their host. Had I known some few rebels, even one, or where to find them, ere this I might have gained the necessary information. Notwithstanding these disadvantages I have gained a slight foothold, and if it does not give way I shall be able to do something. I beg you to be as patient with me as possible. A little hurry would spoil everything. I find much more science here among the rebels than any place I have yet been. For instance, A wants to raise some means for outfitting B for the Southern Army; he goes (and is known as a legitimate collector) to C and says, "Here, C, I want $50 for charitable purposes." C asks no questions, but gives what he can. This passes for charity. The most dangerous rebels here are most quiet; they work hard and say little.

Here is a late trick now being practiced on provost-marshals having charge of the draft. Jones resides in the First ward, where there are 1,000 to be drafted. In the Second ward, with the same population, there are about 300 to be drawn for. Now, Jones being a man familiar with probabilities, goes to the draft officer and says, "Zounds, colonel, you have made a mistake; I reside in the Second ward; I have moved from the First; please transfer my name." The colonel complies, and Jones goes off chuckling, and says, "I have reduced my chances from ten to three for being drawn." Another dodge is to be transferred from a ward where the draft is just going to take place to one where it has already taken place. This is in full operation in this city now.

I have a plan in my mind which, if executed, will prevent me from writing to you for a few days; but I will, should it occur, take up where I leave off. I have material now for two or three more communications.

Truly and respectfully,

ED. F. H——N.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 4, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 2d instant, giving me additional instructions, &c. The documents you allude to, with proper explanation, have been forwarded by to-day's mail.

I presume you think I am making slow progress. The foundation of the building is often more troublesome than the superstructure. My motto is "Make haste slowly." Short acquaintance realizes but little.

All rebels of any consequence are professedly loyal to strangers. You have to cultivate them for their secrets. The difficulty I have labored under here has been that of making the acquaintance of transient men—rebels from Kentucky and Indiana who are purchasing goods, &c. Before I am able to get that which I really need they have gone. A man here does not introduce you to his rebel friends on short acquaintance, for he himself is held responsible for you. Hence, he first proves you himself. If he doubts you, he cuts your acquaintance or passes you over to some rebel critic, who at once applies the acids to you. Lucky is the man who bears the tests. I am now under the discipline of acute examiners.

All the information I want I can obtain here if I gain their confidence, which seems slow in maturing. I have made the acquaintance of Austin B. Howard, of Indianapolis, who is an outspoken rebel. He desired me to call on him, which I promised him I would do. Our interview was brief, and I gained but little information. I am not sure that he was not an impostor.

Have had interviews with Mr. Mercer, residing near Ruddel's Mills, Bourbon County, Ky. It was he who told me of B. J. Clay. Also had an interview with Mr. Ellis, of Madison County, Ky. Both these men are traitors; they talk guarded treason. They both intimated approaching difficulties in Kentucky; say she is ripe for strife. They know more than they say. Saw Mr. Mitchell, of Lexington, Ky., a banker who Col. Lew. Wallace had imprisoned as a spy, though holding passes from the highest Federal authority in Kentucky and Tennessee, during the Morgan raid of 1863. Wiehl says he is a true rebel. He is quite intimate with the editors of the Enquirer.

Wiehl told me of the private route for Southern recruits from Lexington, Ky. He promised to put me in the hands of the conductor on said route. He says thirty men left L. only a few nights since. You avoid the highways entirely, traveling through the plantations of men who are friendly and remain quiet. One conductor takes you to where you meet another, &c.

A young lady carried her lover in a buggy 125 miles and put him in good hands. I was in Covington to-day. McClellan is popular there.

Truly and respectfully,

E. F. H——N.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 8, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that it was out of my power to report to you yesterday, as I shall now endeavor to demonstrate to you. On the 7th I put into execution an expedient which I have had in contemplation for some time. Its effects, so far as under my control, have been beneficial, and had I not been foiled by the military here would have yielded me all the advantages I desired.

Unpretending, obscure rebels have but little influence, and hence are not brought in contact with the distinguished and best informed. My aim, therefore, has been to do something which would make me notorious, and at the same time increase the faith of the rebels in me. My intention was a pretended suicide. The state of the times favored it, and for several days I had represented myself to the rebels as utterly discouraged. To carry out my intentions I purchased an ounce bottle of laudanum, threw away one-half of it, dressed myself suitably for death, left my (written) dying declaration on my table, sent a nervously

written note by the chambermaid to the proprietor stating that I was very ill, feared I had but few minutes more to exist, and ere reason was more clouded desired the services of some Christian minister at my bedside. You will readily perceive this was but to give the alarm. I knew a doctor and not a minister would come. Well, as anticipated, in came the doctor, with many excited people. My appearance was that of a maniac who had swallowed poison. Ladies shrieked, the doctor looked sage-like and made a charge upon the nearest drug store. As I had then one-half ounce of laudanum in my stomach, being rapidly absorbed, you can judge that my appearance had a bona fide caste. I refused all communication, and soon appeared insensible. The doctor returned with assistant, and after exhausting persuasion forced an emetic down my throat. My whole object was to get the subjoined into the Enquirer.

(This was found on my table:)

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 7, 1864.*

TO THE PUBLIC:

Ere this reaches you I shall be sleeping in the cold embrace of death. You will doubtless censure me and say, "This man was a murderer." This I deny. I maintain that a tyrant is my murderer. Madame Roland said, when nearing her execution, "O liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" Cleopatra preferred death to slavery. A patriot of former years exclaimed from the deep recesses of his noble heart, "Give me liberty or give me death!" What is life worth without principle? What is it worth without home, friends, and country? Nothing to me. I do not want to survive my country. Oh, Virginia! Mother of States! and all that was great and noble! on whose fair bosom I nurtured! I will die with thee! Yes, let me sleep with the immortal Jackson and thy illustrious sons. My country, I have assisted thee to the utmost of my power. I have watched thy struggles and prayed for and wept over thee! Would I live without thee? Never! I am a stranger in this city. I request that my remains be properly interred, and should I ever have an epitaph let it be, "He would not survive his country." Friends, relatives, a long, last farewell. And now, my Lord and my God, I consign myself to thy mercy. Farewell!

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

No one ever doubted such a transaction. Loyal and rebel vied with each other to honor and assist me. I was regarded as the last "lump of human virtue." A U. S. Army paymaster (Major Wilson) almost adored me. Amid a crowd, who should enter my room but my friend Wiehl, who was amazed, yet shed tears over me. All this was on the evening of the 7th. I never saw anything have a better effect. My room was the theater for rebel ladies, who showered upon me their smiles and encouragements. Out of pure respect to me and my condition the letter I wanted published in the Enquirer, although it fell into the hands of a loyal party, was suppressed. Of course, I could not urge such a thing, though it was all I desired. This troubled me. I had risked my life to accomplish it—had left nothing undone. So far all had been a profound success. Feeble as I was in mind and body I resolved to make one more effort.

It is safe for a detective to presume that Government officers are loyal. This is the rule with me, but there are exceptions. As I saw nothing safer nor better, I resolved to ask for a little assistance in carrying out what I had begun. As there are no other than Congressional district provost-marshals here, I had to apply to the post commandant. This brought me in contact with a brainless assistant adjutant-general. He has proved to be my evil genius in this well-laid plan, and has, I fear, destroyed my present usefulness here. I regard it as proceeding more from recklessness, jealousy, envy, toward you and General Rosecrans than anything else. As soon as conducted to him he demanded my authority for being here. As my authority contained my route of travel,

I hesitated about showing it, believing that it was impolitic to trust him with more than answered my purpose. But he demanded it and I gave it. Then he would only communicate with me in writing. I must write it all out, he would not see me privately, kept me in front room where windows were all hoisted, and rebels passing and repassing. I remonstrated and went upstairs and wrote what I requested him to do. I told him (in substance) that I was here on special duty, that in order to gain the fullest confidence of the rebels I had affected to commit a suicide yesterday, and had left a communication which I wanted published; told him he was presumed to know what had happened; told him where I stopped, number of my room, and when I would be in it. Requested him to have me arrested; told him in whose possession those communications were, how to obtain them, and after my arrest and parole to the city limits, to have the communication published in the Gazette or Commercial, well knowing it would find its way to the Enquirer. Concluded by informing him that I deemed this necessary in order to carry out my instructions from you. But the gentleman was determined he would know all that was going on. He refused to grant me the slightest assistance unless I would confide to him all that I was engaged in. I deemed this imprudent and declined. Upon this he grew furious. He was in presence of the colonel commanding (as I took it) who said nothing. He said that I was after no good; that he would have me arrested and sent out of the city; said he was responsible for what he did; that he would do nothing on the judgment of a Government detective (calling this out loud enough to be heard on the opposite side of the street). I told him that you, an officer of distinction, in whose ability the Government had the fullest confidence, had risked something on my judgment; that I considered what he said an insult to you, and I regretted to find him master of so small a fund of military etiquette. The truth is he did not contemplate any co-operation with me. Idle curiosity told him to extort my business from me. If I had given it he would have still refused. As I was leaving he followed me into the hall, and cried out in a loud voice (purposely to expose me as I told him), "Yes, you are a Government detective, and who are they?" As he said this, and every one in the house could hear him, the rebel Crissup, who knew me, passed by and saw me, and I have no doubt heard what this officer said. This man, I trust, will gain some attention from you.

He has, I fear, utterly ruined my efficiency here. Wiehl and Crissup are bosom companions. W. had an engagement with me this evening and he has broken it, for the first time. C. passed me, after he saw me with and heard this officer, without recognition. If I am shipwrecked here it will be through the envy and jealousy of this officer. Colonel, it is hard for me to endure the insults and insolence of such men. I have no doubt I represent an order of men many of whom are in bad repute. This I cannot help. I am only responsible for myself. I came to you as a man of honor and integrity. If military law and custom is such as to give the privilege to every newly fledged "assistant adjutant-general" whom I chance to meet to insinuate to me that I am a scoundrel and knave merely because a detective, I respectfully request to be relieved from duty. I always have and trust I always can make an honest livelihood.

I trust you will excuse the want of system in this report. It is made when I ought really to be in bed. My physical condition is yet critical. I took so much that it proved nearly fatal. The name of the officer in question is Andrew C. Kemper, assistant adjutant-general.

As Crissup, I have no doubt, heard what this officer said, I doubt the propriety of publishing the document, &c. I shall therefore rest for a few hours and try something new. I have promised myself much from this matter, and it may yet result in good.

With great respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 11, 1864.*

[Col. J. P. SANDERSON:]

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that it is impracticable for me to report to you daily by letter. It was out of my power to do anything on the 9th instant for I had lost, through the imprudence or design of the officer referred to in my last, my main support in my undertaking here, namely, Wiehl and Crissup. The former was invaluable to me; he was my index to everything; one of those rare men you meet who knows everybody and who, if not born to rule, was born to lead. He has been a pet with the leading rebels in Kentucky and was in the "mess" of the five Nashville clergymen and Judge Foster, while confined at Camp Chase. I was consequently much nonplussed at losing him, for I was just beginning to use him advantageously. But I was not to be outdone, my cause and the favor of Heaven enabled me to open a new channel. The 9th I spent in devising new plans of operation, and yesterday I was so busily engaged (near to 11 p. m.) that I could not write to you. Except in minor things and foreign matter I have offered you no report yet upon my true mission. I have had several reasons for this. The primary one was that I wished to be accurate. To give one opinion to-day and another one to-morrow, or the information of one man or a few men, is not, I conceive, what you sent me here for to ascertain. Truth, fact, reliability, as I get it from all my various interviews, is what I aim to give you. As to what is transpiring in this city I am not yet prepared to state fully.

The organization exists here, and fully one-third of the voters of this city are members. They are armed pretty well and prepared for any emergency. Since the Indianapolis convention they do not communicate with a stranger unless he has a letter of introduction from some brother with whom they are personally acquainted. This is the rule with the leaders, and you may rely on it, but my way of operating is to reach leaders through men less sagacious and more flexible. From all that I can learn after repeated interviews with Mr. Glandon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Martin, of Covington, in which I have touched upon the matter fully, I can inform you that it is my opinion there is no such organization existing in either Covington or Newport. These men were the local leaders of the K. G. C. They organized it in Covington—they are all members of it (K. G. C.). They have an abiding faith in me, and I believe had no object in deceiving me. Such is their statement, and I further believe that there are only particular places in Kentucky where it does exist. Wiehl is a member he says; he joined it outside Kentucky, and says it is but little known yet in Lexington.

These Covington men seem to know well the intentions of the order, and will soon organize in Covington. Yesterday I visited Covington and Newport. I spent most of the day there. Most of the leading rebels in both places, fearing the introduction of martial law and labor on the fortifications, have run away to the Ohio side. Much excitement prevails there in regard to Morgan (the Government is well prepared, you may depend on that if her officers are able). I saw several

of the rebel leader's spies in Covington; I say rebel leader, for it is questionable to my mind whether he is really John Morgan.

But to begin where I left off in my last communication. I had then lost my compass. Wiehl had promised to call on the 8th again, but did not, nor have I seen him. I would not follow him for this would have made the thing worse. But he had fully indorsed me to leading men in Covington, and I resolved to follow up my advantages there before he could see them. I went, therefore, yesterday, and found them (Glandon, Bond, Anderson, and Martin) as zealous as ever, and full of faith in me. W. had not seen them yet. I took tea with Mr. Glandon, who came to this city with me. He came at my instance to give me an introduction to some of the leading men here. I gave him a plausible reason for desiring their acquaintance and co-operation. We could only find one of his leading friends here. We met him at the counting-room of the Enquirer office, the great nocturnal haunt of prominent rebels. He is a deep, sagacious, old, long-bearded rebel, named McCormick, of the firm of Steel & McCormick, tobacco manufacturers, southwest corner of Second and Vine streets. When introduced to a rebel by a rebel you talk together on general matters for a few minutes, then if you want further acquaintance or something done for you, the man who introduces you takes the other to himself and tells him that you are sound, &c., and what you want. Now, Glandon is a good-hearted, unsuspecting man. McCormick knows that, perhaps. After the introduction he took McC. aside. They talked twenty minutes. The old villain was not to be caught easily. He had canvassed all my antecedents, as I well knew, for at the end of their interview Glandon returned to me and asked "if I had any letters of introduction to men here." I told him I was too prudent to carry such letters; that in Missouri and Illinois it was only necessary to be a member of this organization to find friends—that was recommendation itself; told him I could give references. It did not satisfy McCormick yet. We are to meet again to-morrow. I am spending to-day with Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., who waited on me in my suicide. She is here for no good. More of her.

Respectfully,

E. F. H.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 12, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the great topic of conversation, the only absorbing idea, here to-day is Buckner, Morgan, and Forrest. The former two may be in Kentucky, but I doubt as to the latter. The rebels are well advised, and say they know nothing as to Forrest.

When at Louisville, Ky., in the early part of May last, I particularly alluded to the great disaffection in Kentucky. Told you she was ripe for revolution; that ere autumn, unless prevented, she would declare for the Confederacy. Again, since I came here, I wrote you of the approach of Morgan, and informed you, in the language of Brutus J. Clay, that all Kentucky required for revolution was a leader and a rallying point. To-day the indications are that she is on the eve of, if not absolutely engaged in, pretty general revolution. From present advices I think a considerable force—say 5,000 men—should be held here. The rebels brag and say this point is Morgan's object.

If I deem it absolutely necessary I will (though imprudent) telegraph to you this evening. I would give the commandant here the information I have, but for reasons previously assigned.

But as to more pertinent matters. In my last I alluded to Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., whose post-office address is Leavenworth, Ind. Her mother resides there. She has a brother in the rebel army. When I was supposed to have committed suicide and was quite indisposed this lady (as a rebel) undertook the task of waiting upon me at my bedside. She is a woman of fine education and accomplished manners. She was educated at Steubenville, Ohio; is the authoress of a very creditable work on the "capacity of woman;" has traveled much North and South; is in the confidence of the leading rebels of this place and throughout Kentucky; offered me a letter of introduction to Rev. Mr. Worse, of Covington, Ky., who is a leading rebel there, and I think she is engaged in carrying contraband articles, mails, &c., through the lines or to the rebels. She has much baggage and she says she will leave for home this week. You had better have her intercepted at some point below here. She may leave the river at Louisville. She is one of those deep, dark women who can be confidential without leading you into her profound secrets. She is very adroit and professes great piety.

Glandon, my man from Covington, came up to time promptly this morning. We went to visit McCormick, who, after Glandon again conversed with him privately, assumed a spirit of candor toward me. He has recently been in Missouri. He has son-in-law named Sleesh, residing near Lexington, Mo. Says: While in Missouri, near Sleesh's, the passengers in the stage were all robbed but him, and that he had $5,000 in his pocket. Robbers knew his son-in-law. I am to see McCormick again to-morrow. Glandon says M. will "show me round."

I learn the organization is 60,000 strong in New York City alone. I think I shall leave here for Hamilton and Dayton Wednesday next. You are aware I cannot visit Lexington, Ky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. H.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 13, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

SIR: I have the honor to report as the result of my day's investigation, &c., the following: It is now 5 p. m.; I have been closeted with McCormick for the past two hours. His manufactory is (not as previously stated, but) just in the rear of the Spencer House. He is hard to fathom; his faith has increased in me but still he is reserved. I can only rely partially on his statements. He says there is martial law in Saint Louis, and all citizens and soldiers compelled to work on the fortifications. He got this from one who just reached here from there. He says the "Union League" met here yesterday (Sunday) for the purpose of suppressing the Enquirer. Said he, "If they attempt it they will get their foot in it;" and again, "if it were destroyed at least two others in this city would share same fate." He professes not to belong to this secret organization; says his impression is that it has not existed here long, and that it is not generally established yet; says a man who seemed sound to him, and who hailed from Illinois, and is now in Kentucky, staid in this city for four weeks, endeavoring to gain access to this society, but never succeeded. Says one of his friends spoke to him about organizing the Democratic party secretly, but he had not yet joined, and cannot tell me yet who is a single member. I told him I wanted to get acquainted with some of the members, as on testing me they would know that I was genuine, which would enable me to carry out certain treasonable things which I detailed to him, and

which I make my primary object in being here. He is to see me again to-morrow morning, and in the intermediate time endeavor to find me some of my fraternal friends. The old fox is only trying me when he says the "Union League" met yesterday about tearing down the Enquirer office, and "they would get their foot in it if they did;" in the next breath he says "he does not now know one man in the organization;" of course, I cannot rely on what he says. From all the hints and innuendoes of the rebels as they drop them to me, they expect revolution through the North in less than two months. This same time they all concur in. It seems to come from Illinois and New York City. One thing is certain, they either feed one another on falsehood, or the Government needs more contingent force through the Border and Middle States. I only give you this as I get it; I cannot tell yet what estimate to put on it.

I stumbled over Wiehl to-day. He looked as wild as a deer at first; said he had been sick and confined to his room. He has gone to board with Crissup at (I believe) 104 Broadway, next building to post headquarters, where Crissup saw me. I told him I had been arrested, but released, as the officer and others thought I was insane; that Crissup heard the officer endeavoring to frighten me by saying, "I will put my Government detectives after you, sir." He promised to see me this evening, but I fear I shall never have his full confidence as I once had.

I have not time to develop Miss Penny. She is too old to be impulsive and has too clear a head to confide where there is no object to be gained. She is to leave here to-morrow. I am well convinced she is here carrying off percussion caps, letters, information, &c. She was here about two months since. She wonders why I remain here so long; advised with me as a rebel. Still, I may mistake her true object. The subjoined is private, but was written by her, and it may be needed some time, and that is the only reason why I am willing to give it.

If you could find out some parties in Detroit whom Page, McDonald, Green B. Smith, or others know, and send me letters of recommendation to them in their names at Dayton, I think it would aid me much. Please attend to this immediately. It acts like a charm to hand a letter to a rebel from a rebel saying (in substance) you are a rebel. They expect it. It is the custom. If I were to tell you where I think a man can find out more than at any other point I would name Springfield, Ill., and Chicago. Illinois, believe me, is the great focus of this organization. I desire to return from Detroit by way of those two points.

I am not sure but what I am spending too much time at this point, all things considered. I want to be thorough and accurate and successful. Of the latter, just at present, I am not confident. I am competing against the finer talents of the whole nation. They are shrewd, suspicious, vigilant, discriminating, and if once deceived are ruined, and that forever. Who would think of deceiving such adepts? But we will see. Haste is failure. I cannot reach Saint Louis before 1st of July.

Truly and respectfully,

E. F. H.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 14, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you that every day's information more and more impresses me with the conviction that the Government should prepare for the storm that is gathering, and soon, if not averted (by ample preparation), to burst forth.

Last night, after having written to you, I had a long interview with my old friend Wiehl. He introduced me to two rebels of some note here; one of them, Samuel Thomas, the other Manson (formerly U. S. marshal of this district). Thomas is now on trial before military commission. They report the rebel plan of campaign in Kentucky to be about this: Morgan is now only amusing Burbridge—killing time, and retreating and maneuvering, convincing the Federal authorities that B. has ample force. While this is consuming time, Buckner is to enter the State at another (and unexpected) point with not less than 16,000 men. Ere this, or at this time, Burbridge is to be "done for." They then expect Kentucky will gain unbounded confidence in their ability to protect her neglected interests and yield them great re-enforcements. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad and others, if not used or held, are to be destroyed. Cincinnati is to receive due attention, but the stand for the grand contest for Kentucky and Tennessee is to be made in Central Kentucky. Forrest is to look after Western Kentucky and Tennessee. No supplies are to reach Sherman by this route. This is only a tolerable synopsis of what I heard. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio are sending in aid in men to assist in this plot. Kentucky is rallying to the rescue in this. Morgan (if it is M.) has now captured quite 3,000 stand of arms.

I have just had a long interview with McCormick. He says now is the time for the border States to co-operate with Kentucky; that Kentucky has sent word that she wants to do her own fighting for a while in order that the Government may make but little preparation. Kentucky, he says, says "rise in your own States, as we are doing, and help us by drawing the enemy into your own States." McCormick gave no authority for his assertion, but says he thinks such will be the immediate result. He knows all about it, in my opinion. He seemed confidential. I am to meet him in front of the Enquirer office to-night, where he said he would be from 8 to 12 p. m. (Exciting times surely with him.) Rely on it, there is need of preparation. They confide in me enough to warrant this. I think I will get more information still.

Miss Virginia Penny left here to-day on the U. S. mail packet for her home—professedly. She should be looked after. She is of medium size, dresses finely but plainly; has the complexion of a brunette; eyes dark, as well as hair, and would be taken for a married lady; age, not less than thirty; is of fine address, and makes use of chaste, elegant language. She said a Missourian, named Rankin, is stopping in her mother's family. My impression is he co-operates with her on her arrival at home. She is familiar with Missouri; lived once at Fulton, Mo.; has visited Alton not long since.

I attended the famous circus of Robinson & ——— to-day. In the most exciting portion of the equestrian performance, Mr. Robinson was thrown from his horse. Said the clown (a red, white, and red man): "Why is Mr. Robinson like General McClellan? Because, although he has lost his position he has not lost his reputation." The "butternuts" clapped their hands, and the pavilion resounded from the hearty applause of hundreds. They were on hand in much force. The ladies here costume themselves in rebel colors. Hundreds of the red, white, and red summer shawls can be met on the streets any fair evening. They are known to one another by this. Rebel boys and men are known by white shirt and red necktie. Then there is the "butternut" cassimere, much in vogue among fashionable dandy rebels. Besides, they have their own street cars, saloons, &c. One of these cars is worthy of attention. It is in imitation of a pleasure boat—open, without windows. It has the red-white-and-red in profusion. It is named

in conspicuous style, "Little Mack." It is a great pet. One of their saloons is kept on Broadway, by John Pahls, near the Spencer House.

When I say the information warrants preparation, I use this because it comes in such fragments, hints, winks, blinks, insinuations, &c., that I know not how to connect or describe it. It is well understood by me that there is a storm in the horizon. That is all I have yet been able to make out of it. I may not be able to leave here on the 15th as I expected. Please attend to those letters. Send them to Dayton.

Very truly, and respectfully,

E. F. H.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 16, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that it was out of my power to report to you yesterday. I had an interview with McCormick and others in the morning, but they were too much engaged in their business to give me the information I was seeking. In the afternoon I went by previous arrangement to Spring Grove with some rebel ladies. In the evening and until midnight I was at the Enquirer office with McCormick and his "pals."

Well, the plot begins to deepen and assume a more defiant aspect. The star in the East is rising. The rebels were aglow last night. You should have seen their greetings, their swaggerings, and vauntings at the "lick" last evening. The reappearance of the Messiah will not give more applause or satisfaction. But few, I am confident, were in the secret (of his returning). Some thought he had permission from the authorities, but this dissipated on the hearing of his (Val.'s) speech delivered at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday.

McCormick is "hand and glove" with one of the editors of the Enquirer, and told me that the said editor had gone yesterday to Hamilton to meet Val. and have a conference with him, which he had, and returned to this city yesterday evening. This editor told McC. that only three men in Hamilton knew of his coming previous to his arrival. The impression of this editor was that V. would not be molested by the authorities.

I have made the acquaintance of a vicious, influential old rebel, always at the "lick," and who is known as Major Mason. Said he: "I am an old man and an old soldier. V. got 186,000 votes in this State. His friends sacrificed him once by inaction. He has trusted himself to us again. I know many (formerly) military men—true soldiers—who think as I do. It is safe to count on 100,000 out of 186,000 men. Should this man be again disturbed I and other military men will head this 100,000 and see what the Administration can do in Ohio." This is not literal, but it is the exact substance. Hundreds came and went. I did not hear a man express himself in relation to his rearrest but what believed there would be, and advocated, armed resistance. Some croakers did not believe his friends would come to the scratch. These were few, and were not well received. One fellow, quite a theorist in politics, believed it was a trick of Lincoln to divide the Democratic party. Said: "You know there are two wings in our party—war and peace Democrats. Val. is a peace Democrat, and will canvass the State in advocating his principles. This will divide us, and hence L. has acquiesced in his return, thereby to benefit himself."

Nearly opposite the Enquirer office they pointed out to me his room, or the window of it, which he occupied when here. It was dark, while all around it were illuminated. How they wished he were there then. They expect him here in a few days, they say.

While thousands acquiesce in and will heartily co-operate with the actions of this secret order I am convinced of one thing—that it is in its infancy here yet; forming and growing. While I see the "hails" given, and I use them myself every day, yet they are used by few, and when given, seem to end there. They are not followed up, which indicates suspicion or want of zeal, or perhaps misinterpretation. For some reason unknown to me precisely, they all require introduction, verbally or in writing. Only such men as have never wavered are admitted as members. McCormick thinks they are organizing rapidly, but only recently. You will perceive from V.'s yesterday's speech that he is, in effect, advertising for members to this organization. He courts it, and wants greater numbers. But all who have been in it heretofore, who are sound, are to go in, and stick to him as a brother. This is their hope and plan. If left unmolested, he is to build up and give vitality to the order; if disturbed, it and its outside friends are to resist it, even to death itself. This is a synopsis of all I heard. The cross-firing is not mine, but comes from giving statements of various individuals. You will often see this in my communications. I endeavor to give you all that is said and let you make your own deductions. Doubtless I often change my views, and this is but the result of more extended information.

The rebels who flock to the Enquirer office at night are feasted with all the important military telegraphic dispatches, and those of a secret character are given out, but not printed. Now, how can they obtain such? Certainly, not legitimately. I heartily believe that they have a subterranean or concealed connection with the wires, and steal thereby all important dispatches. This could be done, has been done, and I believe is being done in this city or vicinity; and I think minute search of the telegraph poles, &c., would show it. They know all going on. I wish I were in Dayton to-day, but doubt the expediency. They are expecting just now such men as I. Better ferment a little yet. I will surely leave here to-morrow.

Truly and respectfully,

E. F. H.

ZZZ.

Letter from Capt. J. B. Devoe, U. S. Navy.

NEW YORK, *May 31, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army,
Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I wrote you last Wednesday and sent by special messenger, to which I have as yet received no reply. Since I have written I think I have the thread in my hand which will open up to me the order you wrote me about on 19th instant, although it is not known here by the cognomen you gave me. It may or may not be the same; but that the organization is a very dangerous one to the interests of the Government you will readily perceive from the following copy of a circular issued by their head last March and secretly distributed only to the "faithful:"

MARCH, 1864.

DEAR SIR: "The McClellan Minute Guard," now having over a million of voters enrolled, is to be extended throughout the United States, and the formation of companies is authorized in every elective district or precinct.

The object of this organization is to be prepared to take part in public demonstrations for political purposes.

All who are in favor of the election of General George B. McClellan to the Presidency, together with a suitable candidate for Vice-President, can become members of the "minute guard" by enrolling their names upon the records of any company within the election district or precinct in which he resides. A company may consist of any number of members who shall duly organize and elect a captain, first and second lieutenant, secretary and treasurer, with such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and report their organization to the State commander and to the national secretary.

When companies to the number of not less than ten are formed in one or more contiguous counties, they are entitled to elect a brigadier (provided that no county shall have more than one such officer) to supervise the companies within such county or counties, make reports to the State commander, and promulgate his orders.

Commanders in the several States confer together at such stated periods and for such purposes as are made known by the national secretary, in pursuance of orders from the commander-in-chief.

They also at such times as they deem advisable call together officers of companies and delegates in their respective States for consultation and action, and the orders of the State commanders, through their staff or secretaries, are to be obeyed.

To obtain full details and regulations address the national secretary, Dr. R. F. Stevens, New York, who furnishes instructions to proper authorities, and communicates with parties duly vouched for by officers of an active company.

This, my dear general, is the conclusion of that most delectable document. The interpretation of its meaning I need not suggest to you. The "full details and regulations" referred to in the circular I am now making efforts to procure.

The affair must be managed with the utmost nicety, and may take a little time, but I hope to succeed. I shall endeavor to become a member of the body and one of its officers as high in rank as I can attain. Before I do this I will await instructions, &c., from yourself and General Rosecrans. I have seen, though I have not been able to obtain, the badge given to members of the order, for what purpose I have not yet been able to discover. It is not intended to be worn, and is not to be procured except from the authorities of the association. It is manufactured in Europe of silk, about three inches and a half in length and about one inch and a half in width. One-half of the width is a field of blue, containing eight or ten white stars, and over some of them is fastened the medallion likeness of McClellan. One-fourth is white and one-fourth is red; the stripes run lengthwise of the badge. Accompanying this is also a photograph of McClellan. The colors and the stars are woven in and not stamped, and the ribbon is of that peculiar thick, ribby character used to suspend decorations of orders by foreigners from their coats. This is all the information I have been able to procure as yet. I hope soon to know more.

As to the Abbe McM. I have not been able to arrive at a conclusion sufficient to enable me to give an opinion. He has sufficient venom in his character to be ready to be an instrument of any kind to wreak vengeance upon our Government and its institutions; but his capacity is doubted by those who have known him for many years. As to him I will write more fully after I have your acknowledgment of this.

Now, general, write me fully as to the information you have and whether you desire me to pursue the investigation of the "minute guard" any further; also, let me know how you like the men I sent you.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, June 22, 1864.

[General W. S. ROSECRANS:]

GENERAL: Since preparing the foregoing report events have transpired and many circumstances come to my knowledge, having a bearing upon the subject to which it refers, that seem to make it incumbent

upon me in further corroboration of the facts disclosed, or alleged then, to refer to some of them. Since then I have, for reasons well known to yourself, and not necessary here to report, caused the arrest and confinement of Charles L. Hunt, the grand commander of the Order of American Knights in this State.

In pursuance of the usual custom in all cases of arrest he has been afforded the opportunity of making a personal statement, under oath, of his conduct in relation to the existing rebellion. His examination was made under oath, reduced to writing, and a copy of it will be found annexed, marked ZZZZ.

By reference to the statement of Mr. Hunt it will be found that, though like all the rest of this order he utterly ignores all knowledge of it, he yet affords overwhelming proof of its existence by even his own carefully guarded statement. He fully admits, as stated by myself in the foregoing report, and acknowledges to have been at Windsor, in Canada, in April last; that he went there in company with another, whose name he declines to give; that while there he was in consultation with Mr. Vallandigham, and others whose names he declined to give. He acknowledges, also, that Mr. Vallandigham then made known to himself, and to those with him, his determination to return to the United States in defiance of the public authorities, and that his mode of accomplishing this object then was to come by way of Chicago, and there attend the National Democratic Convention. He acknowledges, furthermore, that the organization and establishment of the peace branch of the Democratic party was the object of the convocation, and the subject of consultation and action.

Mr. Hunt, in the statement referred to, also makes the free and full confession of his knowledge of and acquaintance with the man named Douglas, now in confinement in Gratiot Street Military Prison, who was a few weeks since himself arrested for various treasonable practices. Though he disclaims, as might be expected from the experience of the conduct of all the rest, who, under oath, having knowledge of the order known as the "Corps de Belgique," he yet affords the powerful proof that Douglas was on a land-locating tour through the State during the winter, without pay or compensation from him, thus confirming the material facts stated in my report in relation to this subject.

I earnestly call your attention to the statement of Mr. Hunt, which, though very uncandid and wanting in all the characteristics of a statement made under the solemnity of an oath, by one of his intelligence, personal character, and standing in society, is yet full of facts corroborative of the material part of the foregoing report, and can leave no doubt in the mind of a careful reader of it as to his true position, or of the truthfulness of my representations in regard to him.

Another fact now attracting a large share of the public attention, and to which it is alike natural and proper for me again to refer, is the sudden and unexpected return of Mr. Vallandigham to his own home in Ohio, and his appearance in the midst of his adherents at the Hamilton mass meeting.

When writing the foregoing report I had not yet become aware of his having changed his purpose of coming within the Federal lines before the meeting of the Chicago Convention. I was fully aware of the difficulties which had grown up among his adherents and friends in his own old Congressional district in relation to his election as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and fully explained them. Aware, however, of the importance attached to that election by him, and satisfied that the meeting would be one of no ordinary interest in the development of his plans and purposes, I sent a phonographic reporter to that meeting to

make a full and faithful report of the speeches made at it. The result is that I have the satisfaction of annexing hereto a copy of the speech made by him, taken down in shorthand on the spot, and which may be strictly relied on as correct. It is marked with the letter Z and deserves attention, if for no other purpose than for the remarkable paragraph relating to secret associations, which proves him to be not only a consummate demagogue, but also a terrible falsifier of the truth.

I annex, also, a report of William Thorpe, the phonographer, whom I sent to report the speech, giving an account of what he saw and heard on the occasion of the meeting, and correct reports of the speeches delivered by the other speakers.

I forward herewith, also, the report of William Jones, giving an account of a recent tour through the interior of this State, marked Z 5, a number of letters from Edward F. Hoffman, while on a visit of observation at Cincinnati, marked Z 6, and a few letters from William Taylor, now in Illinois, conferring with members of the order in that State, marked Z 7; also copies of letters addressed to you by General Carrington from Indianapolis, and referred to me, which show fully the existence of the order in that State, and confirm all the information I have from my own agents there, marked Z 8.

In addition to the numerous evidences of the existence and operation of this grand conspiracy against the Government already produced, I have yet to add two statements of a most important and conclusive character, to which I invite your most careful attention. I attach more than usual importance to them, because, in both instances, the testimony comes from sources likely to be well informed, and corroborates in the fullest manner all I have stated on the subject. I refer to the statement, under oath, of William G. Cheeney, hereto annexed, marked Z 9, and to that of Mary Ann Pitman, marked Z 10.

By reference to Cheeney's statement it will be seen that within the past four weeks, while in confinement in Gratiot Street Prison, as a rebel prisoner, he made the acquaintance of a fellow-prisoner named Charles E. Dunn, of this city, who represented himself to him as deputy grand commander of the Order of American Knights; that he was initiated by said Dunn into the mysteries of the first degree thereof within the past two weeks, and that he was informed by Dunn very fully of the objects and character of said order. I will not dwell upon the details of the information set forth in the statement which Dunn communicated to Cheeney. It is enough to say that it is not only sufficient to justify the arrest and imprisonment of Dunn, by his own confession, as well as that of Hunt, Doctor Shore, Smith, and others, but conclusive proof of all that has been represented by others as to the character of the order. Of the truthfulness of Cheeney there can be no question. He has been a prisoner for the last six months past, cut off from the outer world, and could have had no other information on the subject than that which he obtained from prisoners belonging to the order, as he states he did, and the fact that that information so obtained from them exactly coincides with that which was in my possession, unknown to those prisoners, is certainly a strong ground upon which to rest the belief that it is strictly true.

A still stronger and more conclusive assurance of the truth as to the character and purposes which I have given to the order is to be found in the statement of Mary Ann Pitman. I will not incorporate in this report any of the important facts disclosed in her statement, but content myself by simply stating her history to show that she could only speak of her own knowledge in regard to the order, without bias or influence from other persons. She had been an officer, for a year or

two past, in the command of the rebel General Forrest. Only a few days previous to the taking of Fort Pillow by the rebels she was captured by some of the Union forces while within our lines in her real character of a woman. She was soon after sent to Memphis and was there put in prison and precluded from having any communications with those outside. She was sent from there to this city, under guard, and could have had no conversation either while on her way or since her confinement here on the subject with others than prisoners, and yet by reference to her very long, candid, and clear statement, it will be seen that the character which she gives to the order—of which she admits she was a member—is precisely and in the minutest details just such as my information from those belonging to the Northern section shows it to be. How could this person, belonging to the Southern section, deriving her information only as a member of that section could derive it—how could she thus narrate and disclose of her own knowledge, as she has done, exactly the state of things which had become known to me from those belonging to the Northern section? Of course, considering the circumstances under which she has made this statement, without any opportunity whatever to converse, confer, or consult with any member of the Northern section, the extraordinary general concurrence of it cannot be regarded otherwise than as affording the strongest possible presumptive proof, not only of its truthfulness, but of the very dangerous character of the organization.

Since writing the foregoing I received a letter from Captain Devoe, New York, giving further information in regard to the purposes and movements of the McClellan Minute Men, which seems to indicate, in some measure, that it has really a connection with the O. A. K. in the West and differs only so far as to be better adapted for the localities where it exists. It will be remembered that the statement of Mary Ann Pitman shows that the O. A. K. is known by different names in different localities, assuming a chameleon character of exhibiting such colors as may suit the locality in which it is organized. I refer you to the letter of Captain Devoe, marked Z 11.

I also add another lot of confidential documents, to be found in a sealed envelope, marked Z 12.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. SANDERSON,

Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri.

[Inclosures.]

ZZZZ.

CHARLES L. HUNT, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in Saint Louis, Mo., and by occupation is a farmer.

Question. When, if ever, did you take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government?

Answer. Never has been called upon to take that oath, and never has taken it.

Question. Are you an unconditional Union man?

Answer. If that question is understood to mean the restoration of the Union as it was prior to the existing rebellion, as nearly as circumstances will admit of, I answer most emphatically yes, and am willing to take up arms to accomplish such a result, if necessary.

Question. Have you held office under the present Administration of the Federal Government?

Answer. Has not. Has held office as Belgian consul with the consent of the present Administration.

Question. How long have you officiated in said capacity?

Answer. Since May, in the year 1850.

Question. Have you contributed anything toward the suppression of the present rebellion?

Answer. All that a poor man could give—clothing and food.

Question. Have you cast a vote since the existing rebellion broke out?

Answer. I have not. But has exerted himself to get others to do so, with the view to making all those loyal and steadfast who were at all doubtful.

Question. What were your instructions from Belgian authorities, when made their consul, in reference to political matters?

Answer. I cannot now recollect what, if any, instructions were prior to 1861.

Question. What instructions in reference to political affairs did you receive in 1861?

Answer. I received an official circular from the Belgian authorities instructing me to abstain from all political matters.

Question. Have you faithfully and in every instance observed said request or instructions?

Answer. As Belgian consul, yes.

Question. What answer, officially, did you make to the Belgian authorities respecting said circular or instructions?

Answer. That as a citizen of the United States he could not reconcile the requirements of said circular with his duties to himself and his country, and asked to be relieved as consul at once. The Belgian authorities refused to accept of said resignation, and therefore modified said circular.

Question. Has the duties of the office of Belgian consul, heretofore performed by you, at any time called you out of the State of Missouri and out of the United States?

Answer. Yes; out of the State of Missouri, but not out of the United States.

Question. Can you recall the number of times within a year last past and the localities where said duties have taken you?

Answer. None; none within eighteen months.

Question. Have you been beyond the Federal lines within a year last past?

Answer. Yes; was in Windsor, Canada, last April, especially to see Mr. Vallandigham.

Question. Who accompanied you upon that occasion?

Answer. No one from this place; went with a friend.

Question. From what place did said friend accompany you to see Mr. Vallandigham?

Answer. I decline answering.

Question. What was that friend's name?

Answer. I decline answering.

Question. Did you, in company with said friend or alone, see Mr. Vallandigham in Canada last April?

Answer. Yes, sir; saw him, in company with some five or six gentlemen, at Windsor, Canada, in April, 1864; and I was the only Missourian there and then present.

Question. How long did that interview last?

Answer. About an hour or an hour and a half.

Question. What was the business which led to that interview?

Answer. Curiosity, principally. The object of said meeting was to organize the peace branch of the Democratic party. Mr. Vallandigham then and there stated that he was free from the hands of his friends and assumed the responsibility of returning to the United States to attend the Chicago Convention.

Question. Have you any objections to give the names of any parties there present other than Mr. Vallandigham and yourself?

Answer. Yes, sir; I have objections to subjecting any one to the trouble and inconvenience that that has brought upon me, which others are as likely to incur as myself.

Question. Was any specific action, politically or otherwise, determined upon by the parties who met in Windsor, Canada, in April last?

Answer. There was not. At least I have not heard since that there was, and probably should not, from the fact that I opposed the movement projected there and then.

Question. Within your knowledge had Mr. Vallandigham at the time you met him in Canada in April, 1864, decided to return to the United States?

Answer. Yes, sir; that was my impression at that time.

Question. Have you since that time given publicity to Mr. Vallandigham's determination as there and then expressed by him?

Answer. Yes, sir; have repeated what he said both here and in Chicago.

Question. Was the time and the manner in which he was to return fixed upon at the time you saw him in April, 1864?

Answer. No, sir; nothing beyond the meeting of the Chicago Convention.

Question. At what house in Windsor, Canada, did that meeting take place?

Answer. At his hotel, about one square from the river.

Question. Have you met Mr. Vallandigham on the soil of the United States since the rebellion broke out?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Why did you oppose the organization of that wing of the Democratic party who were in favor of peace, the representatives of which met at Windsor, Canada, in April, 1864, at the hotel occupied by Mr. Vallandigham?

Answer. Because he was and is opposed to the organization of the Democratic party in any form, and because the present President of the Republican party now in power had matured his plans, both financially and militarily, for the suppression of the rebellion, and I deemed it best for the country that that party should bring the war to the final issue.

Question. Were you sent to Canada as a representative of the Democracy to mature any plans for future action?

Answer. No, sir; I went of my own volition and without any power delegated by any party or parties.

Question. Have you since this rebellion broke out been in correspondence with Mr. Vallandigham or any party or parties in Canada?

Answer. Wrote to Mr. Vallandigham once.

Question. When and from what place?

Answer. Since April and from Saint Louis.

Question. What was the nature of that communication?

Answer. Of a strictly private nature; nothing pertaining to the war or politics.

Question. Were you at Detroit in the month of February?

Answer. I was not, to the best of my recollection.

Question. Have you purchased any arms of any description in Saint Louis or elsewhere within the past year?

Answer. One six-shooting French revolver.

Question. Of whom was revolver purchased?

Answer. Of a pawnbroker on the corner of Third and Pine.

Question. Are you acquainted with a man by the name of William L. or M. Douglas, recently of North Missouri, and now an inmate of Gratiot Military Prison?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. How long have you known him?

Answer. About one year.

Question. Has he within three months receipted to you for any arms of any description or any ammunition of any description?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Has this man Douglas ever been employed by you in any capacity?

Answer. I requested Douglas to ascertain where land in tracts and large bodies could be found, and to inform me, with a view of aiding and encouraging emigration from Belgium.

Question. Was Douglas instructed by you to negotiate terms for any land for the aforesaid purpose?

Answer. No, sir; merely to ascertain where it could be had and what for.

Question. Has he been paid anything for such services?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you know or have you ever heard that Douglas claimed to be locating lands in Missouri under and by written authority in the form of a commission by you as Belgian consul?

Answer. No, sir; I may have given him limited written authority to look for lands.

Question. Has Douglas reported any tracts or parcels of land to you within the past year that might be purchased for the purpose hereinbefore stated?

Answer. Yes, sir; but in such an indefinite manner that I instructed him to give himself no further trouble about the matter, and thus the business ended.

Question. When did you first instruct or request Douglas to give his attention to the land matter?

Answer. Either in October or November, 1863.

Question. Where did Douglas report land that could be had?

Answer. From Audrain and several other localities.

Question. Did you make the same request of any other parties since you have been Belgian consul?

Answer. I don't know of any particular person, but do know that I have made such requests of several persons.

Question. Are you acquainted with one Doctor McCamey, of Saint Catherines, Mo.?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Have you ever issued written authority to any one, save Douglas, to look for lands in Missouri?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Are you acquainted with Sterling Price, major-general of the so-called Confederate Army?

Answer. Yes; was personally and intimately acquainted with him when he was Governor of Missouri.

Question. Have you since this rebellion broke out received, directly or indirectly, any letters or verbal messages from General Sterling Price, of the so-called Confederate Army?

Answer. Never received or sent any letters or messages of any description to or from any person belonging to the so-called Confederate Army or Government.

Question. Are you now, or have you ever been, the agent or attorney of General Sterling Price?

Answer. Never, so help me God!

Question. Are you a member of the Masonic fraternity or order?

Answer. No, sir; am not a member of any order.

Question. Do you know of the existence of an order, a secret order, called Corps de Belgique?

Answer. No, sir; don't believe any such order exists.

Question. Do you know of the existence of a secret order called Order of the American Knights?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Are you a member of either the orders named respectively, Corps de Belgique and Order of the American Knights?

Answer. I am not, sir.

CHARLES L. HUNT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of June, 1864.

J. C. DODGE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

Z.

Report of William Thorpe.

SAINT LOUIS, *June 18, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your orders to proceed to Hamilton, Ohio, and report the doings of the Democratic district convention, to be held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at that place, I left this city on Tuesday morning, the 14th instant, and arrived at Hamilton the next day at 9 a. m.

I expected that should it be known who I was reporting this convention for the members would deny me admittance, so I determined to act as volunteer correspondent of the Chicago Times, and in that character to appear before the convention, concealing the other part of my business.

On my arrival at Hamilton I found some 75 or 100 delegates in the court-house yard discussing various topics relative to the convention. This was about 10 o'clock.

The first person whose acquaintance I made was J. McElwee, who appeared to be one of the leading men. On introducing myself he invited me to go along and see Vallandigham, but suddenly checking himself he inquired if I was "all right;" if I really was a correspondent of the Chicago Times. I assured him that I acted in that capacity, as he would soon see. He then said something about Vallandigham's brother, and changed the subject, and not wishing to appear too inquisitive I let him do so. Mr. McElwee said he had heard from Vallandigham that morning, by a person who came from Windsor; he was buoyant and in good spirits, and thinks the war will fall through of its own weight. Mr. McElwee said they had a series of resolutions prepared, which he has no doubt will pass. He thinks, he says, it is not prudent for Vallandigham to come at this time, though as far as the country is concerned they will say "come!" Shortly after 10 o'clock I wrote a dispatch to the Chicago Times, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked A. This dispatch I showed to McElwee and others, and it was at the suggestion of the former that I inserted the sentence, "and are decidedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war." I then sent it off.

The convention assembled in the court-house about 11 o'clock, when I took my seat at a table provided for me under the president's desk. The crowd immediately began to inquire among themselves who I was, but their inquisitiveness was soon gratified by some of the principal men informing them that I was a correspondent of the Chicago Times. From this time they trusted me implicitly, and I had no difficulty in obtaining what information I desired. I was again confidentially told, what was known to but few members of the convention, that Vallandigham was in the country two miles from here and would make a speech in the afternoon. I was anxious to advise you of the fact at once, but could not leave the convention at that time, as it was engaged in business, the report of which I annex, marked B.

Up to this time there was a division in the convention on the subject of electing Mr. Vallandigham as one of the delegates to Chicago, a large minority obstinately insisting that it would be impolitic to do so. For this reason the leading men, who were in the secret of Vallandigham's presence near the town, moved for and succeeded in obtaining an adjournment till after dinner, so that Vallandigham might be brought upon the stage without danger, and thus secure his election beyond all doubt.

Immediately upon the adjournment I went to the telegraph office, took the operator into my confidence, and sent a dispatch to you informing you of the condition of things and of Vallandigham's arrival. You were thus advised at least three or four hours before anybody outside of Hamilton. This telegraph operator was very reliable and rendered me all the help I was in need of. My intention was at this time to secure the aid of detectives and follow Vallandigham back to Canada and, when away from his friends, arrest him and turn him over to the nearest authorities for safe-keeping until you could advise what was to be done with him. I knew not, however, whom to trust, as the whole town appeared to be full of Vallandigham's friends. I inquired of Mr. Griswold, the telegraph operator, who there was in Hamilton that it would do to trust—whether there was any provost-marshal or Federal military officers there. He said "No," but there was one Thomas McGheegan, a U. S. deputy marshal, who, he believed, it would be safe to trust. So I sent for this McGheegan; told him who I was; that Vallandigham was in the woods, and would make a speech; that the Gov-

ernment had positive proof of treason against him, and desired to secure him; and concluded by asking him if he would follow Vallandigham back and help to arrest him, provided he got authority from you or General Rosecrans to do so. McGheegan said he hadn't heard Vallandigham was coming; that if he was he could not be arrested; that he supposed the Government wouldn't interfere with him anyhow; and, on the whole, he thought I was telling him "a damned big lie!" He then asked to see my authority for what I had said. In this he had the advantage of me, as I had left my orders and all other evidence of my connection with the Government in Saint Louis on purpose. McGheegan wanted a drink, which I gave him, and he then said he would not betray me and would think over the matter.

On my way to dinner I saw a squad of men putting their revolvers in order, and from what I saw and heard I imagined most of Vallandigham's friends were armed.

While the convention was assembling after dinner I was told by a member that Vallandigham had sent a letter to the mayor of Dayton, announcing his intention of being at Hamilton, and there was no doubt he would be here. Members who have seen the signature say it is genuine.

Mr. John A. McMahon, lawyer, of Dayton, came to me and asked if I had sent word to the Times that Vallandigham was here. I said I had not; that the news was too good to be true; that, although I wanted the Times to have the news at the earliest moment, I should prefer seeing him before sending a dispatch of that character over the wires, and I asked him to take me to see him. He said Vallandigham was certainly here; his eyes had seen him, and that before he could take me to him he would be here.

A few minutes afterward a handbill was produced and read by one of the members, which I secured, and annex to this report, marked C. Immense applause, shouts, and yells followed this announcement. Order was with difficulty restored, and the convention proceeded with its business.

The first thing in order was the report of the committee on resolutions, the original of which was furnished me and appears in its proper place in my report of the proceedings. After they were adopted, the business next in order being the selection of delegates to Chicago, Mr. Vallandigham was chosen unanimously first of all, the fears of the prudent ones having been dispelled by the consciousness of Vallandigham's presence. While the other delegates were being chosen a loud shouting and cheering was heard outside the building, indicating that an excited crowd was approaching. Many of the members rushed out of the doors and windows in the direction from which the commotion proceeded, shouting "Vallandigham!" "Vallandigham!" Others climbed on benches, chairs, and tables, waving their hats and yelling like lunatics. In the midst of the most excited crowd imaginable Vallandigham entered the room and with great difficulty forced his way to the platform, whither his friends followed, climbing over my table, spilling the ink, and almost spoiling my notebook. Vallandigham shook hands with three to five at a time as long as he could, when the president restored a certain degree of order and the business proceeded. It was finished in a few minutes, and Vallandigham was called on for a speech. The hall was not half large enough to accommodate the audience which had now arrived, and a motion was carried to adjourn to the court-house yard, where a stand had in the meantime been constructed. Here he made

his speech, a copy of which is annexed, marked D. He was followed by Hon. Lafayette Develin, of Wayne County, Ind., whose speech appears as E. Mr. William Mayo, president of the convention, followed, whose speech appears as F.

The public demonstration was now at an end; Vallandigham and his friends departed, and I went to the telegraph office, where I received your dispatch directing me to confer with the Governor of Ohio. I then sent a telegram to you, giving a statement of the condition of things at that time, another to Governor Brough, at Columbus, and a third to the Chicago Times.

This was about 4 o'clock. While in the telegraph office Vallandigham's friends came in with dispatches to be sent off. Among those which I saw was one to S. D. Elwood, Detroit, and another to Col. Thomas Moore, Camp ———, Western Virginia. The names of others may be learned at the Hamilton telegraph office.

McMahon told me that Vallandigham's friends have ulterior designs if he is interfered with by the military authorities of the United States. These "ulterior designs" are, I am told, the application of a torch to every house in town and the laying of Dayton in ashes and its conversion into a corn-field.

While at the telegraph office a carriage containing Vallandigham, Develin, Mayo, and McMahon, and surrounded by a boisterous crowd, drove up to the depot, and the party in the carriage took passage on the cars for Dayton. I am not able to say whether any one else accompanied him.

Vallandigham was not disguised when he appeared before the convention, but he was highly excited, and sank into a seat as soon as he could get free from the crowd. Shortly after the departure of the Dayton train I started for Cincinnati. On the train I made the acquaintance of Mr. M. N. McGinnis, a man of education and intelligence and an intimate friend of Mr. Vallandigham, who was going to Cincinnati with the original of the speech, to have it published in the Enquirer. He asked me if he had better furnish the Commercial with a copy, and I advised him to give it to the three leading papers, which he did, as I afterward learned. He said Mr. Vallandigham was anxious to see me, but as he was unable to do so, requested him (McGinnis) to furnish me with a copy of the speech and with such other information as he could. Mr. McGinnis hoped they would nominate Seymour, of Connecticut, and Vallandigham on the ticket at the Chicago convention. He had a strong dislike to Governor Seymour, and also for Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio. The latter, he said, was selfish and tricky, and was always looking out for his own interest, regardless of principle. He had now deserted Vallandigham and gone over to McClellan. Upon my remarking that the cheers called for Grant at the meeting were not given so enthusiastically as an admirer of Grant could wish, he replied, "No; that sort of thing is foolish; to use a common expression, 'it is played out.'" "Lee and Johnston," he said, "will decide this Presidential campaign. The probabilities are that Grant will be defeated, and if he is there will be no chance for anybody or anything opposed to unconditional peace." Mr. McGinnis told me that Vallandigham said he was arrested while on his way to Hamilton by a civil officer, who mistook him for the man he was in search of. Upon learning the error he made an apology and let Vallandigham off, never in the least suspecting who he really was. Vallandigham says he intends to send that man a bottle of prime whisky when he gets to Dayton, with his compliments.

I left Cincinnati that evening for Columbus and arrived at the latter place early the next morning (Thursday, June 16th), and had a conference with the Governor. The adjutant-general of the State was present, as also was the provost-marshal-general during a portion of the time. Both these gentlemen, the Governor said, were aware of the existence of the secret order, as well as himself. I then told him what I have written above, read my notes and Vallandigham's speech, and gave him the names of all the men I had. He told me that he understood it was the intention of Vallandigham and his friends to organize the "supreme circle" of the State at Hamilton, and inquired if it had been done. Not being a member of the order myself, I told him that I could not tell, and expressed surprise that the order was without its grand commander and grand council in the State of Ohio, where I knew it to be very powerful. Governor Brough said that such was the case—that the order was thoroughly organized up to the fifth degree, but no higher.

Upon my inquiring whether he designed taking any immediate action in reference to Vallandigham, he said that when he first heard of his presence in Ohio he took measures to intercept him in case he attempted to leave the State, but as he was going to remain, he (the Governor) would not molest him until he received instructions from Washington how to proceed; that he was then in communication with the President and Secretary of War, to whom he had referred the subject. The Governor further said that the military condition of the State was such that at the present time it would not justify an attempt to arrest Vallandigham. He had, however, telegraphed for General Heintzelman, who he expected would arrive by noon that day, when they would confer by telegraph with General Rosecrans. At 7 p. m. I saw Governor Brough again, at which time he told me General Heintzelman had not arrived, but would probably be there by 10 p. m.

I left Columbus that night, arriving at Cincinnati the next morning (Friday, June 17), and two hours afterward took the cars over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for this city, which I reached at an early hour this morning.

On the way I conversed with a number of persons about Vallandigham's reappearance at home, and they generally seem to think the Government will allow him to remain unless there is something against him not yet made public.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM THORPE.

[Sub-inclosures.]

A.

HAMILTON, OHIO, *June 15, 1864—10.15.*

The CHICAGO TIMES:

The Democratic district convention of Vallandigham's old district is about organizing. Quite a large number of delegates are here. The feeling runs high in favor of Vallandigham, who, I have no doubt, will be elected. Most of the delegates are in favor of taking high ground against the course of the Administration, and are decidedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war. L. Develin, of Indiana, is here.

WM. THORPE.

Do you want a full report of proceedings by telegraph?

B.

Proceedings of the Democratic district convention of the Third Congressional District of Ohio.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, *June 15, 1864.*

This convention assembled in the court-house about 11 o'clock this morning and was called to order by Mr. William Mayo, who stated for the benefit of those who were not at Dayton that this was an adjourned convention—a continuation; that the committee on organization reported at Dayton and the order of business at the present moment is the report of the committee on resolutions.

[The first meeting of the convention was held at Dayton, May 25, at which the following officers were appointed, who serve at this meeting: President, William Mayo; secretaries, A. D. Borden, D. C. Jackson, M. J. Swadner.]

A MEMBER. Who is chairman of the committee on resolutions?

The PRESIDENT. Mr. McMahon, I think.

A MEMBER. Mr. President, I move that the ordinary business of this convention be suspended at present.

The motion was put and carried.

The PRESIDENT. The regular business now in order is the nomination of delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. CHRISTY. I move that these nominations be not made, or the vote taken, till after dinner.

The motion was adopted.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn until 2 o'clock.

Another MEMBER. I move an amendment—that half-past 1 be put in the place of 2.

Cries of "Half-past 1!" "2!" accompanied by considerable confusion, amid which the amendment to adjourn till half-past 1 prevailed, and the convention adjourned.

Afternoon session.—Most of the delegates arrived at half-past 1 o'clock. They were very much excited, having learned since adjournment of the arrival of Vallandigham and his intention to make a speech.

It was now announced that Vallandigham would make a speech at 3 p. m. The announcement was greeted with immense applause, shouting, yells, &c.

The convention elected D. W. Winterstein temporary president, Mr. Mayo being absent. Mr. C. J. Bean was appointed assistant secretary.

The committee on resolutions made their report, which was frequently interrupted by applause. The following is the official copy presented to the convention:

First. That we reaffirm the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

Second. That the people of the several States composing these United States are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each State acceded as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratification; that the Union, of which this compact is the bond, is a union of sovereign and independent States, based upon their consent, and that the attempt by the Federal Government to perpetuate it by force of arms is utterly wrong and destructive of the principles upon which it was founded.

Third. That the present Abolition Administration, by its wicked practices, its unparalleled corruptions, its imbecile and vacillating conduct of public affairs, its manifold violations of the Constitution, its persistent efforts to subvert the liberties of the people, its repeated attempts to obliterate State lines and extinguish State sovereignty, is unworthy the confidence of the American people and deserves the execration of freemen.

Fourth. That this war is the natural and necessary result of the success of the Abolition party and was purposely brought about by the wiles and stratagems of the

present Administration. It has been productive of incalculable and almost irreparable injury to both sections; it violates the precepts of Christianity, is unwarranted by the Constitution, is condemned by the civilized world, and has been conducted by those in power contrary to the usages of modern warfare, and with a base vindictiveness and disregard of right and justice that have brought disgrace upon the American name.

Fifth. That the present war originated in an entire misconception of the principles of our Federal Union; that in proposing for its object the restoration of the Union by force, contrary to the theory upon which it was founded, it proposed an object which was in its nature, and forever must be, incapable of attainment; that the history of the past three years, embracing an exertion of natural resources and an experience of national calamities unparalleled in the history of mankind, has already demonstrated the utter hopelessness, as well as the gigantic wrong, of a further continuance of the present contest. Persuaded as we are that it cannot result in the restoration of the true Federal Union, as established by the Constitution of the United States, that it ought not be waged for the subjugation or extermination of the people of the South, and that, if continued, it will result in the overthrow of our liberties and the establishment of a consolidated military despotism, we are in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities and the inauguration of measures that will lead to the restoration of peace between the contending sections.

Sixth. *Resolved*, That our delegates to Chicago are hereby instructed to favor the nomination of no man at Chicago who is either directly or indirectly committed to the further prosecution of this war, and to use every honorable exertion in their power to secure a decided expression by that convention in favor of the immediate suspension of hostilities and the establishment of a lasting and honorable peace.

Seventh. That the Democracy of the Third Congressional District in convention assembled tender their thanks to the Hon. Alexander Long for the bold, statesmanlike, and humane utterances of his recent patriotic speech.

Eighth. Whereas, we have just learned that the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham has returned from the long, illegal, and unjust banishment to which he has been arbitrarily subjected, and is now in this city:

Resolved, That we welcome him home with glad hearts, and rejoice that we are to again have the aid of his voice in the counsels of freemen.

Ninth. *Resolved*, That in view of the recent official declarations by the Governors of Ohio and of Indiana that they design to compel a unanimity of sentiment in their respective States, by the aid of the organized militia under their control, it has become our duty to express our views upon this subject. The Democracy of this district contemn and despise these puerile threats, and have no faith that any considerable or respectable portion of their fellow-citizens could be used to put them into effect; but at the same time they assure their enemies that should the necessity ever exist they will defend their rights, their homes, and their property at whatever cost, confident that the spirit of liberty pervades too many hearts ever to permit the success of the despotic and bloody schemes which now seem to be in the contemplation of a few abolition Governors.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The PRESIDENT. The next thing in order is for the nomination of delegates to the National Convention to Chicago.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. President, Montgomery presents the name of Clement L. Vallandigham for a delegate to the Chicago Convention. [Great applause.]

The motion was put and unanimously adopted, amid great excitement.

Mr. TROUTMAN. Butler County presents the name of Christopher Hughes.

Mr. Hughes was elected, and three cheers were given for the nominees.

A MEMBER. The name of C. J. Bean is presented from Preble County.

Mr. Bean was elected.

David A. Hough was chosen as alternate to Mr. Vallandigham.

While a discussion was going on as to who should be the other alternates a crowd was heard approaching. The convention was instantly thrown into an uproar, the members shouting and cheering and mounting tables, benches, &c., in order to get a sight of Vallandigham, who was known to be outside. When he had reached the stand with some difficulty order was restored.

The president of the convention now resumed the chair. He said: "Gentlemen of the convention, after Mr. Vallandigham has spoken it

will be impossible to do any business; so the convention is now open for the nomination from Warren."

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Give us a good man, now, or none. [Shouts of "A peace man!" "Peace!" "Peace!"]

The name of David W. Van Dyke was presented, and he was elected alternate.

W. J. Gilmore was then chosen as the elector from this Congressional district.

The PRESIDENT. I have no words to speak. My feelings are such that it is impossible to say anything, and thank God it is unnecessary when I present to this convention the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham. [Loud applause, and shouts of "Let's go outside!" "There's not room enough here!" "There's a big crowd out of doors!" &c.]

They then went outside of the house, where Vallandigham made his speech. He was followed by Develin and Mayo, after which the convention broke up without any formal adjournment.

C.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham will address the Democracy at the court-house at 3 o'clock p. m., June 15, 1864.

D.

Speech of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

To-day I am again in your midst, and upon the soil of my native State. To-day I am once more within the district which for ten years extended to me the highest confidence, and three times honored me as its Representative in the Congress of the United States. I was accused of no crime against the Constitution or laws, and guilty of none. ["That's so!" "Bully!" "You're right!"] But whenever and wherever thus charged upon due process of law, I am now here ready to answer before any civil court of competent jurisdiction, to a jury of my countrymen ["Good!" "You're right!"]; and in the meantime to give bail in any sum which any judge or court—State or Federal—may affix ["Bully!" "That will do!"]; and you, the hundred and eighty-six thousand Democrats of Ohio, I offer as my sureties. ["Good!" Applause.] Never for one hour have I remained in exile because I recognized any obligation of obedience to the unconstitutional and arbitrary edict. Neither did personal fear ever restrain me. ["Never!" "No!" "Never!"] And to-day I return, of my own act and pleasure, because it is my constitutional and legal right to return. ["Hurrah!" Applause.] Only by an exertion of arbitrary power, itself against the Constitution and law, and consummated by military force, I was abducted from my home and forced into banishment. The assertion or insinuation of the President that I was arrested because, as he says, "laboring with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and to encourage desertions from the army, and was responsible for numerous acts of resistance to the draft and to the arrest of deserters, causing assassination, maiming, and murder;" or that at any time, in any way, I disobeyed or failed to counsel obedience to the lawful authority, or even to the semblance of law, is absolutely false. ["Good!"]

I appeal for the proof to every speech I ever made upon those questions and to the very record of the mock military commission by the trial and sentence of which I was outraged. No; the sole offense then

laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the Administration, addressed to open and public political meetings of my fellow-citizens of Ohio, lawfully and peaceably assembled. And to-day my only "crime" is, that in the way which they call treason worship I the Constitution of my fathers. ["Good!" Applause.] But now for more than one year no public man has been arrested and no newspaper suppressed within the States adhering still to the Union for the expression of public opinion, while hundreds in public assembly and through the press have, with a license and violence in which I never indulged, criticised and condemned the acts and policies of the Administration, and denounced the war, maintaining even the propriety and necessity of the recognition of Southern independence. Indorsed by nearly two hundred thousand freemen of the Democratic party of my native State in the late election, and still with the sympathy, thank God, and support of millions more, men, women, and children, I do not mean any longer to be the only man of that party who is to be the victim of arbitrary power. ["Good!" Applause. "That's the way!" "We'll all back you!" "Stick it out!"] If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let him so declare; but he shall not again so restrain me of my personal liberty, except upon "due process of law." [Applause.]

The unconstitutional and monstrous Order 38, under which alone I was arrested thirteen months ago, was defied and spit upon at your State convention of 1863 by the gallant gentleman who bore the standard as your candidate for lieutenant-governor, and by every Democratic press and public speaker ever since. It is dead. From the first it was against the Constitution and laws, and without validity, and all proceedings under it were and are utterly null and void and of no effect. The indignant voice of condemnation long since went forth from the vast majority of the people and presses of America, and from all free countries in Europe with entire unanimity. And more recently, too, the platform of an earnest, numerous, and most formidable convention of the sincere Republicans, and still further, the emphatic letter of acceptance by the candidate of that convention, General John C. Frémont, the first candidate, also, of the Republican party for the Presidency eight years ago, when the rallying cry was "Free speech and a free press," give renewed hope that at last the reign of arbitrary power is about to be brought to an end in the United States. It is neither just nor fit, therefore, that the wrongs inflicted under General Order 38 and the other edicts and acts of such power should any longer be endured. Certainly not by me alone. ["Not a minute!"] But every ordinary means of redress has first been exhausted, yet either by the direct agency of the Administration and its subordinates, or through its influence or intimidation, or because of want of jurisdiction in the civil courts to meet a case which no American ever in former times conceived to be possible here, all have failed. Counsel applied in my behalf to an unjust judge for the writ of habeas corpus. It was denied; and now the privilege of that writ is suspended by act of Congress and Executive order in every State. The Democratic convention of Ohio one year ago, by a resolution formally presented through a committee of your best and ablest men in person at Washington, demanded of the President, in behalf of a very large minority of the people, a revocation of the edict of banishment. Pretending that the public safety then required it, he refused, saying at the same time that "it would afford him pleasure to comply as soon as he could by any means be made to believe that the public safety would not suffer by it." One year has elapsed, yet this hollow pretense is

still tacitly asserted, and to-day I am here to prove it unfounded in fact. ["Bully for you!" "We'll go with you!"] I appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and because Congress had never conferred jurisdiction in behalf of a citizen tried by a tribunal unknown for such purpose to the laws and expressly forbidden by the Constitution, it was powerless to redress the wrong. The time has therefore arrived when it becomes me, as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States, to demand, and by my own act to vindicate, the rights, liberties, and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived.

Wherefore, men of Ohio, I am again in your midst to-day. I owe duties to the State, and am here to discharge them. I have rights as a citizen, and am here to assert them ["Bully!"]; a wife and child and home, and would enjoy all the pleasures which are implied in those cherished words. ["God bless you!"] But I am here for peace, not turbulence ["Good!" "Good!"]—for quiet, not convulsions ["Good!"]—for order and law, not anarchy. Let no man of the Democratic party begin any act of violence or disorder, but let none shrink from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon him. ["That's it!" "That's the point!"] Careful of the rights of others, let him see to it that he fully and fearlessly exacts his own. Subject to rightful authority in all things, let him submit to excess or usurpation in nothing. Obedient to the Constitution and law, let him demand and have the full measure of protection which law and Constitution secure to him.

Men of Ohio, you have already vindicated your right to hear; it is now my duty to assert my right to speak. Wherefore, as to the sole offense for which I was arrested, imprisoned, and banished—free speech in criticism and condemnation of the Administration, an Administration fitly described in a recent public paper by one of its early supporters, as "marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as its crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad." I repeat it here to-day, and will again and yet again, so long as I live, or the Constitution and our present form of Government shall survive. The words then spoken and the appeal at that time made, and now enforced by one year more of taxation and debt, and of blood and disaster, entreating the people to change the public servants and their policy, not by force, but peaceably, through the ballot, I now and here reiterate in their utmost extent, and with all their significancy I repeat them, one and all, in no spirit of challenge or bravado, but as earnest, sober, solemn truth and warning to the people.

Upon another subject allow me here a word. A powerful, widely-spread and very dangerous secret, oath-bound combination among the friends of the Administration, known as the Loyal Union League, exists in every State; yet the very men who control it charge persistently upon the members of the Democratic party that they have organized—especially in the Northwest—the Order of Knights of the Golden Circle or some other secret society, treasonable or disloyal in its character, affiliated with the South, and for the purpose of armed resistance to the authorities of the Federal and State Government. Whether any such ever existed I do not know; but the charge that organizations of that sort, or having any such purpose, do now exist among members of that party in Ohio or other non-slaveholding States, is totally and positively false. That lawful political or party associations have been established, having as their object the organizing and strengthening of the Demo-

cratic party and its success in the coming Presidential election, and designed as a counter-movement to the so-called "Union Leagues," and, therefore, secret in their proceedings, is very probable, and however objectionable hitherto, and in ordinary times, I recognize to the fullest extent, not the lawfulness only, but the propriety and necessity of such organizations—for "when bad men combine, good men must associate." But they are no conspiracy against the Government, and their members are not conspirators, but patriots—men not leagued together for the overthrow of the Constitution or the laws, and still less of liberty, but firmly united for the preservation and support of these great objects.

There is no doubt a conspiracy, very powerful, very ancient, and I trust that before long I may add, strongly consolidated also, upon sound principles, and destined yet to be triumphant—a conspiracy known as the Democratic party ["That's it!" "Good!"], the present object of which is the overthrow of the Administration in November next, not by force but through the ballot box, by the election of a President who shall be true to his oath, to liberty, and the Constitution. [Loud applause.] This is the sole conspiracy of which I know anything, and I am proud to be one of the conspirators. If any other exist, looking to unlawful armed resistance to the Federal or State authorities anywhere, in the exercise of their legal and constitutional rights, I admonish all persons concerned that the act is treason and the penalty death. ["Go in, sir!" Laughter.] But I warn also the men in power that there is a vast multitude—a host whom they cannot number—bound together by the strongest and holiest ties, to defend by whatever means the exigencies of the times shall demand, their natural and constitutional rights as freemen at all hazards, and to the last extremity. ["Good!" Applause.]

Three years have now passed, men of Ohio, and the great issue—constitutional liberty and free popular government—is still before you. To you I again commit it, confident that in this the time of their greatest peril you will be found worthy of the ancestors who for so many ages in England and America, on the field, in the prison, and upon the scaffold, defended them against tyrants and usurpers whether in councils or in arms. ["Hurrah for Grant!" Faint cheers were given.]

Now, men of the Third Congressional District, permit me to return to you my thanks for the renewed testimonial of your kindness in my behalf for the appointment of myself as a delegate to Chicago. No convention of similar magnitude and importance has yet ever assembled in the United States. It is an honor to be a member, provided one does his duty. I thank you. I need not thank you for your former action. Repeatedly and elsewhere I have made the acknowledgment in language as earnest as ever came from human lips. I rejoice to be in your midst to-day. The words I have spoken to you were maturely considered, and, so far as I am concerned, they will do good. If there shall be anything neglected it will be the fault of the people—not mine—and I see from the eyes of the men before me there is no intention to fail. [Shouts of "No, never!"] The time I thought had arrived when I am to speak for the rights I have never forfeited, and rights which I mean to assert; and when the military agents begin to arrest other men there will at least be a unity of wrong, and one man alone will not be the only victim.

In regard to the question asked by many of you to-day, "When I arrived and how I got here," permit me to say, very respectfully, that my own family shall not know that at present. All you know is that I

am here [applause]—propose to remain here [applause] until I am called upon to answer for my conduct under the Constitution and laws. If it is only a telegraphic dispatch, or a mere scrap of paper, to give myself up, I shall surrender myself. ["That's the doctrine, I say!"] One thing I may say, though, that I did not come here in a plaid cap or long military cloak. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. McMahon said that to-morrow Mr. Vallandigham would be in Becker's Hall, Dayton, to receive his friends, and in the meantime he would receive them socially.

E.

Speech of Lafayette Develin, of Wayne County, Ind.

MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: I did not come here for the purpose of making a political speech, nor did I come here for the purpose of witnessing so large and so enthusiastic an audience, and permit me to say to you, my fellow-countrymen, if it was not for the interest that I feel in civil liberty I would not have responded to your call at all. ["Good!"] I think it is the duty of every man who loves his country, every man who loves civil liberty, to make every sacrifice that is honorable to maintain those rights that our fathers gave in years gone by; and I ask you, "Will you not do it?" ["We will!" "We will!"] And the Democracy of Indiana, when they hear of Vallandigham's return, will respond as you have, and say, "We maintain civil liberty or we die!" ["Good!" shouts and yells.] I know that you will stand and fall by those constitutional rights that you and I and Vallandigham assert in all their integrity. But a few days ago when I left my home I went to see and visit the greatest man, in my opinion, that lives in the land. I visited him but had no idea of seeing him here to-day. I was thunderstruck when I heard that he was in town, and I scarcely believed it. I was in Canada when I saw him, and I remember how we parted. Said he, "God bless you, and when I meet you again I hope I shall meet you in heaven, or the place I love next best." I did not expect to meet him here, and least of all in the town of Hamilton, and if ever I was happy—don't talk about happy—talk to me about a man feeling good—talk about a man feeling like if he was going to heaven—it was when I read that dispatch which said Vallandigham was within two miles of Hamilton. He came here to—he has done so, and I don't know that I ought to talk to this audience after Mr. Vallandigham has talked to you. ["Go on!" "Hurrah for Indiana!"]

I would not discuss the question to-day before you. It is useless. It is unnecessary for me to ask you to go back and examine the political history of your country, but I do ask you, my countrymen, to go back for a few short years in seriousness and remember and call to mind the history of this country for four short years. What were you as a people four years ago? Happy and prosperous. What were you as a nation? Hardly any other nation in the world equaled you in agriculture and in every other species of wealth. We towered head and shoulders taller than any nation on earth. ["That's so!"] But after three years have passed over, what are we now? What American heart, what Democratic heart, what heart that loves civil liberty that does not now beat with sadness? What eye that does not shed a tear of bitterness? And what tongue that loves human liberty does not denounce this lawless Administration? None. Where are your constitutional rights? Nowhere, under no circumstances, where they could

make it an interest to the negro, they did not openly violate the Constitution. ["That's so!"] That's so! You never spoke a more truthful word in your life. We all know this, and now we ask you not to talk what we can do, but what we shall do like men, and when I go home, as I expect soon—but before I go there I shall go to the hall with my friend Vallandigham. Wherever he goes I am willing to follow. His destiny shall be mine. And I tell you that the Democratic party of Indiana never felt so joyful as when they heard that Vallandigham had come home. A bold, yet as just an act as ever was perpetrated anywhere. A more truthful, a more just and righteous act, than his coming in your midst to-day unknown, unprotected, solitary, and alone, cannot be conceived, and I ask you, my countrymen, will you not maintain his rights? As old Abe Lincoln says, "Now we are in a tide of blood, and there is no time to trade horses." So here, no time to trade horses, no time to stand by the workshop, no time to stay in your stores or in your offices. If they make the issue, are you ready? [Deafening shouts of "Yes!" "Yes!"] Then be not imprudent; cultivate moderation. Stand alone by the constitutional rights that that Constitution gives to us all. Let us see a fair and impartial hearing, and whatever is just, right, and honorable shall be accomplished. If you or I, my friends, shall be guilty of a violation of law let us be arrested; but let us have, O, God! that constitutional right of being tried by a jury of twelve. When a civil writ issued by a court is presented we will go publicly and quickly without the aid of the military power. Now, mark it well, my countrymen—

> Stare death in the face,
> Shure your heart'll be aisy,
> If its in the right place.

And remember—remember that we are in favor of liberty, of the Constitution, of the Union, but that we will under all circumstances resist tyranny and oppression. ["Good!" "Good!"]

When you have said that you have said all. But do not only say so, but remember and stand firmly by that resolve, and say, in the language of Jackson, "By the Eternal!" we will do what we have resolve to do. I think, my countrymen, I have said enough. Let me say to you another word: No man feels more hope than I do, and I tell you no people will feel more joy than the Democracy of Indiana, and all we have to do is to stand firm, true to ourselves, true to the country and the laws, keep sacred the ballot—which we will have, which we are determined to have—and if we have a fair ballot, remember, the Democracy will once more triumph. All I ask, all I desire, all I wish, is simply a fair, open ballot, and then I will be satisfied with the result. But if we are to be driven from the polls, if we are to be intimidated, if the freedom of the ballot box is to be destroyed, let me say to you and to my countrymen everywhere, let us stand by our rights till we have become abolitionists or till we become honorable men. I ask you will you do that? ["We will!" "We will!" Shouts and yells.]

I thank you, and hope we shall meet in heaven. [Three cheers.]

F.

Speech of Mr. William Mayo.

It will be impossible for me at this late hour to make a speech. I have had nearly enough to-day. It is something I did not expect—something I shall put down in my journal as the most memorable event

of my life. I think the issue has come. I believe it is here, and I think we have either got to maintain it or to fall right now and right here. Now, I do not know whether I mistake the temper of the Democracy of this country or not, but I will say this: If we are not ready now we will never be. I have been thinking for some time past that the turning point was coming, and it is now at hand, and now, on the eve of this great Presidential campaign, I am satisfied that American liberty is cast in the balance, and we have just got to lose or win ["That's so!"], and it is just about time Mr. Vallandigham came home.

Now, my fellow-citizens, allow me to say that I am glad to see you here. I am glad to see the determination expressed in your faces. I am glad to see the enthusiasm Mr. Vallandigham's coming has occasioned among you. I am happy to know that he has at last come among his friends, and that from this hour we are to commence the campaign upon a decided and specific understanding on the issue, and this being the case, allow me to thank you for calling upon me, and to say to you now that Mr. Vallandigham having left, it will be impossible for me to go on.

—

Z 5.

Report of William Jones.

SAINT LOUIS, *June 13, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your instructions I started from this city on a tour through the counties of Audrain, Boone, and Howard on the 22d of May. I went from here by the North Missouri Railroad to Sturgeon, and from Sturgeon over to Rocheport, Boone County. From there I went to Fulton, Callaway County, and remained there several days. I then went to Fayette, Howard County, and from there back to Rocheport, and returned to Saint Louis by boat.

On last Thursday night I met with a portion of Perkins' company, who were just in from Price's army. There were sixty-five in all, but I met with only four—a portion of them. They were in Howard County after horses. Perkins and the balance of them—sixty-one—were in the Persche Hills, Boone County. They crossed the Missouri River last Thursday night just below Glasgow. One of them crossed at the ferry at Glasgow and came on to Fayette, where he was arrested, but succeeded in getting released, being supposed to be a citizen of Lafayette County. They report that Jackman is in Southwest Missouri with 1,000 men; that Shelby is also in the State near the head of White River with 3,500 men; that they are sent forward by those commanders for the purpose of destroying railroads on the north side of the Missouri, which are the North Missouri and Hannibal and Saint Joseph, to prevent a concentration of troops when they get in. They also report that Price was closing up his lines, investing Steele, and that so soon as the issue was closed there Price was going to move on Missouri himself with his army.

I find the following are members of the order of O. A. K.:

Callaway County.—Fulton: Doctor Howard, Mr. Grant, druggist; Mr. Whaley, hotel keeper. All except Grant are now under arrest. Whaley was the grand senior of the temple at that point, and had a list

of the names of members of the order, but destroyed it before I got there.

Howard County.—Fayette: Doctor Callaway is the grand senior of this county, and missionary; Dr. Thomas S. Smith, Bydon McCreerey; the foregoing are the prominent names here. Franklin and vicinity: Dr. William Jackson, John R. White, Oscar R. White, son of above, Judge William R. Heath, Doctor Wayland, Merritt R. Hughes, Joseph Hughes, Mr. Lee, partner of M. R. Hughes, John Thompson, Squire Cox, R. H. Robinson, N. G. Elliott.

Boone County.—Columbia: O. Reavis, the grand senior and missionary here.

Audrain County.—Mexico: Mr. Carroll, a merchant.

There is a large temple here, but I could get but one name. The members of the order are not at all active, and they are very much stricken with the arrest of the prominent members in this city and at other places. They test everybody thoroughly now before receiving them. A stranger would have a much better opportunity of approaching them than I have, because they suspect me. They suspect me in the city, I have been told by a dozen men this morning.

Rae, the liquor dealer in this city, is in the order. He packed those arms you got from Douglas. Colonel Elliott, of Howard County, is father-in-law of Colonel Neil, of Lexington. He is all things to all persons at all times, and he is trying to make it appear that I am in this business.

Z 6.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 17, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that contrary to my expectations I am still here yet and will not leave before to-morrow. My reason for this delay has been that I have better assurances for ascertaining the true condition of affairs here to-night than ever before. I am now writing at 2 p. m. What I shall state now is the result of last night's gleanings. I was very fortunate last night. I accomplished much that is of material benefit.

As I could get McCormick (whose Christian name is John H., I believe) only to go so far, I resolved to advertise to all the rebels who visit the "lick" that Mc. and I were friends. I pinned myself to his coat tail for three nights, talking very familiarly with him in their presence. This I designed. Last night I took advantage of it. I had been making advances to several, none of whom pleased my own mind so well as a Mr. Baker, whom I have always found there at his post. He is a great devotee to party. Well, after making his acquaintance he introduced me to Mr. Shadinger, one of the proprietors of the Enquirer, remarking, as he did so, that Mr. H. (me) is one of our men from Missouri; you can speak with freedom. (Oh, if I have time, S. is one of my men.)

I told you in my last of the mystery about the telegraphic dispatches; that the rebels managed to get all secret important dispatches. I solved the mystery last night. Baker told me all about it.

He has two sons in the Union Line Telegraph office in this city. One is a messenger boy; the other is a tyro at operating. They tell their father everything of a private and important character. This is one of the important leaks in military matters here, and I have no doubt there are others in other offices here. There is much corruption here, and a little more time would enable me to develop much of it.

This one thing makes Baker a hero among the rebels of this city, and I think justly so. He says he is not a member of the secret order; told me he would introduce me to some members if I would remain till to-night; that there were not many of them yet, but increasing; that all the butternuts would go with them in defending Val. Said he: "Let them attempt to arrest him. We have an arsenal here with arms enough for all. What would be a few soldiers? The whole party here is ripe for strife. He cannot be recaptured."

He says, under the plea of buying tobacco, he is going to try to get through to Richmond, Va., by permission, as the agent of a Mr. Dickerson (or Wilkerson, I think), of Kanawha, Va. Says he has "scrap-book" in his head for benefit of the South. He told me of important military dispatches, which Federal authorities little suspect as known to rebels. He is very bitter. In talking of revenges he remarked, "When this cruel war is over, Butler, Burnside, and Hunter have no point on this continent that they can call their own. They will all be assassinated."

I wound up with McCormick last night. The old dog has never opened to me his store of treasures. I professed indignation at the treatment I had experienced here. Told him Buckeye butternuts would not do; that I had no faith in Yankee rebels; no sound men were here; that I desired to leave such a place, and that the quicker Val. got from among so heartless a set the safer he would be. That Ohio would sacrifice him now as she had once done. "Oh," said he, "you are mistaken. We have sound men here as ever lived, but they want an assurance that a man is right." The greater the rebel the more cautious he is. That is the rule.

As I affected to Mc. to have run out of funds he gave me no money, but has kindly furnished me, as a rebel, and believing me to be one, with his finest specimens of tobacco. He gave me the first lot on the 12th and the latter on the 15th instant.

To-day I have had another interview with Daniel Wiehl. Although a vile rebel, I cannot refrain from admiring Wiehl. There is no better way, I have found, to play rebel than to spend money pretty freely for a time and then get broke. All vagrant rebels are beggars. They spend freely while they have it. Wiehl is poor now. He had property once. I told him I was going to leave here, that I was running low in funds; that I wanted nothing from him, but to call on his friends and raise me enough to carry me to Louisville. The fellow was busy, but pulled out $5 and made me take it. I pity the fellow for his blind devotion. I am to see him again to-night.

I cannot refrain from telling you how unpleasant this kind of life is to me. To gain the confidence of men, however mean, however corrupt themselves, but to abuse it makes me almost hate myself, and were it not that I feel that I am doing a little good for my distracted country in developing the schemes of these scoundrels—more infamous than Arnold himself—no money would hire me to retain my position.

I saw a delegate here from Springfield, Ill., who came to assure O. that Illinois will stand by her in the Val. matter. He was lionized.

E. F. H.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 18, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, *Provost-Marshal-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, in concluding my investigation of the condition of this secret order in this city, that I am not positive as to its true status. I have labored faithfully for over two

weeks in this city in endeavoring to arrive at a definite conclusion, but am not satisfied beyond a doubt. I make up my opinion now from information derived from intelligent and seemingly perfectly truthful men; men who to all intents and purposes have full confidence in me. The substance of all my information is about this: The organization is here and on the increase. They are ready for any emergency. More interest is felt in it now than has ever before been felt.

There has never been much necessity for such an order here. Had they no point of resort like the Enquirer office, it would, in my opinion, have been much more general. But wherein was the necessity? That office is the great focus of evil. Under the plea of hearing the night dispatches read they all congregate there. They canvass affairs and do all their plotting about that baneful office. The counting-room is crammed, the sidewalk clogged up, but the back rooms are where the bullets are molded. There is where the distinguished and dangerous rebels meet nightly. They come and go in flocks more like deer in a "lick" than anything I can think of. Some remain late after midnight. Their language, though seemingly loyal to strangers and passers-by, is wholly treasonable when interpreted by one familiar with their meaning and language. They have peculiar expressions, which mean much to rebels but to no others. * * *

Baker introduced me to a Mr. Thomas, who seems to be a leader of the rebels here, but my acquaintance was too brief to elicit much from him and only confirmatory of other information. I am confident my information can be relied on. This Baker is a dangerous man, I think. His Christian name is Nathaniel. He deals in coal about the river. If he is not a detective I regard him as the worst man I have met here. He resided seventeen years in Richmond, Va. He promised to raise me some funds to-day. The rebels love him.

I profess to have a number of men in Illinois whom I am anxious to get through to Morgan. The rebels say go to Lexington via Louisville, report to your friends there and they will hire your men out to farmers till you see a chance to get out. When your men get to work they will not be suspected, and they can each look out a good horse, and when ready all slide off together. They say Governor Bramlette is sending off all able-bodied negroes farther South.

I leave here for Hamilton this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. H.

Z 7.

RENICK, MO., *June 8, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON:

DEAR SIR: I arrived at this place yesterday; stopped one night in Montgomery County; found that the order had not progressed much in that county. Several have been arrested in this town by Major Leonard, of Fayette; they are now on parole at Fayette; it has scared them very much, but I have found out several names: Doctor Hamilton (active), Renick, Mo.; Colin Williams (active); Mr. Jacobs (active), Renick, Mo., merchant; John Herrold (not very active), tobacconist; Doctor Callaway (very active), Fayette, Howard County; Newton Duncan, Fayette, Howard County; Mr. Douglas, clerk for Jacobs, Renick, Mo.; Little James Hardin, four miles of Renick; William Elliott.

If I learn any more names this evening I will write to you from Macon City; will leave in the morning for that place. The county is said to

be full of bushmen. Several miles from this place Major Leonard has Young Williams and Doctor Christian on parole; they are two bad eggs. I think Gratiot would be the proper place for them. I will write again at Macon City.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

MACON CITY, MO., *June 11, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON:

DEAR SIR: I arrived here yesterday and will send you some more names that I secured after writing my last: Mr. Marshal, Renick, wagon maker; Mr. Marshal, Renick, blacksmith; Mr. Wilcoyen, farmer. I have not found any here yet, but I think probably I will. I think it best to leave here this evening and stop at Palmyra until Monday. From what information I can gather I am under the impression that there is no temple organized here.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

MACON CITY, MO., *June 13, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON:

DEAR SIR: I am still at Macon, but will start for Palmyra in three hours. I think from all the information I can gather that there is no organization in this county. I have learned three other names in the neighborhood of Renick, Randolph County: Joseph Blackford, farmer; Squire Collins, farmer, one mile from Renick; Burrell Hunter, farmer, three miles from Renick. The latter named has a son in the neighborhood, a bushwhacker. I wrote you that John Herrold was not very active. I have heard since that he is quite an active member.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

PALMYRA, MO., *June 15, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON:

DEAR SIR: I am now at this place; am stopping at the National Hotel; proprietor, Mr. Overton. He does not belong to the order himself, but his son James does; also Samuel Anderson, formerly of the rebel army, and Captain Pratt. Those are all the names that I have secured here as yet. They are very suspicious of strangers. Having been notified by some parties of the arrest of Hunt and others they look upon all strangers as spies. I am satisfied that there is a large temple organized here, but would take some time to ferret out all the members. One would have to get their confidence before much can be found out. I shall leave here this evening or in the morning. I will write again at Hannibal.

Very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

If you have any orders for me, address real name, Springfield, Ill.

HANNIBAL, MO., *June 16, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON:

DEAR SIR: I called to see Doctor Foul yesterday evening; he seemed to be shy. All the lodges have stopped working here in Missouri for the present—I think, forever. They all seem to be shy of strangers,

and not very communicative. In Illinois I hope to be more successful, as they are not so much on their guard in that State. I think it is nipped in the bud in Missouri. They all have had news of Hunt and Dunn's arrest, and have been cautioned by some agent sent from Saint Louis to be on the lookout; so it seems to be loss of time to stay here any longer than to-day, unless I could remain long enough to gain their confidence, which I have not time to do.

Palmyra is a bad nest. All are very bitter against the Government, and hope for a raid into Missouri; say that they will then all join the rebel army, &c. I go to Quincy to-day; will write again there.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

I shall look for something from you at Springfield.

QUINCY, ILL., *June 17, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON:

DEAR SIR: I am now at Quincy. Have seen and talked to James S. Green, formerly of Missouri. He says that the Democratic party will protect Vallandigham at all hazards, and he is now in Ohio; but I suppose you are aware of that. Carlin has not returned from Springfield—is there at a convention.

The organization partakes more of the political in this State than in Missouri, and they are much more bold than one would imagine. Dreed and Lee, that you gave me the names as living in Hannibal, are not to be found. The old settlers say that there are no such men living there. I did not learn much in Hannibal; they are working with Illinois, and will do whatever they do. There are two temples in this place. Both are large. They say Anderson is grand worthy of one.

I start to Springfield this evening; will write again there.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June 18, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON:

DEAR SIR: I am now in Springfield, but did not get here as soon as I would have liked to—would have preferred being at this place during the meeting of the Copperhead convention—but think I will do very well, notwithstanding. I have approached several and have found them very communicative. Their intention is to defend Vallandigham at all hazards. Their temples have all passed the same resolutions that the convention passed in relation to him.

I expected to have found a communication from you here, but was disappointed. I will remain here until Tuesday; will write again to-morrow. Expect to be able to give you quite a lot of leading knights.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Z 8.

HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., June 5, 1864.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ohio:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor this day to acknowledge the receipt of file of papers concerning treasonable organizations received at department headquarters from the War Department.

I have letters from a deserter in Canada, who is well vouched for, who is willing to co-operate with suitable detectives, and have a thoroughly reliable man, S. P. Coffin, who I wish to send as soon as I have funds. If I could have an interview with the man signing himself Jones, or he could be properly guaranteed, and report to me, I believe it would result in seizure of arms and munitions of war.

An attempt was made a few days ago to seize two brass cannon in Illinois, but was thwarted by Mr. Turnbull, late sheriff, whom I employed in Illinois. If you think best I will go to Detroit and have an interview with district attorney and Colonel Smith; it would require an absence of thirty-six hours.

The existence of the organization is a fact. The members are decided in purpose. Some prefer to wait until election, and by force and disorder attempt to carry their point at the polls. But such men as Colonel Bowles, of this State, Bullitt, of Kentucky, and Barrett, of Missouri, prefer to seize a fit time for open disturbance at an earlier period.

It is my opinion that timely knowledge of their plans and the general patriotism of the people will thwart them, but their leaders are surely endeavoring to educate their people to the contingency of actual war.

Whenever a grand jury of the Federal court meets I shall be able to make a clear case against Colonel Bowles of enlisting men for the rebel army, secreting rebel officers, and plotting war against the Government. He has full confidence in my chief detective, and so has Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and I am almost daily finding confirmation of their movements.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Indiana.

HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., June 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The following facts are important for your information. We hoped after your telegram to the Governor that you would visit Indianapolis, when fuller information could be given you:

Treasonable societies are extending their operations in the West more rapidly, quietly, and dangerously than last year. They aim at more positive results, and their obligations are more treasonable.

Their general outline is as follows: (1) Supreme grand council of the United States. This organization is both civil and military. Commander-in-chief, C. L. Vallandigham; lieutenant-general, Robert Holloway, of Illinois; secretary of state, Doctor Massey, of Ohio. (2) State grand councils. These have civil governors, one commander-in-chief, and major-generals. (3) County parent temples; brigades and divisions. (4) Township or subordinate temples.

Barrett, of Missouri, is grand commander of Missouri. He was here a few days since and took with him the private ritual of the order, pledging himself to organize 40,000 in that State.

The sworn objects of this order are revolution in favor of the South. Their agents burn steam-boats loaded with Government property, recruit for the rebel army, and plot to throw the North into civil disorder. Their emissaries are constantly passing from Canada, and our success even at Richmond and elsewhere would not be regarded by them as defeating, but precipitating their plans.

I trust General Heintzelman will be here this week for consultation. If advised beforehand I will telegraph you. If I could meet you at Terre Haute on Friday or Saturday I would go there with Governor Morton and bring copies of their books and papers. I could not be absent the first of next week, as the grand council for this State then holds a secret session, and must watch them.

I did hope to visit you personally before this, and if you cannot come, can you not send a confidential member of your staff to meet me here?

With sentiments of strong personal regard,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Indiana.

HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., June 6, 1864.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ohio:

CAPTAIN: The revelations of the last two days give fuller outline of the designs and operations of the treasonable societies. The opinion has been entertained that the capture of Richmond and the success of Sherman would close their avenue to positive measures against the Government. Their leaders claim differently—that the armies will all be South, and a revolution at the North could accomplish their ends as well as if success were not realized by the National troops.

I give you a few facts as succinctly as possible, but their importance will warrant some detail: (1) There is a Supreme Grand Council of the United States, with both civil and military organization. The commander-in-chief is C. L. Vallandigham. The lieutenant-general or deputy grand commander is Robert Holloway, of Illinois. The grand secretary and secretary of state is Doctor Massey, of Ohio, whom I supposed to be the son-in-law of Samuel Medary, of Columbus, Ohio. There are grand councils for States organized in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, and now being organized in Kentucky.

(2) They have commissioned four major-generals for Indiana, designating which shall remain in the State, while other portions occupy Louisville and Kentucky. The senior major-general is William A. Bowles, who was colonel of the Second Indiana Volunteers at Buena Vista and disgraced his State in that action. The others are Yagel, Humphreys, and Milligan—all rank blasphemers of the Government. (3) There are county parent temples which have their regimental organizations, and while sworn not to enter the U. S. service, are sworn to respond to the orders of their military commanders "when ordered into active service." (4) There are subordinate temples for townships also. I have had the constitutions of these bodies in my possession long enough to make copies. Whatever they may do or fail to do, they are gathering into their organization a large number of men who have influence and property, and are determined that the present Administration shall never hold power again—and that will be settled by the test of "which party is physically stronger."

I quote from the address of the State commander, a copy of which I had made from the original.

If numbers, money, and oaths can give them the power and will to strike they are a dangerous body of men, and it will pay to be ferreted out. They acknowledge that the steamer Taylor, loaded with Government stores and burned at Louisville, was burned by their order by the

use of phosphorus and brimstone. Doctor Gatling, inventor of the gun so called, is a member of the order. The jailer of the Louisville jail is another.

Major-General Lindsey was sent here on Saturday by Governor Bramlette to consult as to the matter. He feels assured that Morgan withdrew from Pound Gap by reason of word to that effect sent from Indiana. I know that the day the telegram was received by the Governor (Morton) that Morgan was entering the State of Kentucky. Colonel Bowles and Judge Bullitt (Kentucky court of appeals) at once said: "It must be stopped, it is premature, and will ruin us in Kentucky." Bullitt, who is grand counselor of the order in Kentucky, took the first train for Louisville. Messages were sent on the wires as far east as the line is up in Kentucky, respecting family domestic affairs of singular character which were suspected, but not suppressed in time.

On the 13th instant the State council meet in session here. They are to take steps looking toward the Chicago convention, claiming that if Richmond falls it may precipitate their action while the rebels still have armies in the field. I have letters of Bowles', addressed to his wife, then at the South, expressing the purpose of joining the rebel army, and stating that he had enlisted men for the rebel army and had tried to smuggle through provisions to them.

The leaders in this State have decided to support Powell, of Kentucky, for President. Vallandigham has declined to be a candidate, but requests a place in the cabinet.

The foregoing statements are not rumors or gossip, but taken from documents and reliable witnesses who are in the confidence of these men. They have the value of coming, to the same effect, from different directions and through several channels.

On the 15th instant the Ohio grand council will be inaugurated at Hamilton, Ohio, that State not yet being organized fully. The Indiana council will not sit that day, but the leaders will go to Hamilton for consultation. One question proposed for action is whether to call Vallandigham across the border before the Chicago convention.

I recommend that good, reliable men go to Hamilton and find who are the men who figure there. I shall know who go from Indiana. Governor Bramlette proposed to arrest the leaders in due time, and all on the same day.

I am checking the Kentucky organization, which is as yet in its infancy; but several strong and prominent men are in it already. One of the high officials of the order in that State left this city this morning with the cipher, seal, and private books required for use there. He is charged with its dissemination; but, being in my confidence, had one of his own agents, who was sent to Henderson, arrested. He came here with an order to have put out of the way (assassinated) Detective Coffin, who was found out through his Kentucky friends. This seems hard of belief, but such a resolution was adopted at Louisville and Judge Bullitt furnished money for the trip.

I believe that $10,000, or even $5,000, spent in this work would be of great utility.

If practicable for the major-general commanding to visit this city this week, I believe it would be of service. Governor Morton was telegraphed to by General Rosecrans, and he could probably come also.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Z 9.

WILLIAM G. CHEENEY, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was born in the State of New York, emigrated to Missouri in the year 1855, and was engaged in publishing a newspaper at Jefferson City, Mo., until May, 1861; that in June, 1861, he proceeded from Jefferson City, by his own conveyance, to Memphis, Tenn., and from there to Richmond, where he expected to pursue his avocation of printing. At that time he believed the action of the Southern States in seceding was warrantable and just, but upon becoming thoroughly acquainted with their objects and motives saw the mistake made, and at the expiration of some thirteen months returned to Washington, D. C., under an assumed name, bringing with him information to President Lincoln of great importance. This information was reduced to writing and handed to the porter at the White House about the 1st of September, 1861. Said letter was signed Wm. L. Walker.

In said communication to President Lincoln he informed him that he could be found at a certain hotel at any time, if an explanation or an interview was desired. After the lapse of six days, during which no answer was received to said letter to the President, he proceeded to Livingston and Genesee Counties, N. Y. Here he remained until January, 1863, sick most of the time, and then went to Albany, N. Y.; worked there at the printing business, and from there went to New York City, where he was employed, first in the Harper's printing office and then in the World office, where he was arrested.

Upon leaving Genesee County, in the winter of 1863, he assumed the name of William E. Grummond, to prevent his Missouri creditors from harassing and annoying him; that he was arrested in November, 1863, and forwarded to Missouri, where he has since been a prisoner in Gratiot Military Prison, charged, he believes, with bridge burning; at least the body before whom his case was investigated last winter in this city intimated that such was the fact; that he denies most emphatically and positively that he had anything whatever to do with the attempted destruction of said bridge spanning the Osage River. He does not deny the fact of being in that vicinity when the attempt was made, but explains his presence in that locality at that time in the following manner: That at that time and for twelve months prior he had been engaged in getting out lead on the west side of the Osage River; had a furnace there, with all the materials for smelting, &c., and, as had been his custom for more than a year, was present, superintending and looking after his business. The burning took place about midnight, and could readily be seen from his works. The parties who participated in that affair were under the immediate direction and control of Governor Jackson's adjutant-general, who, it was presumed, was acting under the immediate orders of the Governor.

That he has never taken the oath of allegiance, but has been willing to do so since his return from Richmond at any time; that within the past four weeks he has made the acquaintance of a fellow-prisoner named Charles E. Dunn, of the city of Saint Louis, who represents that he is deputy grand commander of a secret organization known as the Order of American Knights; that said Dunn has initiated him into the mysteries of the first degree thereof within the past two weeks in the hospital of Gratiot Military Prison; that said Charles E. Dunn informed him that the object was the overthrow of the present Administration and the installation of their own party in power; that a cessation

of hostilities is sought, and peace, in accordance with the Constitution, as they say, to be immediately brought about with the so-called Confederacy; that in order to accomplish the above objects a revolution must necessarily take place in the North, hence the birth and existence of the Order of American Knights; that Charles L. Hunt is the grand commander of Missouri, himself deputy grand commander, Green B. Smith, grand secretary; Doctor Shore is a prominent member of the order; one Coles, a druggist on the northeast corner of Carr street, is another; E. H. A. Habeicht, a printer, is another.

Dunn told him that Vallandigham's return to the United States was hastened by the facts that the secrets of the order had been divulged; that the time fixed for his return was to have been the 4th of July, 1864, but since the secrets of the order had transpired it had been determined that he should return at once, with a view to hasten the revolutionary movement; that his friends and the members of the order were courting an arrest, and that any attempt to accomplish that would be the signal for an immediate hostile demonstration, that could not now take place too soon; that Vallandigham is the recognized head of the order, and is known as the grand commander of this order North; that one Doctor Bledsoe is the supposed traitor, and is followed by a member of said order by the name of Flynn, who is instructed to kill Bledsoe—at least so Dunn says; that there is also an express messenger in the employ of the U. S. Express Company who is suspected and followed; he has been engaged in transmitting, clandestinely, arms, ammunition, &c., to members of this order in North Missouri via North Missouri Railroad; that William M. Douglas, who recently escaped from Gratiot Military Prison, is a prominent member of the order, and is considered a desperate man; under his supervision an attack upon Gratiot Military Prison is expected soon to liberate Hunt, Dunn, Shore, and others. So says Charles E. Dunn.

That he is confident that Douglas is still in the city of Saint Louis, yet, possibly, in Illinois, but thinks Douglas with all the escaped prisoners are still in this city. That Dunn told him that if he could effect his escape, to proceed on board the steamer Graham, report to her captain, and he would be secreted. That Mrs. Dunn visited the prison on the 19th instant and informed her husband that Douglas and Carlin and others were safe. That Dunn instructed him to call on Mr. Habeicht and find out where Douglas was, and that Douglas would secrete and protect him. If Habeicht could not be found, to call on Mr. Coles, the druggist hereinbefore mentioned, and he would direct him to the place where Douglas and others could be found. That the barrel of revolvers found with Douglas when arrested were purchased in Saint Louis and originally came from the Manhattan works. So says Charles E. Dunn.

Dunn told him there were 3,000 men belonging to the order in the city of Saint Louis, and between 30,000 and 40,000 in Missouri. Should said Cheeney succeed in clandestinely escaping he was desired to enter into communication with said Douglas for the purpose of co-operating with other members of the order in effecting the forcible release of all prisoners of the order confined in Gratiot, or of himself (Dunn) and Smith, at such times as they might be called out for examination or trial. Said Dunn also seemed to be, as he asserted, in possession of important secrets of General Rosecrans, obtained at social evening gatherings by parties in the confidence of members of the order. Christian Kribben was mentioned as one of the parties.

Z 10.

Examination of Mary Ann Pitman by Col. J. P. Sanderson, provost-marshal-general Department of the Missouri.

SAINT LOUIS, *June 20, 1864.*

I resided near Chestnut Bluff, Tenn., and went into the Confederate service on the breaking out of the rebellion. Myself and Lieutenant Craig went around and got together enough volunteers to make up a company, which we took into Freeman's regiment. I was second lieutenant in the infantry. After the battle of Shiloh I commanded the company. I took my company then and joined Forrest's command, as first lieutenant, and acted as such under the name of Lieutenant Rawley. While with Forrest's command I was, a large portion of the time, occupied on special service, much of which was of a secret character and in the performance of which I passed in the character of a female. Whilst so employed I was detailed to procure ordnance and ammunition, and came to Saint Louis as Mary Hays.

The first time I came here, which was during the winter of 1864, I stopped at the Everett House. I had been told that the house of Beauvais would supply ammunition for the Confederates. I went there and met John Beauvais. By means of secret signs, known to those in the secret, I made myself known to him and he recognized me. I told him I desired to see him at the Everett House on business, and he called. When he called I told him what my business was and what I wanted, which was caps. I told him that I wanted arms and ammunition, but at that time nothing but caps. He said he would supply me with anything I wanted and brought me $80 worth, which I took down the river on a boat, the name of which I cannot remember. I landed at Randolph and passed through the Federal lines to Forrest. The second time I came up on the City of Alton to Columbus, and from Columbus to Saint Louis on the Von Phul. I went to the Everett House again, but it was crowded, and then I called at Beauvais' office, after which I went to Barnum's and John Beauvais came up to Barnum's to see me. I again told him what the object of my visit was, and he brought about the same number of caps, two pair of Smith & Wesson pistols, and, I think, six boxes of cartridges. I believe that was all I got at that time. I went down on the Von Phul again to Randolph and passed through the lines to Forrest.

I came a third time; came up from Randolph on the Hillman, and again stopped at Barnum's. I again sent for Beauvais, and when he came told him what I wanted, all of which he brought to me. He brought $80 worth of caps and pair or two of fine Colt pistols, officer's belt and scabbard, arms and cartridges for—I have forgotten what pistol. There were three boxes. The second time I came I got a silver pencil and a gold pen, and I got a watch mended—that was the second time—I was thinking it was the last time. I got the last time $80 worth of caps and a pair of Colt revolvers, officer's scabbard and belt, gun, cloak, and leggings.

At these different interviews I made known to Mr. Beauvais that these things were for Forrest's command. The first time he said to me that they were talking of conscripting, and he told me that if they did he was going South; if they did not, he would not go, for he could be of more service to the Confederacy here than in the South; but if they conscripted he was going, for he never would fight for the Federal Government; that he was a Southern man in principle and always had

been. He told me he would do anything in the world for the South, and that his father was as good a Southern man as he was, and would do anything for the South. He asked me about how the times were at the South.

The second time I came up I told him about Forrest and Sherman having that fight, and he was glad to hear it, and rejoiced that Forrest gave him a thrashing. He told me if I came there at any time and he was away on business all I had to do was just to make known to his father who I was, and what my business was, and he would let me have anything I wanted, and if he could not supply it himself he would get it for me. His father would do anything I asked in favor of the South. He also told me that his father belonged to this secret order. I never have seen him but twice. The last time I was at his store after he had been arrested.

On these trips which I made I had no interviews with the landlord of the Everett House, nor did I make known to him my business or character. I had an interview with Barnum and his head clerk, Mr. Morrison, and I think also the second time I made known my character to Barnum, that I was detailed by General Forrest. I knew him because he belonged to the same order as I did. The clerk I just told my business. I discovered in my interview with Barnum that he was in the same secrets as myself. His clerks were not, or, if they were, they would not receive any recognition or give any. Yet they said they were Southern men, and would do all they could for the South. The second clerk had been in the Confederate Army, where he was wounded and then discharged.

In going down the river these different trips, I made the porter on the Von Phul acquainted with the secret and he hid some things for me. So did the porter on the Hillman and the clerk on the Hillman. Neither of these men belonged to the same secret order. The clerks on the Hillman and Von Phul do, though, but the latter did not conceal anything from me because the porter did what I wanted, and I did not have to call upon him. He told me I could go up and down on the boat whenever I wanted to, and it would not cost me a cent.

After my capture I had an interview with John Beauvais at his store. When I went in he was in the private office back of the store. I went back and spoke to him, and he got up and went back to the back part of the store. His father was selling some jewelry to a lady. He spoke to me and asked me how I came on, and about how times were in the South, and asked me if I was up on the same business, and I said I was. He said, I am sorry, Mollie, that I cannot supply you this time, for, he said, they know just what I have got and my father and I and the clerks are under bonds, and I am not allowed to touch or sell anything in that line, but, he said, if you will go on to Cincinnati you can get what you want there, and as soon as this thing is over you shall have anything you want. I had his picture with me when I was captured. I denied to him that I was at Fort Pillow and that I burned his picture. I did not want to let him know I was captured. The picture I actually burned.

I went to this store the last time under the advice of a Memphis detective with a view to see if he would continue the sale after he was arrested. I landed, on the last trip, at Randolph. When I got there I was not going to Forrest; I was going to send him those things, which I did, by one of his officers, Captain Wright, and was not going. I was going back to Saint Louis. I had sent him a letter stating that I had procured a large quantity of caps, powder, ammunition, &c.; that I had employed Mr. Williams to bring them down. I was waiting

for an order from Forrest to say where he wanted them sent to. There was a large quantity, quite a wagonload. I was not going to Forrest myself at all, but when I got there, the next day after I had sent them as many as Captain Wright and his brother and a negro boy, which he owned, could carry, I sent word to Forrest I intended to go right back to Saint Louis as soon as I could arrange the business there. I received a dispatch from Forrest ordering me to report at his headquarters, about ten miles from Fort Pillow. He wanted me to take my position in the field, as he said he would rather detail ten of his best officers for this business than lose my services at that time. So I started on a mule and was captured. Somebody told on me. They had something in the papers about my being captured—taking an officer's horse away and threatening to shoot him—which was all false. I was taken from the place where I was captured to Fort Pillow. I was captured about five or six miles from Fort Pillow at the house of Mr. Green, a Southern man. I was there, I think, three days; two or three, I am not certain which.

While I was at Fort Pillow I was standing one day some distance from headquarters, and there was a gentleman came up behind me, slapping me on the shoulder and asked if he had the honor of meeting Lieutenant Rawley. I said yes. He said that Forrest was coming here with 4,000 men to take the place and he was going to take it if it took every man he had, and he would learn them how to arrest women—he would teach them a lesson. I did not know the man, though his face looked familiar. He turned right away and I went right into the office at headquarters; a short time afterward he came in. He wanted a pass to go out, and a Tennessee soldier who came with him into the office vouched for his loyalty. As Colonel Booth was making out a pass for him, I slapped him on the shoulder, when he turned around and said: "Must I grant this pass, Mollie, or must I not?" I said, "Use your own judgment, colonel; you know your own business best." He issued the pass and the man went out. After the man was gone I told Colonel Booth what I had heard; that Forrest was coming in a few days with 4,000 men, and he would undoubtedly take the place if he made the attempt. My advice was to evacuate the fort or re-enforce it at once, for if Forrest did get possession the Federal forces, and especially the officers, would be badly used. He told me, "Mollie, now make your preparation to go to Memphis this evening, for I be damned if he shall have you." He then told the captain of Gun-boat No. 7 to stop the first boat that came down, or sink her. I went to Memphis and the fort was taken the next day or day after—I think the day after.

Before my capture my mind and feeling had undergone a very material change from what they were when I started out in the war as to the character of the Northern people and soldiers and the merits of the controversy involved. I started out with the most intense feelings of prejudice against the Northern people. I regarded all I had heard as to their views, character, and purposes to be true, but my intercourse with such as came into our possession during my service in the Confederate Army, and especially my trip to Saint Louis, convinced me of my error in this respect. I found the Union officers and soldiers not to be the desperadoes which I had been taught to believe them to be. At Saint Louis I found business flourishing, people thriving, and everything so entirely different from the condition of things in the South and from what I had supposed to be that my observations could not help but make an impression upon my mind. While it had not for a moment the effect of inducing even a thought in me to desert the Confederate service, and thus be guilty of a dishonorable act, it had, nevertheless,

the effect, as I have already stated, of materially changing my views and feelings. This was the condition of my mind when I was captured, and I accordingly immediately resolved to perform an honorable part and do nothing to discredit or disgrace my name. While satisfied that I had been performing services which placed my life at the mercy and disposal of the Federal Government, I felt it to be my duty to tell the truth and do what I could to atone for the past, and resolved to throw myself upon the Government. I resolved, be the result with me personally what it might, never to return to the Confederate service and continue my former career. I accordingly, immediately on my arrival at Fort Pillow, gave such information as I could to vindicate my personal integrity and show the authorities my determination to act in good faith. Acting under this determination, I at once disclosed such information as I believed to be of important use to the Federal authorities. I informed them, without reserve, of all I had done myself, and also stated to Colonel Booth that if he would send me with an officer and adequate force I would be able to place him in possession of General Forrest as a prisoner in a short time. I knew him to be that night within ten miles of the fort, and would have had no difficulty in enabling Colonel Booth, by adopting my advice, to have taken Forrest, for I knew him to be away from his command at a place designated, where he was to meet me on my return. He was to have met me there for the purpose of bringing my uniform and horse, which he could not trust to another, so that I might change my female apparel and reassume the character of Lieutenant Rawley. Colonel Booth seemed to believe me, and was anxious to carry my proposition out; yet he feared and hesitated, and after a considerable consultation with other officers, finally resolved not to venture on it.

After my arrival at Memphis I made known to the officers what I had already disclosed to Colonel Booth. Among the rest, I gave them an account of my visits to Saint Louis and the purposes for which I went there, which led them to send me here.

Question. You have spoken of a secret organization which enables strangers to meet and recognize each other as belonging to it. Will you please give me the name of it?

Answer. I know of such an organization, but it is known by different names. The members, by whatever name known in different sections, are enabled to know and recognize each other by one and the same means.

Question. Are you a member of the order?

Answer. I am; but it is proper to add that at the last meeting which I attended they passed an order which I consider as utterly atrocious and barbarous, so I told them I would have nothing more to do with it. They then made me take an oath never to reveal what I knew of it.

Question. Are the officers of the Confederate Army generally members of the order?

Answer. They are.

Question. Have you any knowledge whether President Davis and the several officers of the Confederate Government are members of the order?

Answer. I know Davis is, but I cannot say whether the rest are or not.

Question. How long ago did you become a member of it?

Answer. Well, it has been something near two years. I think about that.

Question. Is there a Northern and a Southern section of the order?

Answer. There is.

Question. Have you any objection to giving the names of the heads of the two sections?

Answer. Vallandigham is the head man in the North, and Price is the head man in the South.

Question. What are they called—supreme commanders?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Are there means furnished by this order for communications passing between the two supreme commanders to and from each other?

Answer. There are.

Question. Persons constantly passing to and fro for that purpose?

Answer. There are.

Question. Have you any knowledge of officers or soldiers of the Federal Army belonging to the Northern section of the order?

Answer. I do not know. I never had any talk with but one. I met with one officer, but I have heard Forrest say there were quite a number of them. I was telling Forrest that I had captured a lieutenant who belonged to this order, and that I immediately turned him loose. Forrest said that was exactly right; that he had captured many of them and turned them loose—most of them were officers, but one or two were private soldiers.

Question. Did he give a reason why it was right—what the object was?

Answer. Well, no; he did not. He knew I knew that.

Q. Was not one reason because you thought he could be of more service?

Answer. Certainly. I knew he could do us more service in the Federal Army, and I knew he would do us no harm. I could not have captured him or any of his men that day if he had not led them right in.

Question. Is the Confederate Army kept advised of the views, purposes, and movements of the Federal armies and Government by means of communications passing between the supreme commanders of the Northern and Southern sections of the order?

Answer. It is.

Question. Are Southern Confederate officers thus put in possession of important information of movements of the Federal Government or armies in advance of their execution?

Answer. They are.

Question. Have you any knowledge, of your own or from hearsay, of this order having agents at Washington, professing to be loyal Union men, who does obtain important information, which, through the means furnished by the order, is immediately communicated to the Confederate Government or its army commanders?

Answer. I do not know, of my own knowledge, but I have heard it spoken of, and I almost know it to be so.

Question. You have heard Forrest speak of it?

Answer. Yes; I have heard Forrest, and not only him, but I have heard others.

Question. Do you know of Treasury notes being furnished to the Confederate Government through the means which this order furnishes for communication between the North and South?

Answer. I have no personal knowledge, but I know that the Confederate Government has usually an abundant supply of greenbacks to furnish for raids and other

purposes in which it is necessary to use that kind of money. I know this, because on one occasion it became necessary for me to have some, and I called the attention of General Forrest to it. He told me that in a few days he would have an abundance. A few days afterward I called to see him and he furnished me what I needed. At the same time he showed me a letter, which I read. It was dated at Washington and purported to be signed by one Chase and addressed to General Forrest, in which the latter was informed that $20,000 had been forwarded to President Davis at Richmond for $900 in gold. The letter went on to say that Chase had advised President Davis that he would furnish him with as many greenbacks as he wished at the rate of $4 for $1 in gold. When I read this letter—it being signed by Chase—I was under the impression that it was Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, but it was only an impression and nothing that Forrest had said about the person. There was an officer waiting at the time to see Forrest, and he told me that at some other time, when more at leisure, he would tell me all about this man Chase; that he was an important man—one of our head and leading men at Washington, and a member of the order. I knew he was a member of the order, for the signs of it were in the letter.

Question. Was there a general understanding among the members of the order in the Southern army, just about the time you left, as to what the members of the order in the Northern section would do during the present summer?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Was there also a general understanding among the officers and members of the order in the South as to what the movements of the Federal Government and armies would be during the present summer?

Answer. There was.

Question. Was it in contemplation to make a simultaneous demonstration by the Southern armies upon Pennsylvania and Kentucky, crossing the Ohio River into Ohio and by the trans-Mississippi portion of the Confederacy into Missouri?

Answer. It was.

Question. About what time was this to be be done?

Answer. Well, it was to begin about the Fourth of July. That was the understanding then.

Question. Was there a general understanding and expectation that about the time such demonstration was to be made there was to be a like demonstration by the members of the Northern section of the order, with a view of producing anarchy in the Northern States and aiding the movements of the Southern armies?

Answer. There was.

Question. Have you any knowledge as to the general understanding among the members of the order in the South of how that Northern demonstration was to commence?

Answer. Well, I have. Of course, I know.

Question. How was it to be done?

Answer. Well, Vallandigham was to be at Chicago at this meeting that is to be held there. He was to meet there and make a speech, and they were to rise up then, and from that they were to rise all over the States where the order existed.

Question. Is it not to produce a counter revolution in the North?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What is the general opinion entertained in the South of Vallandigham?

Answer. Well, they know that he is a Southern man in principle, and will do everything he can for the South. They believe it, and they will just do anything for him.

Question. Have Southern members of the order information as to the extent of the order in the free States?

Answer. Yes; they have.

Question. What is the general estimate of its strength in different localities?

Answer. Well, I do not know exactly. I could not tell you without I could see the books. I did know, but I do not remember now.

Question. Known to be strong?

Answer. Oh, yes. Quite a majority among the Southerners. They know just exactly its condition.

Question. Are they kept advised of all its movements?

Answer. Yes; they are.

Question. Were there any definite plans for operation when this rise of the members of the order in the North should take place?

Answer. Yes It was understood that the making of the speech by Vallandigham, at Chicago, is to be the signal, and members are to meet in their lodges throughout the States that day or night, organized and armed, and are to seize and hold or kill the principal officers, such as commanders of departments, districts, and posts, and then seize all the forts, strong points, arms, ammunition, stores, &c., and obtain and hold the control of public matters. The justification of all this is to be put upon these grounds: The members are to say Vallandigham was resisted and abused, which they were determined not to submit to, but resist and take matters and things in their own hands.

Question. Was there a general understanding and policy, acted upon by the Confederate commanders, to have a number of spies within our lines by giving them leaves of absence or furloughs to go home into the States in which their families reside?

Answer. Yes; there was.

Question. Did such men, so permitted to go home, get instructions from some officers as to their mode of procedure successfully to pass through the lines and not to be molested after reaching home?

Answer. They did.

Question. In what way?

Answer. They were first to go in as deserters and take the oath, and then they were to proceed.

Question. Have you any personal knowledge of such instructions being given?

Answer. I have. I heard them given myself, and have known them to be sent in for that purpose. I heard afterward that they succeeded in what they undertook to do, but I never saw them take the oath. I have seen them after they had taken it and returned.

Question. That was a general rule, was it not?

Answer. Yes.

Question. General understanding?

Answer. Yes.

Question. From your knowledge of the Confederate Army and service, what number of men out of every ten would come into our lines in the West here and take the oath of allegiance? What number out of every ten, is it your judgment, come with an honest intention of remaining here as loyal citizens?

Answer. I would not vouch for one, because them that don't return to the Confederate Army do you more harm than they could by fighting against you in the field.

Question. Was there a general understanding, and was it carried out, to let as many of that class of Confederate soldiers pass through the lines as possible during the spring; and, when once within our lines, what were they to do when this general revolt took place?

Answer. Well, they were, of course, to join the members of this order.

Question. Well, was it the policy to send as many as possible?

Answer. Why, certainly.

Question. And they were to assist?

Answer. They were.

Question. Was that talked about?

Answer. It was.

Question. And understood?

Answer. It was.

Question. You have already stated that you were imprisoned at Memphis. From your observations there did you discover any known officers in command there who had any knowledge of the existence of this order?

Answer. I did not recognize any.

Question. Your judgment was that they were in profound ignorance?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Did you see any evidence of it there?

Answer. I did. I saw the Confederate soldiers giving the signs to persons on the streets and conversing with each other. Doctor Goff, the surgeon, saw the same, but he did not know what it meant. He asked me what it was. All I said was they had better put a stop to it.

Question. From your knowledge and observation while at Memphis, have you reason to believe, or do you know, that any Union soldiers, on or off duty, were waylaid and killed by members of this order?

Answer. I do know of some that were on duty.

Question. Sentinels?

Answer. They were on duty as pickets.

Question. Did the officers under whose command they were seem to have any idea that they were thus picked off in that way?

Answer. No; they did not. I did not see him or hear him talk about it, but I heard outside that it was done by some white men disguised as negroes. The Federal officers believed it was done by some of their own soldiers. They did not mistrust that it was done by members of the order. I know how it was done.

Question. You had information that enabled you to know how they were killed?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Is it a part of the obligations or understanding of this order to pick off Union officers and soldiers, or loyal men that are considered important or influential, whenever it can be done by stealth?

Answer. It is.

Question. Have you any knowledge other than that in relation to a case at Memphis of such things having been done?

Answer. I have—not at Memphis, though.

Question. Often?

Answer. Well, not very, but would have been, I suppose, if there had been opportunity. They have kept this thing very dark.

Question. Have you any knowledge, either of your own or hearsay, general understanding, that members of the order are to be found among officers or privates belonging to the Union Army, who either lead our men into ambush, or places where they may be taken or killed, or of killing our own men themselves when occasion offered?

Answer. I have both.

Question. Are these persons belonging to the order, who pass backward and forward through the lines, between the two supreme commanders, known to the members of the order?

Answer. Not to all of them.

Question. Known to some?

Answer. Yes.

Question. You spoke of the last meeting you attended that proceedings had taken place which you regarded as so outrageous that you had given them notice of your determination to wash your hands of them, and have nothing further to do with the lodge. Have you any objection, without going into the circumstances, to give the reasons why their course so revolted you?

Answer. Well, some of the reasons why was because their action contemplated robbery, murder, and almost anything else that was mean, dishonorable, criminal, and despicable.

Question. Members of this order from whatever section can and do make themselves known in the streets or in public with perfect safety?

Answer. Yes; they can.

Question. And I could not tell, or anybody else who did not know, anything about it?

Answer. No.

Question. There are various degrees of the order, are there not?

Answer. Yes; there are.

Question. Are many of those having the first degree received into the highest degrees?

Answer. Not a great many—only a few.

Question. Is it a part of the duty of a member of the order that he should be armed?

Answer. Well, it is that he should be armed all the time, provided there is not some confusion made in some way, so that he would be obliged to conceal his arms.

Question. But he should carry them?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Is the list of members of a lodge gotten up in such a way as to be the same as a muster-roll to indicate what arms each member has?

Answer. It is.

Question. Does the list of members use a heading different from what it really means?

Answer. The list of members of a lodge is in the nature of a muster-roll, showing the arms and the ammunition of each member, but disguised so that no one not a

member would know its meaning, but take it for a list of members of a library or any other association it might purport to be.

Question. Are mails carried by means of this order between the two sections?

Answer. Well, the mails are generally carried by men selected.

Question. Well, are members of this order generally selected?

Answer. Sometimes—generally they are. When any important letters or dispatches have to go, members of this order are always selected to carry them.

Question. Had you any idea, before I spoke to you, that anybody outside of the order had any knowledge of it?

Answer. No; I never was so surprised in my life. I did not think any one in the world had any knowledge of it; only those who were members of it. It confused me at first, and I could not have lied to you if I wished. If I had been prepared for it I might have said no and passed it off.

Question. Were you satisfied at once that I had a knowledge of it?

Answer. I was.

Question. Did I give any signs correctly?

Answer. You did.

Question. From what you know of the feeling and temper and general disposition of the members of the order, do you believe that they would either carry out their measures upon a member of the order that disclosed it to me, or upon myself, if an opportunity offer to assassinate?

Answer. If they could murder you secretly I know they would do it, and especially a member of the order who would reveal the secret. I know they would. I do not think they would come out boldly, but if they could do it secretly they would surely take your life, if an opportunity that would be prudent and safe should be presented.

Question. Have members of the order, those who are acting members in the South, a knowledge who the grand commanders in the different States in the North are?

Answer. They have.

Question. Are any of them South in communication with them, as well as the supreme commanders?

Answer. No, not so much.

Question. Communications pass between the supreme commanders?

Answer. The grand commanders of the Northern States communicate with the supreme commander North, and the same plan is pursued at the South.

Question. Then they have in each State a grand commander?

Answer. Yes.

Question. The order, then, is really and substantially a military organization?

Answer. It is nothing else.

Question. Without the existence of such an organization North could this rebellion be carried on as it has been?

Answer. It could not.

Question. Has it ciphers for communications as well as signs?

Answer. It has.

Question. Who is Oliver Forrest?

Answer. He is a leading man of the order in Tennessee, and very frequently carries communications from Price to Vallandigham, the two supreme commanders.

When they join this order they take an oath before they will receive them higher than the first and second degrees—before they let them know anything about the secrets—they take an oath that, if they fall into the hands of the military they are to swear point blank to the contrary every time they ask anything about this order.

I am not only willing, but anxious, to give you all the information I can that may be of benefit to the Government. I am myself profoundly disgusted with the order and wish I had never been in it and had no knowledge of it; but I took an oath, on becoming a member, and I cannot shake off that oath entirely from my conscience. I am willing to give you all the essential information I can, and have done so, but I cannot give names, signs, &c., because, having given you the information I have, you have a sufficient key to unravel the rest and protect the Government against injury from it.

Z 11.

NEW YORK, *June 17, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army,
Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: Your telegram of 13th reached me in due time. I shall be ready to move at a moment's warning.

The man whom you advised me to leave on the evening of the 13th to report to me has not yet arrived, although I have received a letter from Saint Louis written on that day. If he started when you said he would, it is singular that he has not arrived here.

Since I wrote you last I brought Forrester in communion with General Dix's man, employed in the "McClellan Minute Guard" matter. He was born in Charleston, S. C., and raised in Georgia. He had over thirty years' experience of Southern life, and is well acquainted with prominent men in the South. His name is D. Chaffee, a clerk in a furnishing store on Broadway. Forrester says he is a keen, shrewd man, and very "scarey." That C. made the following statement, in substance, of the objects, &c., of the organization referred to above.

That the principal mover, known to the public here is, as I wrote you several weeks since, a Dr. R. F. Stevens, of the Nineteenth Ward, in this city. He is the only known public head of the organization here to the uninitiated, and it is very difficult to procure initiation into the degrees. From this I am led to conclude that the higher degrees are only intended to be conferred on the leaders in the movement, according to their capacity and importance of influence. It is intended to oppose the present Administration, and is claimed to have figured largely in the late Baltimore convention, at which Amos Kendall, of Washington, and Governor Hunt, of New York, and other prominent politicians opposed to the Administration were present and exercised a powerful influence. The rank and file in the lower class of organizations have three degrees, and has for its object the election of McClellan to the Presidency.

Stevens represents that General Frémont's nomination at Cleveland was brought about by the friends of McClellan and the Democratic leaders who were present at that convention. He read parts of letters to my informant from Western men of prominence, but did not give any names, all having reference to the matter named above. The secondary object was the nomination of Mr. Lincoln at Baltimore, where they were represented as being present in large numbers, and contributing their whole strength to accomplish that result. This having been

accomplished to their content, the next intended move of this organization is to meet on Saturday, July 2, 1864, at Chicago, Ill. This would be the Saturday previous to the time proposed for the meeting of the convention to nominate a President by the Democratic party. They there intended to organize previous to the convention and mature and determine upon some plan of concert of action to press upon the national Democratic convention the claims of McClellan as the nominee of that party, for President, whom they desire to be nominated at once by acclamation by that body.

Stevens also said that Frémont "had his price," and that they knew how to use him. He was intended to control the German vote for them, and be rewarded by some desirable position under the proposed new Administration. He also stated that "the people are full of gunpowder and fight," and that those who represent the McClellan interest are compelled to preach the vigorous prosecution of the war, in order to secure the interest of the popular sentiment, or, in other words, to allure voters. When once in power they declare that they will settle the difficulty between the North and South and the war within thirty days after assuming the reins of Government, by giving such guarantee to the South as will satisfy them.

Stevens' whole theme is abuse of the present Administration. But he is very cautious not to make any declarations amounting to treason, or which might be construed as treason. He also states that the Government authorities, to some extent, are informed of his sayings and doings and would arrest him if they dared; but that they are afraid to do so for fear of arousing the exercise of an influence that would be severely felt.

This is the whole amount of the affair as elicited by Forrester from Chaffee. I propose to have an interview myself with Chaffee to-day, in company with Forrester, and if anything new of interest is elicited will immediately advise you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DEVOE,
U. S. Navy.

Z 12.

DAYTON, *May 23, 1864.*

MY VERY DEAR HUSBAND: I received your most welcome letter of the 18th a day or two ago, and am rejoiced to find in the tone of it that you are cheerful and hopeful notwithstanding the gloom which surrounds us. Before this you have seen Mrs. Morse and have received the letter written by Mr. Cahill in relation to the convention which takes place to-morrow. Mr. Cahill told me at John's the other day that they all thought there would be a good attendance and that all would be right. They are determined to offer the right kind of resolutions. We have had no news from the army for a day or two, but the indications are very plain and I think we understand them. Our anxiety is very great, but God, I trust, will direct all. The interest taken in you and in the house seems to have commenced afresh. Within the last few weeks there have been a great many persons here to see the house from all parts of the country. Some gentlemen from Indiana were here the other day, and after expressing the greatest devotion to you and the cause, as they were leaving one of them said, "Madam, I expect to see your husband President of the United States." Great numbers of drafted men from Butler County, who came up to pay their $300, came to see us, and all expressed the greatest devotion to you.

I have forgotten the names they told me. Many of the home guards from other counties have been at the gate looking in, but presuming they were abolitionists I did not ask them in. The country people are as friendly as ever and often stop to see me. I am so sorry I could not send your drawers by Mrs. Morse. Kitty made a mistake and did not tell her mother until her trunks were all packed. If no opportunity offers soon I will send them by express to Mr. Elwood. Mrs. Morse said she would tell you all about it. I am afraid you have needed them before this. All think you did well in the buying of gold, and Mr. Blanchard regrets that he did not do as you did, and is waiting for it to go down again. Mrs. Blanchard is in Cincinnati. We miss Mrs. Morse very much, but must do the best we can. All are well except myself. Our dear boy is well and happy with his chickens and little garden. Dear little precious boy, he is so fond of play that we cannot get him to attend much to his books. The weather has been so warm that I do not like to confine him too much. All are well at Mollie's. She, Ellen, Bell, John, and all join me in sending much love and many kisses. And now, dear husband, I must quit, and that the Lord will protect and bless you and protect you is the prayer of your affectionate wife,

L.

Do not wait for my letters, but write as often as you can.

As Mr. Blanchard gave me Mr. Elwood's address I concluded to send this to him, as you may probably get it a little sooner, as Mr. Phelps is often away.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Windsor, Canada West, inclosed in another addressed J. H. Harmon, esq., Detroit, Mich.)

CLEVELAND, *May 24, 1864.*

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, *Windsor, Canada:*

DEAR SIR: I have received the certificates and returned one to be exchanged, as desired. It was some days before the gold was delivered by the broker, and then not until my partner (Mr. Fillins) sent our cashier up with a check and demanded the gold. The cashier then, with another clerk, carried the gold from the broker's direct to the Bank of Commerce and delivered it there for account of the Commercial Bank of Kingston, unsealed. Upon counting, the Bank of Commerce reported it $244.80 short, which my partner has not yet been able to get corrected. He immediately bought $244.80 at 78 cents premium to make good the original amount ($6,000), and thus it stands. I hope it will all come out right soon, this being the first instance of the kind that has ever occurred.

The remittance from Mr. Thompson not yet received, but advised me yesterday that he had just returned home and would remit the first of this week. There are reasons, I think, enough to make it advisable for me to transfer these certificates to N. McDonald, or some other friend of yours in Canada, and if you see no objections I will do so, and to such party as you will direct.

Yours, truly,

W. I. GORDON.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Windsor, Canada, per Mr. J. H. Harmon, inclosed in another addressed J. H. Harmon, Detroit, Mich.)

DAYTON, *May 25, 1864.*

DEAR UNCLE: Convention met and adjourned to June 15, to meet at Hamilton at 11 a. m. There was not full representation. You can make any arrangements for that day, if you please. We never had harder work in our lives than to bring our delegation to the point of voting for you. It was done, however. Yet the action of the caucus was not binding except for this convention, and there being half a dozen townships yet unrepresented, they may make a change. I may say that it is the unanimous opinion of every county and of your warmest friends, strange to say, that you should not be the delegate. I never saw such feeling against it. Gillespie is strong against you; Elliott, Kelly, Walters, and many of your country friends.

Butler in caucus agreed by one vote upon Hughes against Christy. The objection seems to be that you will return, and they are not ready, &c. I never felt worse than during this contest, and it was a contest, but we outfought and outworked them. Consider this matter again and let me know immediately.

Select friends in the district confidentially to communicate with, so as to let them into your views and plans. Our resolutions are right. They are not adopted yet, but Cahill, Gilmore, and myself have agreed upon them. There are only two others whom we have not seen. Send me your mature ideas upon this subject.

The contest about you was all friendly, &c., but strong.

All are well. Will write again. Let me say distinctly, as the expression of nearly all, that you should not be in the Chicago convention and connected with its wranglings. It will not do anything for the country.

Another objection made—that nominating you from the district would be queer in view of your card in regard to the use of your name there.

Respectfully, yours,

McW.

I write in a great hurry.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed C. L. Vallandigham, Windsor, inclosed in another addressed S. D. Elwood, esq., Law Publisher, Detroit, Mich.)

CINCINNATI, *May 29, 1864.*

MY DEAR SIR: I arrived home Friday and found friends all well and in good spirits. I handed your letter to Mr. Thomas yesterday and he said he would give it attention. I found the impression the same here as in New York, that Grant had been badly whipped.

I saw a letter received this morning from Long that it was reported in Washington that Breckinridge was moving on Washington and Grant was trying to get back to Aquia Creek. The telegraph, however, says this morning that Grant is on the Pamunkey, and Breckinridge near Hanover Court-House with 30,000 men.

You can rely on what I now tell you. A dispatch was received by Colonel Swords, quartermaster, here from Sherman's army, to purchase immediately all the horses he could, and all the light wagons fit for ambulances he could, and ship right off to Sherman, and to make his purchases regardless of cost.

My conclusion from that is that Forrest had captured all Sherman's ambulances, or that the wounded are accumulating so rapidly on Sherman's hands that he has not ambulances to carry them.

I find the main hope of the Republicans here is centered in Sherman. They seem to regard Grant's expedition a failure, and unless Sherman can take Atlanta that the game is played out, with the South the winner.

A major just from Sherman's army says Sherman has 120,000 men, and that there is a continuous string of regiments on the way to him; that he will drive Johnston before him and take Atlanta. Another account represents Johnston with 60,000 veterans and an innumerable host of squirrel hunters, and that Sherman will be overwhelmed when Johnston gets him as far in the country as he desires. There is great anxiety here to hear definitely from Sherman. The Southern accounts, you will perceive, say they have been whipping us at every point.

I find since my return that the Germans are deserting the Administration by scores. Conscription, taxation, and the removal of Sigel have brought them to reflection, and the stampede that is going on is wonderful.

The Ninth Ohio, all Germans, 670 strong, came home Thursday. Their time is out and they refuse to re-enlist. They all damn Lincoln. That was Bob McCook's regiment.

The Sixth (Guthrie Grays) and Tenth (Irish) will be home in a few days, having refused to re-enlist.

Give my regards to Mrs. Phillips, and tell her that I saw her mother and brother the day I returned; they are both well. Her aunt, Mrs. Benham, will see her in a few days.

Friends by the score made numerous inquiries about your health, spirits, views, &c.

Wash was delighted to learn that I had been with you.

Yours,

——— ———.

(Inclosed in an envelope addressed Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Windsor, Canada West.)

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1864.

DEAR LOUISA: I have seen our friend, M. Farin, the very day he arrived at home. I was going to the children's school, opposite, when he called me over to tell me that you were well, but Louly must still be sick, as he did not see her. I hope that the lady from Dayton who has bought a place in Canada, in the country, will take you to board with her on account of Louly's health, and perhaps she will board you for $20 a month in gold. No private house ought to ask as much as a hotel. Sister Anthony, from the Saint John's Hospital, will be in Detroit in a week or ten days from this time; will bring your flower molds and other little things for you. If Louly would come back with her she will take the greatest care of her. She could sleep all night in the sleeping-car, in one of the lower ones, not more than a foot from the ground. As Helen's school closes the 16th of next month, she could take care of little Louly with me, and I would bring her back to you before Helen's school begins again, as the fresh air of the country would restore her. We will soon have raspberries, and I have planted watermelons and cantaloupes. I have always thought her a delicate child. I will take every care of her. Louise Benham has left us for good; she is in L., but will be up on Wednesday for three days. She will write and tell you when to expect her at Windsor. If I had an old pair of Louly's drawers I could have them made, but if the old waist will do it will not be much trouble to cut and make them yourself. I have just received a letter from Albert while writing to you. He is well and in good spirits and likes the service very much. He is at present at Mound City, near Cairo; has sent me the Commodore Porter telegraph and a drawing of the Black Hawk, the flag-ship. He sends his [love] to all. Did you receive your boots and ———, which

was sent to the express office at Detroit? Remember me to our Zena. I have commenced building the new rooms, but building is so high I fear I cannot do all that is necessary to the old home to make it decent and comfortable. Sissy, is there anything for you and Louly? Does she want a nice little sunbonnet with slats in it, as Jane Buscan has made one for Helen and Guy? I think one of white plaid muslin or a plain blue, yellow, or green French gingham, all one color, with a little riffle around it, will be nice for her. Write at once about it. Kiss Louly for me. Helen and Guy go every Sunday to Lindan Sunday school. Write soon. Do you not ——— or ———, or does Louly?

Your affectionate mother,

A. L.

Write at once about the sunbonnet.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed Mrs. Louisa Phillips, Windsor, Canada, inclosed in another addressed S. D. Elwood, esq., Detroit, Mich.)

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, June 1, 1864.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM:

DEAR SIR: Our convention having adjourned for the purpose of having a demonstration at Hamilton on the 15th, we feel anxious to make sure of the speakers. On so short a notice, and to attend a district convention, this cannot be accomplished by an invitation from us unless backed by other more powerful influence. I have written to Wall, of New Jersey, Fernando Wood, Chilton A. White, Pendleton, and Long. If there are any others whom you would desire to suggest, let me know. It is hoped that you will use your own influence to make some of these men see the importance of having an early and decided expression of the peace sentiment, and thus induce them to come.

With great respect, I am, truly yours,

ARCHIBALD MAYO.

P. S.—I will return to Hamilton to-morrow, where a letter will reach me.

A. M.

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST, *June 1, 1864.*

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d ultimo, by Klotz, received. You are right in what you say, for the most part. I found it out some time ago. Not an order has been obeyed, not a request complied with, except that from Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. The letters calling on me for a peace letter have been received. But we must be patient and wait a little yet before we give up. I will determine for myself before the Chicago convention whether I will retain my present position or not. Our (Third) district convention is at last announced for Hamilton, June 15. Events between this and that date will of course go far to determine its value. There will be a good, large meeting of the people in any event, and some good speakers, and in a certain contingency it can be made most important. I should be glad to have you there as a speaker and for consultation if convenient.

Just now all is suspense, and there seems to be no disposition to do anything. But let us, "who are of the household of faith," stand firm.

Truly,

C. L. V.

CINCINNATI, *June 5, 1864.*

MY DEAR SIR: We have had no reliable news here from Sherman, and have not had for several days. Yesterday afternoon a letter appeared in the Times of this city, written at Chattanooga seven days before, detailing a disaster to the Fifth Ohio; that is with Sherman. Colonel Patrick was killed, and about eighty of the men killed and wounded. The facts were gathered from some of the wounded brought from the front to Chattanooga. The regiment is from this city and numbers about 300. Nothing public was known of this loss until some ten days after the occurrence. That shows how unfavorable news is withheld from the public.

But until after the nomination of Lincoln we shall have nothing but victories, successful strategic and flank movements, the speedy capture of Richmond and Atlanta, and the certain crushing out of the rebellion.

While the Sanitary Commission of this city was in session Thursday night last a dispatch was received by it asking that large amounts of sanitary stores be sent immediately to Sherman, that there had been very severe fighting and there were many wounded.

A dispatch in the Gazette of this city from Columbus says the wounded of Sherman's army are coming into Louisville and Nashville, and that thirty additional surgeons are needed. You can judge from these two items whether Sherman's march toward Atlanta has been a one-sided affair, as Stanton's dispatches would lead us to believe.

Our private advices from Washington and Baltimore are that Grant lost between 20,000 and 30,000 men at the battle between the North and South Annas. One of our letters says 30,000, another 20,000. Grant was compelled to move to the Peninsula to save his army; and that he is more concerned in saving his army than in taking Richmond. Heavy siege guns were being shipped to him from Baltimore and Washington. That would lead to the conclusion that Grant purposes to move on Richmond by regular approaches. In case he does go to digging and bridging, Beauregard will be left to defend Richmond, while Lee will move on to Washington. The dispatches tell us that Lee is sick and does not command the army. That leads me to believe he is now on his way to Washington. The rebels have the whole country between Gordonsville, Fredericksburg, and Centerville, so that Lee with a big army may reach the latter place before the fact was known in Washington.

You and your political friends got a thorough beating yesterday by the president of the city council of this city. The occasion was the reception of the Tenth Ohio, just from the front, whose time is out, and who won't re-enlist. The speech produced general indignation in the regiment and among their friends, who are all Irish. Weasner (president of council) is a narrow-minded man and a good type of Republicans generally. The committee on reception speak their sentiments respecting Weasner in the Enquirer of to-day.

Kentucky is in a great ferment. All the male able-bodied negroes are flocking to the Federal camps in search of their freedom. Farms are left untilled and hotel tables unwaited on. Parties are here now from Kentucky to get white help for farms and hotels. Add to this that Bramlette has called for 20,000 of the home guard, and you may imagine the stew Kentucky is in.

Yours,

———— ————.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Windsor, Canada West, inclosed in another addressed J. H. Harmon, esq., Detroit, Mich.)

DAYTON, *June 6, 1864.*

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 23d of May on the morning of the 25th, just before the assembling of the convention. You have been informed all about the proceedings of the convention; also of the opposition we met with as to the appointment of a delegate from this county, and from whence the opposition came. But I desire for the purpose of a more complete understanding of the matter to repeat some of these things. Of course I do so confidentially, as the opposition to the appointment profess the strongest possible friendship for you and claim only to be exercising the right of private judgment as to what is best for you and themselves when they oppose the appointment. They have got an impression that if appointed you will make an attempt to go to Chicago, or come home at all hazards and at whatever cost, and say if they make the appointment they are committed before the world to sustain you in the attempt; that they are not prepared to do so; will not be seconded by the people at this time: will fail and bring ruin on themselves and you.

This is the whole case, and it is due to frankness that I should say that if this idea prevails we will have trouble to make the appointment and may not succeed in making it. Those of us who advocated it have said what our understanding of it is, to wit, that while the appointment will not necessitate your going to Chicago or coming home, it will be an indorsement before the country in a practical way; will connect your name with the peace movement, which we favor and hope to give an impetus to by our convention; will give character to our proceedings abroad; and further, that relying on your prudence and judgment, we believe that you will not attempt to go unless circumstances at that time should be favorable. Upon this sort of reasoning we carried our delegation, having first pledged the minority to make no opposition to the decision of the majority.

The opposition get their ideas from persons who say they have seen and conversed with you.

So far as I am concerned, I freely recognize your right to come home or go to any part of the country whenever you desire to do so, and our duty to protect you in so doing, and although my private opinion is that the Chicago convention will not be a Democratic convention, and that time and place for coming home at all hazards would under ordinary circumstances be inopportune and array against us a large portion of the opposition to the Administration, yet if our friends generally think the time and place fit, I am not disposed to shrink from the issue. I can readily conceive that a condition of things may exist at that time which would make it eminently proper for you to go to Chicago, in my judgment. But if the opposition are right, as I have stated above, I desire distinctly to know it. I do not wish to place myself and friends in a position where in a trying time it may be said we have deceived and misled the people. If I incur a responsibility fairly I have no difficulty in standing up to it.

If, when the means of knowledge are in my power, I refuse to inquire and bring others into action on my surmises, I may be paralyzed for any good when the time of trial arrives. If the arguments used by your friends as detailed above are correct and you can write us a short letter to that effect, so far as it relates to your coming home, one to be read privately to the delegates from Montgomery, it will save all trouble and make the thing certain. It will evidently be expected of us to be able authoritatively to answer this point when we meet again.

Pardon the freedom of this letter, but I have endeavored to give you a minute understanding of the state of the case presented, and to do so have been unreserved so far as I have said anything, and I think I have said all that is important to an understanding of the situation. There is no denying the people are demoralized—very much demoralized. For myself I cannot say I have any hope of the coming campaign for President.

The elective franchise is in fact abolished; to-day the nation will be degraded by the nomination of Lincoln. Unless the Frémont party prove strong and stubborn, he will be elected in the same way he will be nominated—by fraud and violence, by greenbacks and bayonets. If Chicago convention does not turn out right, must have another candidate for whom we can vote—a man who has never shed the blood of a fellow-citizen unless in self-defense.

Yours, &c.,

N. CAHILL.

Send us a letter to read to the convention, and have Alex. Long and White to come at all events; James W. Wall if possible. They are expected, and there will be a large convention.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Windsor, Canada West.)

CINCINNATI, *May 16, 1864.*

DEAR NEPHEW: As I cannot yet name a day when we can meet at the "exiles' home," I must perforce content myself by sending a brief missive. The town is wild with joy over past, present, and coming victories; the women are even more demonstrative than the men. They, in their eagerness to rivet their own chains as the forgers draw them from the furnace, are wild with glee over carnage and death. "On with the slaughter," is the cry of the foolish civilians, while the pronunciamentos of the Governors and Government are "grand, gloomy, and peculiar." Hancock's dispatch would do credit to the prize ring. "Ingalls," of the billiard saloon, writes of a battle as of a "ten stroke," and is going to have another "pop." While Bramlette (Bullitt and Bayard ruler of T. D. 7) reads the glorious announcements of those valorous heroes, and, incited by their style, he, in imagination, feels that he also will "a la Hancock" pitch in the ring for victory, or after Ingalls' bombasts succeed, make a ten strike and have a pop himself. Therefore he calls for 10,000 Kentucky men and gravely promises to be their leader. If it were not that these wretched, low-born creatures were playing with the destinies of a nation, were sacrificing human life on the one side and destroying the American element and the principles of free government on the other, their antics might excite to merriment; but, as it is, an outraged divinity is near, and the handwriting on the wall requires no prophetic seer to read the lettering. The child that runs may read. In sober truth General Lee has led them seventeen miles farther into a hostile country, after nine days of slaughter, and *c'est tout.* I cannot tell why I write thus to you. I think it is because there is no one near who understands me. I will see you before I leave; until then farewell, and God bless you.

Your affectionate aunt,

J. M. H.

I have written L[ouisa] P[hillips] at length this day. Be to her a brother. She needs a counselor. Her case is a peculiar one, as is yours.

Again adieu,

J. M. H.

Write and direct as usual. It will be forwarded to "Fidelity." I shall feel anxious to hear that you receive this.

LOUISVILLE, *May 14, 1864.*

The following dispatch was received at midnight last night:

FRANKFORT, KY., *May 13, 1864.*

EDITOR LOUISVILLE JOURNAL:

Kentuckians to the rescue! I want 10,000 six-months' troops at once. Do not hesitate. Come, I will lead you. Let us help to finish this war and save our Government.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

Will Mr. Elwood please send this letter over to my nephew as usual?

Respectfully,

J. M. HOWARD.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed S. D. Elwood, esq., Law Publisher, Detroit, Mich.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., *May 23, 1864.*

MY DEAR NEPHEW: I am delighted with your letter of May 17, although I can only briefly respond to it. Tell Louis that I shall look for a letter in reply to my last, in which I played the rôle of mentor, and assure her that I will endeavor to be with her in about two weeks from now. If not exactly at that time, it will not be more than a day or two after. I had a letter from Sammy to day from B. He writes that all is going on satisfactorily. I believe that from the gloomy faces around here. Purtus letters in abundance.

They are chafing in their cages and thirsting for action. Do you ever go over from Detroit to Canada, my dear George? I am very stupid and very busy to-day. Love to the two L.

From your affectionate aunt,

J.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed George William Howard, Hiron's House, Windsor, Canada, inclosed in another addressed S. D. Elwood, esq., Detroit, Mich.)

AT G. D. P———'S, *Louisville, Ky., Monday, May 23, 1864.*

DEAR GEORGE: Yours of the 19th is this moment read. Its contents caused mingled emotions of joy for you and your aunt, and temporary sorrow for dear L. You properly appreciate her; her present position is a melancholy one, but I feel an assurance that you and I can when we meet arrange for her, under God's providence, that portion that will content and improve her now, and if spared, lead her to a future of peace and such happiness as her chastened spirit may enjoy. I am alone, utterly alone, looking upward for health, help, and support. God grant it. Your letter has delighted me. Yes, get ready at once for Europe. It is there your friend is going. This is no home for earnestness and truth. I am no coward, but if it were breathed ever to my sisters or my family here some disguised "Hill" would mark and frustrate all. Do not let L. know of this letter; only show her the short note within it. Confide in no one the secret that I impart to you. L. is all earnestness and love, but too confiding. She would not intentionally injure, and yet she may destroy me Do you want to see my stepson G. D. P.? I can bring future to you. We sat alone last

night for four hours in the moonlight on the doorstep. He talked; I listened. I have the whole programme. It is yours when we meet, and will be useful to you. Often through the evening was the Vallandigham & Co. party censured, but an earnest desire to learn what I thought was manifested. Nothing elicited from me. At last I led the conversation to L. and her situation, your kindness, &c. He asked questions, confessed a high admiration for a friend of ours, who he once met in one of the galleries of the Capitol. I said I corresponded with that kind person respecting L. and I hope to see and know him. He eagerly asked, "When?" I answered, "In about two weeks." He said, "I will take you there; I want very much to see him." When you write to him give him my warm personal regards, emphasizing personal. I said, "Certainly." He then expressed a fear that the escape might hang him. I laughed at that, but did not press it further until I consulted with you. I am overwhelmed with letters and business and called in various directions where I cannot go, and the demands on my time are making me nervous. All I wanted was protection on the voyage; that your letter settled. I will hurry everything and be with you very soon. If I think or find that I can advantage you and others by bringing my friend G. D. P. with me as far as W——, he thinking that I go to see L. for a day, I will do so if you concur in the wish. He says that he does not know you, my dear George, but that "your friend Mr. V. is certainly, let who will gainsay it, one of the greatest statesmen and one of the brightest minds in the country." These were his words. I hope you may decipher this scrawl. Three dressmakers waiting for me. Farewell. God bless you. Burn this letter.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed George William Howard, Hiron's House, Windsor, Canada, inclosed in another addressed S. D. Elwood, esq., Detroit, Mich.)

LOUISVILLE, *Thursday, May 26, 1864.*

DEAR NEPHEW: I wrote you a long letter this week and after that a short note in the same envelope. I shall be most anxious until I hear that you have received them. Advise me promptly of the fact. Blessing on you for your care of the dear one. Yes, she needed a brother's care, a brother's counsel, and God has blessed her with both. I had a delightful letter from her yesterday. Will answer it to-morrow. The poetry, "Carte," and adventure of the colonel were all gratifying. I am so busy getting ready to be off that I am nervous when I scribble this; hot burning thoughts of a tasked brain. Excuse the ramblings that you receive, and do not judge of me from them. I concur with the sage who placed eloquence in action, save that I enlarge the figures and for eloquence substitute life—yes, life that is not action now is not the true life that God breathed into man when "He made him a living soul."

We had two conventions here yesterday, and God's storm of wind and rain was poured upon and against both factions. The machine work was all arranged last night. The Union-National conservative (Heaven save the mark), McClellan faction of odds and ends, was opposed by the Union war Democratic, mobocratic, Lincolncratic, Abolition party, led on by the Reverend (of excuse hety [*sic*]) Doctor Breckinridge. I heard to-day from a McClellan friend that he feared civil war in the North. "Tush," said I; "that is pique because you think your candidate cannot stand before Mihus [*sic*], who is Lincoln." Yes, ten thousand times rather that McClellan. It is getting dark and I

shall lose a mail if I do not stop, so good night and God bless you. Love to your sister, from

Your affectionate aunt,

JULIA.

Let me hear if you receive this letter.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed George William Howard, Windsor, Canada West, inclosed in another [addressed] S. D. Elwood, esq., Detroit, Mich.)

SUNDAY 29, 1864.

G. W. HOWARD:

MY DEAR NEPHEW: Only time for a few words and a few extracts from the Louisville Journal to keep you "*en courant*" in our public affairs, as you are young, ardent, and withal a Kentucky politician. I send you the Saturday's McClellan answer to the Lincoln Gazette attack on our convention of the 25th. We are showing up the Abolition party, and they are abusing us, the pure war, which Democratic party material, conservative, &c., judge for yourself. I send a slight compliment to "Schenck," general, and what not, and an article marked for L. P. I retain as a "bijou" the order of yesterday by General Burbridge, under direction of General Schofield, stopping treasonable publications, and prohibiting in the District of Kentucky the circulation of a work styled "Life, Services, and Campaigns of Stonewall Jackson." All persons found violating this order will be arrested and forwarded to headquarters to be dealt with for uttering treasonable publications. Also the lineage of Beauregard, the grandson of a Mexican bandit, and a low-born, lying creole, the son of a slave. There was a long article on the lineage of R. E. Lee, the descendant of traitors, defamers, cowards, &c. That was a precious "*morceau*" for the New York Times. All this in yesterday's paper. I think I shall travel alone to see you. Love to L. P.

Adieu, your aunt,

JULIA.

(This letter inclosed in an envelope addressed George William Howard, Windsor, Canada West, inclosed in another addressed S. D. Elwood, esq., Detroit, Mich.)

CIRCULAR No. 3. } OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of War, it is ordered as follows:

I. When prisoners of war are employed on public works other than the proper police duties of the prisons or camps where they are confined they will be allowed compensation from the prison fund as follows: Mechanics, 10 cents per day and laborers 5 cents per day, which will be placed to their credit in the hands of the commanding officer, or officer holding prisoners' money. This allowance may be paid in tobacco to those who prefer it, and for this purpose the commanding officer is authorized to direct the purchase of tobacco in small quantities from time to time with the prison fund.

II. Payments for services as above authorized will be made on the 10th, 20th, and last day of the month by the commissary of subsistence, on the certificate of the officer under whose direction the services are rendered, approved by the commanding officer, and on the receipt of

the officer in whose hands the money is to be deposited, made agreeably to the following form:

FORM.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Camp Douglas, Ill., June 10, 1864.

I certify that prisoners of war were employed under my direction upon public works at this station between the 1st and 10th instant as follows:

Ten carpenters, 45 days in the aggregate, at 10 cents per day	$4.50
Twenty blacksmiths, 70 days in the aggregate, at 10 cents per day	7.00
Thirty masons, 120 days in the aggregate, at 10 cents per day	12.00
Fifteen laborers, 30 days in the aggregate, at 5 cents per day	1.50
Total	$25.00

And that a list of the prisoners by whom said services were rendered and the amount due each has been furnished to Col. A—— B——, Tenth Illinois Volunteers, commanding Camp Douglas.

C—— D——,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Illinois Volunteers, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Received at Camp Douglas, Ill., June 10, 1864, of Capt. E—— F——, commissary of subsistence, on account of services rendered by prisoners of war at this station, as per above certificate, viz, $25, which amount is to be placed to the credit of the individual prisoners earning the same, as per list furnished me by Lieut. C—— D——, Tenth Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster.

A—— P——,
Colonel Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Commanding Camp Douglas.

NOTE.—When prisoners receive tobacco for the whole or any part of their services the time for which they are thus compensated will be excluded from the above certificate and list therein referred to.

III. Prisoners of war employed as above will be allowed the following ration:

Pork or bacon (in lieu of beef)	ounces	12
Salt or fresh beef	do	16
Flour or soft bread	do	18
Hard bread (in lieu of flour or soft bread)	do	12
Corn-meal (in lieu of flour or bread)	do	18
Beans or peas	pounds	*a* 14
Rice or hominy (in lieu of beans or peas)	do	*a* 10
Coffee (ground)	do	*a* 5
Coffee (green) (in lieu of ground coffee)	do	*a* 7
Tea (in lieu of coffee)	ounces	*a* 16
Sugar	pounds	*a* 12
Vinegar	quarts	*a* 3
Soap	pounds	*a* 4
Salt	do	*a* 3½

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, June 13, 1864.*

Governor BROUGH, *Columbus:*

Judge-Advocate Burnett advises the arrest and trial of the publishers of the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Government is ready to do so at once, but the President trusts to your judgment and wishes to know whether you deem it expedient. A simple yes or no from you will enable us to act, without imposing any responsibility upon you. Answer soon.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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a To 100 rations.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *June 13, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

My present opinion is that a military arrest and trial would be impolitic and provoke trouble in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. If they are amenable to a civil prosecution it would be well received and sustained. I will think further of it and write you. At present I would not move by the military power.

JOHN BROUGH.

CINCINNATI, *June 13, 1864.*

General H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The officers and men of the One hundred and seventy-first and One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio National Guard that were captured on the 11th of June at and near Cynthiana, have arrived in this city, and I have sent them to Camp Dennison. They have been paroled, but so far as I can learn, in an unauthorized manner. So soon as I can get a report it will be forwarded. General Hobson and the field officers are at Falmouth, Ky., on some conditional parole, the terms of which I have not learned.*

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to inclose herewith an order directing as an act of retaliation that Maj. W. P. Elliott, commissary of subsistence of General Morgan's staff, a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware, be placed in close confinement in a cell and receive the same treatment in all respects as is received by Maj. Nathan Goff, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, who is now a prisoner of war in Richmond. The Secretary of War directs that you communicate information of this order to the rebel authorities at Richmond as soon as convenient by the usual flag-of-truce boat from Fort Monroe.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: The authorities at Richmond having placed Maj. Nathan Goff, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, a prisoner of war in their hands, in close confinement in a cell, the Secretary of War directs that a major of their army be confined in like manner and receive the same treatment in all respects as is received by Major Goff. I therefore respectfully request you will place Maj. W. P. Elliott, commissary

* For dispatch in full see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 113.

of subsistence, of General Morgan's staff, now a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware, in close confinement in a cell, and permit him to have communication with no person except those who visit his cell on duty. Until further orders he will be allowed the ration prescribed for prisoners of war by the circular of June 1 from this office. His meals will be given to him twice a day, and he will be permitted to receive nothing else unless prescribed by the surgeon of the post in consequence of sickness. Please report the execution of this order.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War I have ordered the transfer from the Old Capitol Prison to Fort Delaware of the following-named prisoners, viz: Charles F. Faidley, Thomas Edwards, Joseph Rinker, W. S. Prickett, George W. Ryan, Dr. William Cross, E. L. Bentley, and William H. Gray. The above-named persons were arrested at Leesburg, Va., and are held as hostages for the delivering into the custody of the Federal authority eight persons who decoyed across the Potomac River at Edwards Ferry by a white flag two U. S. soldiers, then fired upon them, wounding one in the thigh, and robbing them of their pistols, watches, clothing, &c., and then marching them through the streets of Leesburg for the gratification of the citizens, &c. They are to be held until further orders, and if possible you will confine them by themselves. Particular care must be taken to prevent their escape.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have respectfully to request you will order by telegraph worn tents to be furnished for the use of 2,000 prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Chicago.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864.

Col. C. W. HILL,
Commanding Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio:

COLONEL: I am directed by the Commissary-General of Prisoners to request that all prisoners of war under your charge may be informed

that for the present no more discharges will be granted; but those who do not wish to be sent South for exchange may make application to you to that effect, and you will please forward to this office semi-monthly, or oftener, rolls of all such applicants, giving the rank, regiment, and company, when and where captured, and in the column of remarks such other particulars as on examination you may think necessary to a proper understanding of the case. Cases which you may deem of an extraordinary character may be presented separately. No prisoner of war who has made application to be released, or who desires to remain North, will be sent South for exchange unless under orders from this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. LODOR,
Capt., Fourth Arty., Assistant to Commissary-General of Prisoners.

NASHVILLE, *June 13, 1864.*

Col. JOSEPH HOLT, *Judge-Advocate-General:*

Can you give me any information as to the case of Frank Gurley, sent to the President in January, 1864? The brothers, relations, and friends of General R. L. McCook are very anxious to hear.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

HUNTER BROOKE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 14, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Hobson's conduct in surrendering and taking a hot-haste parole has an exceedingly suspicious appearance. Please ascertain if he should not be arrested and tried.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June 14, 1864.*

Maj. HUNTER BROOKE, *Judge-Advocate:*

MAJOR: In reply to your telegram of yesterday I have to state that a report from this office in the case of Frank Gurley was transmitted to the President on the 11th of March. It is understood that his decision has been made, but as it has not yet been promulgated I am not authorized to communicate it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER,
Charleston, S. C., No. 6 Montague Street:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that, by the inclosed copy of an intercepted letter,* you will

* Not found.

find that the prisoners en route to Andersonville have been buoyed up with the hopes of a speedy delivery from incarceration. It might be well to inform them that these plans have been discovered, and that any attempt of the enemy in their direction will be a failure, whilst any endeavor on their part to participate in these plans would most certainly result in bloodshed and loss to themselves.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 15, 1864.—For Schimmelfennig to Foster, inclosing communications from Ripley and Jones of June 13, in relation to placing Union officers in Charleston, S. C., under the fire of Foster's guns, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 131.]

HOUSTON, *June 15, 1864.*

Lieut. C. P. SMITH, *Commanding Post, Anderson:*

The major-general commanding, learning that the upper room to the jail at Anderson has been finished, and that the political prisoners, with the exception of Zinke and Gildart, have been placed in said room, directs me to say that he does not wish any distinction made in the treatment of those men, but wishes them all placed in the upper room where they can have the benefit of ventilation, if their safe-keeping will permit of it.

L. G. ALDRICH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff of Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I think the cruel determination of the rebels to place our officers in Charleston under our fire is an evidence of their vindictive weakness and of the destruction that the city is sustaining from our fire. This last is not so much from actual demolition as from the depopulation and desolation. Private letters speak of this and of the grass growing in the streets. I hope the President will decide to retaliate in the manner proposed. I inclose some late files of rebel papers.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 16, 1864—2 a. m.*
(Received 9 a. m.)

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Vallandigham is in Ohio. He makes a speech at Dayton to-day. What is the pleasure of the President and War Department in the matter? Answer soon.

JOHN BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, June 16, 1864.*

Governor BROUGH, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Your telegram received. The President is absent to-day, and I do not know his views. My own opinion is that it was the duty of Major-General Heintzelman, commanding the department, to have arrested Vallandigham at all hazards, if it took the whole force of his command; but he is proving unequal to his station. What do you think should be done? The President will desire to know your opinion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 16, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

General Heintzelman is at Indianapolis; is expected here to-night; will probably take action on the matter. I send you by mail to-day copy of the speech at Hamilton, which you notice is open and defiant. I do not see that the President needs my counsel. The only open question is whether the sentence of the court in this case shall be enforced or set at naught. He must decide that. The arrest can be made if directed without any serious trouble.

JOHN BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 16, 1864—6 p. m.

Governor BROUGH, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Mr. Seward opposes any action against Vallandigham. No orders will be given upon the subject until the President's return to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[JUNE 16, 1864.—For Foster to Halleck (two letters) and Foster to Jones, on the subject of retaliation for the exposure of Union officers to the fire of Foster's artillery, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, pp. 134, 135, 141.]

C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, *Macon, Ga., June 16, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: On assuming command of these prisons, June 2, 1864,* I had the honor to state:

> It is plain that any officer who is expected to command this military prison, the most important in the Confederacy, as being composed of officers only, must be of rank to command at least the officers of the guard furnished him. * * * In the event of attempted outbreak or other trouble I respectfully ask who commands the prison guard?

The latter contingency has occurred, resulting in the death of one officer, a prisoner. Timely notice saved, doubtless, the lives of 1,000 prisoners, and perhaps a few of us. Most of these officers are known to be intelligent, some fearless, many desperate, and all are of more or less notoriety—I had almost said distinction. The question is still unsettled, and again I respectfully ask who commands the prison guard, myself or the lieutenant-colonel of "reserves" or "militia?" Having

* Assigned May 25, 1864, by par. XXVIII, S. O. No. 21, A. and I. G. O.

had some military experience as colonel of a regiment in the field, I hope I may be excused for expressing strongly my disinclination to serve under such officers.

The prisons are still without a medical officer or quartermaster.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. GIBBS,
Captain of Infantry, C. S. Army, Commanding Prisons.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, June 25, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded.

Captain Gibbs is personally known to me, having served under my command for some time. He is a most efficient officer and peculiarly suited for the position he now holds.

Captain Gibbs served on the field as colonel of the Forty-second North Carolina Troops for nearly two years, and, as I understand, resigned on account of the objection of North Carolina troops to serving under officers from other States. I respectfully recommend that Captain Gibbs be given his former rank in the Provisional Army, and at once settle the matter of rank at the post where he now commands.

I can conscientiously commend this officer to the consideration of the Government.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, June 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Adjutant and Inspector General, requesting attention to remarks of Brigadier General Gardner. Action should be taken in this case without delay.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY STATION,
Alton, Ill., June 17, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant in relation to the employment of Sisters of Charity at the prison hospital by orders of Colonel Sweet, meaning well, and advising me that their continued employment is not approved. I have therefore notified them that their services would be dispensed with at the end of the present month. I feel that I ought in justice to these persons to express my conviction that the impression under which you write, that they carry information to and from prisoners which is contraband, is not well founded. In pursuance of your request I forward herewith a list of the articles purchased to furnish the house occupied by the sisters. I presume that most of the articles may be used in furnishing the new hospital in process of erection in the prison yard.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. COPELAND,
Brigadier-General.

* List omitted.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.:*

COLONEL: Your letter of the 13th instant, inclosing a note from Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, requesting permission for the Catholic clergy to visit the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, is received. Please inform Bishop Duggan that the same rule is prescribed for Camp Douglas as for other camps where there are prisoners of war—that is, when any of the sick in hospital desire to see a clergyman, they are permitted to do so without regard to the particular denomination to which the minister belongs, and upon the Sabbath, if the prisoners desire it, they may have divine service by any clergyman they may select who is willing to preach to them, provided there is no special inconvenience attending it. But clergymen have nowhere had the privilege of visiting prisoners except when invited as above, and the rule cannot be extended at Camp Douglas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

RED RIVER LANDING, *June 17, 1864.*

Maj. WILLIAM M. LEVY,
Asst. Adjt. and Inspector General, Commissioner of Exchange:

MAJOR: At our conference on the 31st of May ultimo the question of the paroles given by the soldiers of the command of Major-General Banks captured at Brashear City in June and July, 1863, was proposed and discussed between us. I understood you to say that if those paroles should be recognized and allowed by Major-General Banks, then Major-General Taylor would consent to extend the provisions of our cartel of January 4, 1864, to cover all captures made by and from his own and the forces of General Banks down to that date, viz, May 31, 1864, and that in pursuance of those provisions all the excess of prisoners in the hands of Major-General Taylor would be delivered on parole to Major-General Banks.

I reported this agreement as understood by me to Major-General Banks, and thereupon received from him full authority, in case the provisions of our cartel should be thus extended and the excess of prisoners in the hands of Major-General Taylor should be thus delivered, to acknowledge and allow the paroles in question, though the giving of such paroles and the delivery of prisoners upon them was not strictly regular.

You have to-day made satisfactory proof to me that prisoners of the command of Major-General Banks, to the number of 1,360, rated as privates, were actually captured at Brashear City and vicinity by the forces of Major-General Taylor in June and July, 1863, and were after being held for some ten days delivered at an outpost of our forces at Boutte Station, having been first paroled in the usual form and were receipted for by the officer commanding such outpost.

I was prepared to act and allow these paroles, such proof having been made, and I regret that the interposition of superior authority, or any lack of authority on your part, should prevent you from granting to me the extension of the provisions of the cartel of January 4, upon

which condition alone I was authorized to make the acknowledgment and allowance of the paroles above mentioned.

I am, major, very respectfully,

C. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Commissioner of Exchange.

RED RIVER LANDING, *June 17, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, *Commissioner of Exchange, &c.:*

COLONEL: I regret as well as you do that I am not clothed with authority which justifies me in carrying out your understanding relative to the delivery on parole of the excess of prisoners in the hands of Major-General Taylor captured from the army of Major-General Banks. From your part acknowledgment of the justice of recognizing and accounting for the prisoners of war paroled at Brashear City I cannot doubt that your military authorities will concur in your opinion based upon the facts to which you refer in your communication of to-day, and that an early adjustment will be had of the matter at issue.

The suspension of the question of recognition of the Brashear prisoners will not interfere with the exchange agreed upon by us on the 31st of May, 1864.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. M. LEVY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

RED RIVER LANDING, *June 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I am bearer of dispatches from General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army. They relate to the subject of exchange of prisoners in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

In order to facilitate negotiations and effect with greater care and celerity the object of my mission, I have to suggest that a personal interview may be accorded me.

Awaiting your answer at Doctor Smith's plantation near Hog Point, below Red River Landing,

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Agent of Exchange,
Trans-Mississippi Department.

P. S.—Col. C. C. Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, has taken charge of the dispatches above referred to.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 6, 1864.

The COMDG. GENERAL U. S. FORCES, DEPT. OF THE GULF:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward this by Maj. Ig. Szymanski, who is the accredited agent of exchange of the Confederate States for this department.

Major Szymanski is fully authorized to arrange a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, which shall be general throughout that portion of the Trans-Mississippi Department in which your troops are serving.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 6, 1864.

The COMDG. GENERAL U. S. FORCES, DEPT. OF THE GULF:

GENERAL: I learn in the evacuation of the Red River Valley by the U. S. forces that many Confederate citizens, non-combatants, and engaged in peaceful occupations, were carried off from their homes as prisoners of war by the forces under command of General Banks.

I cannot believe that a course so directly in violation of the usages of civilized warfare meets your sanction, or has been done with your knowledge, and trust that it will be only necessary to bring this matter to your notice to have the parties released and sent within our lines.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *June 17, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Governor Morton requests me to give publicity on Monday to the documents of the secret treasonable order, as a warning to the people of its nature. I have purposely kept them secret, the better to undermine their operations and to enable the Government to have proof ample, if they should conclude to make simultaneous arrests of the leaders in the various Western States. I was a week at Louisville, and find the condition of affairs so precarious that I do not feel authorized to do anything that can precipitate disturbance in the rear of our armies. It is a question in my mind whether if published it should not be done by the Government, so that if it concludes not to rearrest Vallandigham it may with its clemency show that it has knowledge of the whole conspiracy. The documents referred to are the secret forms of all the degrees of February 22, and the new work recently issued, also the constitution of the supreme councils of the United States, of State grand councils and county temples, also address of grand commander communicating to the order Vallandigham's views and wishes. The publishing office of the order for the United States is here, and its seizure would disclose other papers. An official of the order, in their full confidence, but in my employ, will attend the session of the supreme council at Chicago, July 4, it having been adjourned from New York, February 22. Vallandigham last night, at Dayton, defied arrest, declared the person and property of all instigators to be hostages for his security, and he would urge "eye for eye, and tooth for tooth, so help him the ever-living Jehovah!" I speak judiciously in saying that this matter is worthy the grave consideration of the President, his Cabinet, and the General-in-Chief, and that the contingency of grave domestic issues is possible. Governors Bramlette and Morton, and Generals Rosecrans and Heintzelman, have concurred in the policy of secrecy, with a view to contemporaneous arrests. The last named left for his headquarters last night, and will mail my last report of June 6, which he was prevented from doing earlier by condition of affairs at Cincinnati during Morgan's raid. I address you without intermediate channels as more direct, and believing that I should not act in a matter that may possibly be of serious moment without the full knowledge and sanction of the Government.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

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* For reply see Series I, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 451.

TYLER, *June 17, 1864.*

General J. B. MAGRUDER, *Galveston:*

Your dispatch received. General Boggs sent me a verbal message that probably 1,000 prisoners would be ordered to Alexandria for exchange, and half the rest would go to Hempstead and half remain at Tyler. With those going toward Hempstead a strong guard should be sent—from 300 to 500 men. Transportation here is insufficient. Not a wagon to spare. I must impress teams to-morrow to keep up subsistence.

T. SCOTT ANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

HEADQUARTERS,
Andersonville, Ga., June 17, 1864.

In obedience to orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office the undersigned assumes command at this post. All returns and reports will be made accordingly.

Capt. W. S. Winder, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. R. W. Brown, aide-de-camp; Lieut. S. B. Davis, assistant adjutant and inspector general.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., June 18, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor very respectfully to report the police condition of prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day as follows: The grounds and external surroundings are in good condition. The interior of prison and hospital barracks, since having been whitewashed, are clean and light. The kitchens, being often thoroughly scrubbed and frequently inspected, are well kept. The bedding of the prisoners consists of their blankets only, averaging about one to each man, which they are compelled to hang out in the air every day. Their bunks are thoroughly scrubbed twice a week, and the personal condition of the prisoners is good. The hospital is well supplied with good iron cots, mattresses, sheets, pillows, blankets, &c. The kitchen arrangement is excellent and skillfully managed, and the general condition of the prison department is good.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., June 25, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the following remark: After a careful inspection of the prison and prison hospital I fully concur with the within report.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 18, 1864.

General E. P. SCAMMON:

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday was handed to me to-day. I am sorry to hear that your health is so bad, and would gladly do anything in my power to contribute to your relief, but I have no authority to permit you to leave the Confederate States and go North for the purpose of effecting an exchange. Your Government does not grant that privilege to our officers held as prisoners of war, but has, it seems to me, thrown obstacles in the way of a fair exchange. I will, however, forward your note to the War Department, with a favorable indorsement, for such action as it may think proper.

I directed my inspector-general to say to you, two or three days since, that I would do all in my power to aid you in effecting an exchange. Perhaps you may accomplish something toward that end through Major-General Foster, commanding U. S. forces on this coast. Any communication you desire to make to or through him will be forwarded under flag of truce, and hope you may be successful in your effort. In the meantime everything shall be done that can be consistently with your position to contribute to your comfort and restoration to health.

Very respectfully, and truly,

[SAM. JONES,
Major-General.]

ANDERSONVILLE, *June 18, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG:

The force here is 2,867, present and absent, all reserves but 371; 1,462 for duty. Our force ought to be doubled. I shall see General Cobb to-morrow about more reserves and will write by mail.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

R. F. Baldwin, surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S., asks to whom the funds of a deceased Federal should be turned over.*

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 18, 1864.

Returned to Medical Director Carrington. I see no objection to the confiscation for hospital purposes.

[RO. OULD.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, June 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War authorizes you to exchange any prisoners of war now in your hands, rank for rank, or their equivalents, as fixed by the cartel; such exchange being a special one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

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* Baldwin's letter not found.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 19, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, forwarded through Major Szymanski, announcing that that officer is authorized to arrange a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, which shall be general throughout that portion of the Trans-Mississippi Department in which the U. S. troops are serving.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that Col. C. C. Dwight has been directed by me to conduct the necessary negotiations on the part of the United States Government, and has been clothed with full authority in the premises.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[JUNE 19, 1864.—For Canby to Smith, in regard to the arrest of certain non-combatants in the neighborhood of Alexandria, La., see Series I, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 451.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1864.*

Surg. C. T. ALEXANDER,
Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners of War,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You will proceed without delay to make an inspection of the sanitary condition of the prisoners of war at Fort Warren, Fort Lafayette, Fort Delaware, and Point Lookout. Inspect the hospitals, barracks, clothing, general police, and all things upon which the good health of the command depends and make a detailed report of the condition of each post. Examine particularly into the management of the hospital fund and report how far the regulations issued from this office for the government of hospitals are observed. See that the savings are economically made, that the fund is judiciously expended, and that the hospitals are provided with all necessary clothing for the sick, bedding, and furniture.

Direct such reforms in the administration of the hospital service as you may deem necessary to promote the welfare of the sick. Any extension or improvement of hospital accommodations which you may consider advisable you will report in detail, with an estimate of the cost, for the approval of this office.

This service will be performed with as much dispatch as practicable, and you will then report in person at this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,
DEPOT OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, June 19, 1864.

Capt. A. N. MEAD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the prison and prisoners for the week ending to-day:

Prisoners' quarters, mess-rooms, and kitchens in very good order; grounds clean; sanitary condition continues good. Whole number of prisoners, 2,154; number in hospital, 48; deaths since last report, 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Major 128th Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry, Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, June 19, 1864.

Approved except as to the condition of prison barracks, which have received some additional damage by holes being cut in them for light and ventilation. This point was alluded to in my indorsement to the superintendent's report on the 12th instant. Have called the superintendent's attention to the necessity of restraining these acts and regulating whatever need be done to secure light and ventilation.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Third Infantry, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, June 19, 1864.

Major SZYMANSKI,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Agent of Exchange Trans-Mississippi Dept.:

MAJOR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, and to inform you in reply that Col. C. C. Dwight, One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers, has been duly authorized to confer with you on the subject-matter of your communication and arrange a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war within the limits of this command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, June 19, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers:

SIR: The commanding general directs that, in arranging a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war within the limits of this command, the cartel adopted July 22, 1862, will be taken as the basis of negotiations. The articles of that cartel, so far as applicable, will be adopted, with the understanding expressed that they shall apply to all troops in

the service of the United States. The officers and men of colored regiments to receive the same treatment, be entitled to the same privileges, and be exchanged in the same manner as other troops, without exception or distinction of any kind. The same rule will apply to civilians in the service without regard to color, who are to be exchanged in accordance with the provisions of article 3 of the cartel.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Consolidated return for C. S. military prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., for the week ending June 19, 1864.

Date.	Received.	Recaptured.	Total received.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Grand total.	Escaped.	Died.	Total died, escaped, sent off, paroled, released, and exchanged.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Total on hand.
June 13.	.....	.....	.....	19,517	1,165	20,682	.....	30	30	19,517	1,135	20,652
14.	.....	.....	.....	19,434	1,218	20,652	9	53	62	19,428	1,162	20,590
15.	*a* 1,171	1	1,172	19,411	1,179	21,762	1	47	48	20,582	1,132	21,714
16.	*b* 1,124	.....	1,124	20,514	1,200	22,838	6	58	64	21,632	1,142	22,774
17.	*c* 3	8	11	21,529	1,245	22,785	1	56	57	21,539	1,189	22,728
18.	*d* 424	4	428	21,485	1,243	23,156	5	31	36	21,908	1,212	23,120
19.	*e* 873	4	477	21,849	1,271	23,997	5	49	55	22,720	1,222	23,942

a 1,108 from Richmond; 63 from Mobile.
b 1,069 from Richmond; 44 from Atlanta.
c 3 from Charleston.
d 424 from Lynchburg.
e 824 from Selma; 49 from Petersburg; 1 sent to Macon.

I certify that the above is a correct copy from my prison journal.

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

Approved:

W. S. WINDER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 20, 1864.

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: You will turn over to Major Strong, of General Foster's staff, five rebel general officers, prisoners of war, of rank corresponding to that of U. S. officers exposed by General Sam. Jones to the fire of our batteries in Charleston.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[JUNE 20, 1864.—For Burbridge to Adjutant-General, reporting surrender of General Hobson and his command, see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 20.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1864.

Maj. STEPHEN CABOT,
Commanding Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.:

MAJOR: The five rebel officers who were in November last ordered from Camp Douglas, Ill., to Fort Warren to be held in close confinement may now be released from their close confinement and be placed on the same footing as other prisoners of war. Some of them were very troublesome at Camp Douglas, and I therefore desire you will have them closely observed, and if they indicate the same disposition at Fort Warren return those so offending to close confinement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, June 20, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington City, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that we have the new prison inclosed, parapet completed, wells and sinks finished. The prisoners will be removed to it in the morning and will be temporarily in tents, for we have to use the old buildings and fence in erecting the new ones. The quartermaster has on hand a large number of wall-tents, very good ones, which we will use until the barracks are built. With the amount of prison labor we have I think the whole will be completed within ten days. We can now safely keep a much larger number of prisoners than we have ever had at this post. The capacity of the prison will, when completed, be about 7,000, but a larger number might be kept if necessary. I have adopted a plan for sinks by which the contents will be discharged outside the prison and can be kept thoroughly washed and clean at all times. If you desire it I will report the particulars in regard to this matter. I have worked a large force (not prisoners) in constructing drains by which the prisons and camp will be thoroughly drained and one of the greatest inconveniences at this post avoided. I am also about changing the form of the camp, putting the barracks on three sides of a square, rendering it more compact and easily guarded. Heretofore it has been impossible with the garrison stationed at this post to keep up a camp guard, but with the change I am making it will be easily done. Hoping my action will meet with your approval,

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT MARY'S DISTRICT,
Point Lookout, Md., June 20, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith such evidence as I have been able to obtain concerning the shooting cases referred to in Surgeon Thompson's letter to you of May 31, 1864.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. BUFFUM,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Rhode Island Vols., Commanding District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PRISONERS' CAMP, *Point Lookout, April 19, 1864.*

Capt. W. A. CRAFTS, *Commanding Camp:*

SIR: I respectfully submit a report of the shooting case near my tent last night, and beg leave to express the hope that the case will be investigated and steps taken to preserve us against the vindictiveness of certain of the colored troops who guard us, and our lives be given all the protection consistent with good discipline. About two months ago Captain Patterson ordered that each company should have a tub, to be used at night for sink purposes, and I obtained one for my tent and those standing near it. This tub has been used almost every night since it has been there, and is put out conspicuously in front expressly to prevent accident. Last night when the man who was shot came out of his camp tent the guard was just in front of it, and, I imagine, must have seen the man preparing to sit down, for between the man's coming out of the tent and being shot the guard did not walk more than twenty or thirty paces. The man had scarcely sat down when, without a word, the guard turned and fired. The animus of the guard is manifest from his having two bullets in his gun. This statement can be substantiated by full testimony. I beg leave to extend this report that you may know what steps to take toward that protection which I ask in the name of the camp. Both the conduct and conversation of the colored men evidence that there is a sort of rivalry among them to distinguish themselves by shooting some of us. The one who does so gains an éclat which the others envy; and animated frequently by vindictive feelings, they make pretexts to vent them. The existence of this latter motive is sufficiently proven by the fact that the patrols often make men who leave their tents for imperative reasons come to them, and keep them some time, tantalizing them with threats. I respectfully suggest that the protection we so solicit can only be secured by denying these men discretionary powers and confining them imperatively within their orders. I feel it my duty to say thus much.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LAIRD,
Sergeant-Major of Camp.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

From what I can learn I have every reason to believe that the within statement of Mr. Laird, who has been acting as sergeant-major at this camp for a long time, is correct.

Very respectfully,

W. A. CRAFTS,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., *April 22, 1864.*

Corpl. Miles James' Statement.

I was corporal of the relief which was on duty at the time the prisoner was shot. I heard the report of the gun and immediately proceeded to the sentinel that shot the prisoner. He told me where the man was sitting when he shot him. I went to the place. There was no tub there at the time, but when I went there the next morning there had been a tub put where the man was shot.

MILES JAMES,
Corporal of the Guard.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CAMP THIRTY-SIXTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Point Lookout, Md., April 22, 1864.

Col. A. G. DRAPER, *Commanding District of Saint Mary's:*

SIR: In compliance with orders from you I hereby make the following statement in regard to the shooting of a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Md., by a sentinel of the provost guard: I was at the guard-house at the time the shot was fired. I heard the report and immediately proceeded to where the report came from. I saw the sentinel who fired the gun. He told me that he had shot one of the prisoners for refusing to obey the orders which he was instructed to enforce, which was to allow no nuisance to be committed except in the tubs.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN C. GASKILL,
Second Lieut., 36th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieutenant of the Guard.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

POINT LOOKOUT, *April 22, 1864.*

Capt. W. A. CRAFTS,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Comdg. Prisoners of War Camp:

SIR: I respectfully submit a report of the conduct of the patrols of the camp last night, feeling impelled to it by the exigency of the case. What the causes of firing were I am not able to ascertain, but the disposition of the patrols may be evidenced by the following facts, which can be substantiated, viz: In Company H, Fifth Division, one of the men lying in his tent remarked to a comrade, "You are pulling the cover off me," whereupon he was ordered out of the tent, and compelled to come out by threats to shoot into the tent in case of noncompliance. Having come out he was made to double-quick from the center ditch to the bay fence and back. A similar case occurred in Company E, Fourth Division, for the remark, "I have not been asleep for two hours." In Company H, Fifth Division, a man while lying in his tent was struck slightly on the foot, the ball having before entering his tent passed through the one next above it. In Company H, Fourth Division, a man was very painfully wounded in the foot while lying in his tent. All those occurrences at or about 12 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LAIRD,
Sergeant-Major of Camp.

[Indorsement.]

ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, *April 22, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded.

I believe the within statement to be mainly correct.

W. A. CRAFTS,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP HOSPITAL,
Point Lookout, Md., May 31, 1864.

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th of May, requesting the names and circumstances attending the shooting of prisoners of war previous to the

arrival of Colonel Draper and after March 20, 1864. In reply I most respectfully submit the following report:

First. Thoroughgood, P., private Company C, Fourth North Carolina Cavalry; shot April 18, 1864, about 9.30 p. m. (See accompanying report to provost-marshal, April 19, 1864.)

Second. Lisk, Mark, private Company I, Sixtieth Tennessee Infantry; shot while asleep in his tent on the night of 21st April.

The following-named persons were present in the tent at the time: Privates Talley, Company I, Sixtieth Tennessee Infantry; Jackson, Company F, Seventh Confederate Cavalry; Miller, Company F, Seventh Confederate Cavalry. (See accompanying report to provost-marshal, April 22, 1864.) These are the only cases that have come to my knowledge occurring during the time specified in your communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP HOSPITAL,
Point Lookout, Md., April 19, 1864.

Major WEYMOUTH,
First U. S. Volunteers and Provost-Marshal:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report having received into this hospital and dressed the wounds of Paul Thoroughgood, Company C, Fourth North Carolina Cavalry, prisoner of war, said to have been wounded by the guard at about 9.30 last p. m. The missiles consisted, judging from the character of the wounds, of two balls or slugs. One entered right side at anterior border of axilla, passing obliquely downward and emerging at right side of spinous processes on a plane four inches below that of entrance. Distance between point of entrance and that of exit, eight inches. Cavity of thorax not opened and no bone injured. Second ball grazed and wounded the skin at a distance of three inches. Patient at this time doing well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP HOSPITAL,
Point Lookout, Md., April 22, 1864.

Major WEYMOUTH,
First U. S. Volunteers and Provost-Marshal:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report having received into this hospital and dressed the wounds of Private Mark Lisk, Company I, Sixtieth Tennessee, and of Company H, Fourth Division Camp, said to have been wounded while asleep in his tent last evening by one of the patrol guards. The missile, a minie-ball, passed into the outer surface of the right foot, comminuting the os calcis and lodging in the substance of the bone.

Hoping that measures will be taken to prevent further reckless shooting by the guard,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., June 20, 1864.

Colonel W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: On my arrival here this morning I received your communications by telegraph and mail. I telegraphed you in answer as far as I am able at present. In regard to Richardson's case, I offered to Mr. Ould Mr. Hambleton, of Atlanta, Ga., in exchange for Mr. Richardson. This Mr. Ould declined to accept. I then requested him to name some person held by U. S. authorities for whom he would exchange Mr. Richardson. He said he could not name one at that time, but would think of it. He further stated that if our authorities were willing to release and deliver all citizens and non-combatant prisoners held by us he would do the same. At my next interview I shall learn something more definite on this subject, and will at once communicate it to you. I have called for the papers in the cases of Noel and Dent, also in the cases of Turley and Harris, and will inform you in regard to them soon. The references for information I will attend to and return to you promptly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

ANDERSONVILLE, *June 20, 1864.*

General BRAGG:

Upon assuming command I ordered measures to bring in every man not with his regiment. Whether they can be brought in or not I cannot tell. Even were they all present, the force is entirely inadequate to guard 24,000 prisoners, daily increasing. General Cobb cannot give me a man. Measles and whooping cough prevailing in command.

J. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Andersonville, Ga., June 20, 1864.

Captain HAMMOND:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of C. S. prison at Andersonville, Ga.:

Your inspection of the prison has no doubt convinced you of the too crowded condition of the prisoners within the stockade, which, combined with the absence of barrack accommodation, is a prolific source of disease. The arrangements for the enforcing of proper regulations for cleanliness of the camp are in progress. The hospital, up to the 22d ultimo, was located within the stockade, where it was impossible to provide the sick with the necessary comforts. The supply of tents has never been adequate to accommodate the number of sick. The present site of the hospital affords a fine shade and a good supply of water for drinking and cleanliness.

The area is a parallelogram whose sides are 260 and 340 feet. There are 209 tents of all kinds, the majority of which are small picket-tents and tent-flies, illy adapted to hospital purposes. The capacity consistent with comfort does not exceed 800 men, but in consequence of an inadequate

supply, they have been compelled to accommodate 1,020 of the worst cases. They are now so crowded as to render it necessary to refuse admission to many cases who cannot be treated with success in the kind of quarters occupied by inmates of the prison. Two hundred hospital tents are required to accommodate the present and daily increasing number of sick. Delay in obtaining medical supplies frequently arises in consequence of the requisitions being required to be sent to the medical director of hospitals at Atlanta for approval, whilst the supplies are drawn from Macon, Ga., only sixty miles distant. I would suggest for the consideration of the proper authority the propriety of permitting the medical purveyor at Macon to issue on requisition of the chief surgeon of post, approved by the commanding officer. The supply of medicines is not at all times equal to the demand. Being issued in quantities much less than is allowed by the supply table, the deficiencies which occur cannot be promptly met in consequence of the delay which arises from sending requisitions to Atlanta for approval and awaiting their return.

The report of sick and wounded for the month of April exhibits a ratio per 1,000 of mean strength, 306.1 cases treated, and 57.6 deaths. May, 640.33 cases treated, and 47.3 deaths.

The daily ratio per 1,000 of mean strength for the twenty days of present month has been 1¼ deaths, which taken as an average for the thirty days would make 51.4 deaths per 1,000 of mean strength for month of June.

The morning report of C. S. prison shows: Remaining in hospital, 1,022; in quarters, 2,665; deaths, 40; strength of command, 23,911.

The number of medical officers on duty at the prison is inadequate to perform the duties required of them. There are in all twelve, seven of whom attend sick-call and five on duty at hospital; of this number five are employed by contract. I would suggest that the medical force be increased by ten additional officers.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I inclose a copy of a letter received from Doctor Ellerslie Wallace, of Philadelphia, in behalf of a sub-committee of the Sanitary Commission, asking for certain information in reference to the treatment of rebels held by the United States as prisoners of war. I will thank you to furnish me with the information necessary fully to answer the questions of the committee, and particularly with copies of any official orders bearing upon the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

277 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, *Philadelphia, June 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

SIR: A commission was recently appointed by the U. S. Sanitary Commission to take testimony in relation to the condition and treatment of Union men, prisoners of war, by the rebels, and of rebels, prisoners

of war, in our hands. In the name and at the request of this commission I take the liberty of addressing you, hoping that you will deem it proper to aid us by granting us the information asked for below. We are very desirous to have these points from official authority or we would not trouble you, and if you will favor us with an answer, or direct some one of your subordinates to do so, we shall be under much personal as well as general obligation to you.

First. What are the rations furnished by the United States Government to the rebel prisoners, their quality and quantity? Second. Does the United States Government supply them with needful clothing and blankets? Third. Does the United States Government or its officials deprive them of fire in their prisons during the season when fires are needed, as in the late fall, winter, and early spring? Fourth. Are any of them denied shelter, by day or night, during the inclement and cold season? Fifth. Have orders at any time been issued to shoot the prisoners who may be at the windows or near them in their rooms? Have any ever been shot or shot at thus? Sixth. What provisions does our Government make for the care and treatment of wounded and sick rebel prisoners (or is it similar to that made for our own men)? Seventh. Did General Butler in the early part of this year offer exchange of prisoners, man for man, of those confined at Point Lookout or elsewhere?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELLERSLIE WALLACE.

In behalf of Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York; Dr. Delafield, of New York; Mr. Gouvr. M. Wilkins, of New York; Rev. Treadwell Walden, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. J. Clark Hare, of Philadelphia; Dr. E. Wallace, of Philadelphia, commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *June 21, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: In addition to the five general officers, as directed yesterday, you will turn over to Major Strong for transportation to the Department of the South forty-five field officers, rebel prisoners of war.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[JUNE 21, 1864.—For Halleck to Burbridge, in relation to paroles given by General Hobson and his staff, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 134.]

[JUNE 21, 1864.—For Halleck to Foster, in regard to the confinement of Union officers in that part of Charleston, S. C., exposed to the fire of Foster's batteries and directing retaliatory measures, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 143.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: General E. K. Smith has proposed general exchange of prisoners held by both armies in the Trans-Mississippi Department and

the Division of West Mississippi, and I have sent a commissioner to the mouth of Red River to meet the commissioner appointed by him. I have instructed the commissioner sent by me that all negotiations shall be conducted under the recognized and expressed understanding that the conditions of the cartel of July 22, 1862, shall apply to all troops in the service of the United States; that officers and men of colored regiments shall receive the same treatment, be entitled to the same privileges, and be exchanged in the same manner as other troops, and that the third article of the cartel shall apply to all conditions without distinction. In addition to the prisoners now held by us, General Smith proposes to exchange the Louisiana brigade captured at Vicksburg and paroled by Lieutenant-General Grant and the captures at Arkansas Post, which it is understood have not yet been exchanged, against recent captures in the Departments of Arkansas and the Gulf. If these exchanges are made there will be still a balance against us in this division of 3,000 men.

I have no information with regard to the Louisiana brigade or the captures at Arkansas Post. Will you please cause it to be furnished me?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. M. BURKE, *Commanding Fort Lafayette, N. Y.:*

Send Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner, a prisoner of war at Fort Lafayette, under a safe guard to Fort Delaware. Allow him to have communication with no person by the way. Reply.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1864.

Col. A. G. DRAPER,
Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

COLONEL: All the rebel officers now at Point Lookout who are well enough for the voyage will be immediately transferred to Fort Delaware, and for this purpose a steamer will report to you in a day or two. They will be placed in charge of a guard of 200 men, under command of a field officer, who will deliver them to the commanding officer at Fort Delaware and take a receipt for them. Instruct the commander to select a suitable part of the vessel for his guard, where he will keep it embodied, having sentinels distributed through the ship to keep order and give alarm when necessary. The men of the guard should not take off their accouterments nor place their arms out of their reach during the voyage, and they must be required to be particularly vigilant at all times. If you have them, furnish some of the guard with revolvers. Call the attention of the officer in command to article 37 of Revised Army Regulations, in relation to troops on transports. Send a list of the prisoners with them and a copy to this office. Cooked provisions will be furnished to the command for the voyage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, *June 21, 1864.*

Col. C. W. HILL,
Commanding Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio:

Forward immediately to Fort Delaware, under safe guard, Brig. Gen. J. J. Archer, a prisoner of war in your charge. Let him have communication with no person by the way. Report when he will leave.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

FORT WARREN, *Boston Harbor, June 21, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City:

DEAR SIR: Some fourteen months since, whilst on a visit to my family, and under orders of the Secretary of War at Richmond, I was arrested by your forces, and after spending some time in various military prisons in close confinement was sent to Fort McHenry for trial. I was there tried before a military commission and sentenced to close confinement in this fort (I have learned through the papers) for fifteen years, the facts of which I have never been officially notified. When I entered the Confederate service I accepted the position with all its responsibilities, and it is not now the purpose of this letter to either recapitulate the proceedings of that court or to animadvert upon the manner in which the trial was conducted. The archives of your Department will readily furnish you all the particulars. Suffice it to say I am now expiating my alleged offense in close confinement here, and already (though but fourteen months of my time have been spent in close confinement) it is telling upon my health and spirits. I have a large family, and except during the period of the brief visit before mentioned I have been separated for over three years. The uncertainties as to their future, conjoined to the worry of mind incident to my own helpless condition here, is rapidly sapping my vital powers. The object of this letter is to ask for a commutation of my sentence, say to expatriation from the country to any neutral territory, Canada or any of the South American Republics, under such restrictions as you may deem proper, for the faithful performance of which I will give security (if desired). I furthermore would ask for a passport for my wife and youngest child to accompany me. If my sentence is of such a character as not to admit of any change I would respectfully ask for a permit for my wife to visit me at this post for the purpose of conferring together about the ways and means for the future of my family. This cannot be done by correspondence. The limits of our letters are prescribed so as to render it impossible to enter into such details as to enable us properly to provide for their wants. If my first request is not favorably entertained by you, the second granted, a small boon as it is, I feel confident will not be denied me (my wife to visit me), I shall then be prepared for tranquillity, not otherwise; the visit and stay of my wife to be regulated by yourself. I solicit as early a response as the multiplicity of business will permit.

I am, sir, yours, most obediently,

THOS. D. ARMESY,
Major, C. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 24, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners for report.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
June 30, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

Major Armesy was sentenced by military commission to be confined at hard labor in Fort Warren or such place as the Secretary of War may direct for the term of fifteen years, upon the charge of recruiting men within the lines of the U. S. forces for the rebel army. (See General Orders, No. 397, Adjutant-General's Office, December 16, 1863.) Major Goff, of the Federal Army, has been placed in close confinement in the Libby Prison in retaliation, and Maj. W. P. Elliott, of the rebel army, has been placed in like confinement at Fort Delaware.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Third indorsement.]

JULY 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 6, 1864.*

His application cannot be granted.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Fifth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 5* [6], *1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The prisoner will be informed that his application for a commutation of sentence is not favorably considered.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOG POINT, LA., *June 21, 1864.*

Col. CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange on the part of Major-General Canby, Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

Proposition to exchange man for man and officer for officer, or according to the scale of equivalents agreed upon in the cartel of July 22, 1862, from the captures made by the forces of General E. Kirby Smith

within the district now commanded by Major-General Canby, and from those longest held as prisoners of war in the hands of General Smith, a number equivalent to officers and men of the following captures made by the forces of the United States, without exception, from the forces now under the command of General Smith, viz:

The Louisiana brigade captured at Vicksburg and paroled, numbering about 2,000. I will furnish the U. S. authorities the rolls of the officers and men who are exchanged by this agreement.

The captures at Helena, Ark., sent to prisons at the North, numbering about 800.

The captures lately made by Major-General Steele, or by officers under his command, from the forces of General Smith.

The exchange to be made at Red River Landing, La., or at such other point as shall be agreed upon.

The U. S. prisoners delivered at Red River Landing, La., on June 17, 1864, are to be counted for their equivalents in exchange for the Louisiana brigade of the Vicksburg capture, the remainder to be exchanged, man for man, on the spot.

The question relative to the capturing of non-combatants, not having elicited thus far any answer, is reiterated.

It is understood that in case the Louisiana brigade of the Vicksburg capture, now within the Trans-Mississippi Department, should be exchanged by the agent of exchange at Richmond, Va., pending these negotiations, the above propositions in regard thereto to be considered as withdrawn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,

Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Dept.

ANDERSONVILLE, *June 21, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Do earnestly urge upon the Secretary the necessity of immediately establishing another prison. Want of provisions is a serious matter, and there are too many prisoners for one point. Union Springs, Ala., is represented as a suitable place.

J. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *June 21, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG:

General Jones being absent, I proceeded on receipt of your telegram of 15th instant to inspect prison depot at Andersonville. Number of prisoners at depot on 20th instant was 23,951. The guard, commanded at present by Col. J. H. Fannin, First Georgia Reserves, consist of four regiments State reserves, a detachment from Fifty-fifth Georgia Volunteers, and Dyke's Florida battery, the aggregate effective strength being 1,588. The reserve troops are poorly instructed and without discipline. The prison camp is surrounded by a stockade seventeen feet high, and covers an area of sixteen acres and a half, only twelve acres of which can be occupied. It is crowded, filthy, and insecure. An addition now being made will give ample room. Rations issued to prisoners the same in quality and quantity as those issued to the guard. Average rate of mortality during present month has been thirty-six

per diem. The guard should be strengthened by the addition of at least 1,500 men. Additional surgeons and 150 hospital tents are immediately needed.

W. M. HAMMOND,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HEADQUARTERS POST, *Andersonville, Ga., June 21, 1864.*

I. The commanding officers of regiments and detachments on duty at this post will proceed to establish their camps and regulate their guard in accordance with the Army Regulations.

II. The attention of all officers is especially called to the duties of guards and sentinels, as they will be held strictly responsible for all escapes and difficulties arising from the failure of an intelligent and rigid performance of duty on the part of troops acting under their commands.

III. All camps will be thoroughly policed each day, and the commanding officer of troops occupying each camp will be held responsible for the condition of the same.

IV. No company will be left under any circumstances without one commissioned officer.

V. Officers are required to quarter with their commands, and not to leave the limits of camp without the knowledge and consent of their immediate superior officer commanding.

VI. Not more than five men to a company, under any circumstances, will be permitted to be absent from the limits of camp at one time, and then never more distant than a mile. The officers must be satisfied before permission is given at all.

VII. All persons are strictly prohibited from trading with the prisoners. Citizens detected violating this order will have their articles seized and confiscated, and soldiers will be promptly and severely punished.

VIII. The general commanding trusts that an entire observance and a cheerful and prompt obedience to the foregoing orders and regulations on the part of the troops under his command, and the people whose interests they are sent here to protect, will render it unnecessary to inflict any penalty for their violation.

By order of Brig. Gen. John H. Winder:

W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *June 21, 1864.*

Major-General MAGRUDER:

Have telegraphed Smith to deliver prisoners to Poole, and for Poole to call on Colonel Gillespie for aid if needed.

A. C. JONES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ANDERSON, TEX., *June 21, 1864.*

Capt. E. P. TURNER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Eight o'clock last night it was rumored a mob was near this place. At 9 o'clock a man calling himself Captain Poole demanded five of the

political prisoners, with order from you. Circumstances induced me to suspect its genuineness, consequently refused to deliver them until further orders.

C. P. SMITH,
Lieutenant, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *June 22, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: The suggestions and plan of new barracks are excellent and entirely satisfactory to me, and I would respectfully recommend their adoption and very early construction. I had anticipated your views in reference to having the infantry officers outside with their regiment and have also established several other precautions against the possible mutiny of the prisoners.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[JUNE 22, 1864.—For Foster to Halleck, inclosing list of Union officers placed under fire in Charleston, S. C., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 144.]

[JUNE 22, 1864.—For Jones to Foster, in regard to the confinement under fire of both Union and Confederate officers as a retaliatory measure, &c., see Series I, Vol. LIII, p. 104.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN,
Commanding Draft Rendezvous, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: By direction of the Secretary of War the barracks (No. 3) at Elmira will be prepared to receive prisoners of war according to the instructions contained in my letter of the 19th ultimo. In establishing the fence it is advisable, if practicable, to inclose ground enough to accommodate in barracks and tents 10,000 prisoners. Please report in detail what will be necessary to put the place in condition for this service, including tents for the guard, tents for prisoners, kitchens for prisoners, which should be fitted up with Farmer's boilers, of from 30 to 120 gallons, according to convenience, &c., giving, as far as practicable, the cost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

MILITARY PRISON, *Johnson's Island, June 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *New Orleans, La.:*

By letters received from New Orleans we learn that several officers surrendered at Port Hudson, with others, were recently sent from New

Orleans to Pascagoula for exchange. Supposing that no special reason exists for the delivery of a part that does not apply to all of the Port Hudson prisoners, we beg leave in their behalf to call your attention to the case. The day after the surrender you will remember that you voluntarily paroled the rank and file, and expressed regret that peremptory orders forbade an extension of like favor to the officers. But, in consideration of what you were pleased to term a most gallant defense, you assured us that your influence would be used to procure for us a speedy exchange or liberation on parole. When we left New Orleans the 4th of October last newspapers announced the fact, and members of your staff informed us we were going North for exchange. Unfortunately for the interests of humanity the Federal and Confederate commissioners let their official differences of opinion degenerate into a personal quarrel, and a very ill-natured correspondence grew out of it. While these gentlemen were struggling for epistolary notoriety prisoners on both sides suffered, many of them sickened and died. It has so chanced that the fortunes of war within the past few months has placed a number of your officers and men in possession of General E. Kirby Smith. Now, as we were surrendered to you, and in that sense may logically be considered prisoners of your department, can you not procure our delivery for the return of an equivalent of your own recently captured officers? Such exchanges were carried on at City Point up to the opening of the Virginia campaign in May. Why may not the same thing be done in the extreme South? We appeal to you to effect the exchange, not doubting that General Smith will readily concur in it as many now here belong to his department. There are about 200 of us here at present. The risks of camp pestilence and death-dealing bullets on the field every soldier makes up his mind to encounter, but no one on taking service on either side contemplates the horrible torture of perpetual imprisonment if unfortunately captured. Such a condition of things must shock the moral sense of Christendom. Will you not lend your aid and influence to mitigate this great evil? Inclosed we send you a letter to General E. Kirby Smith. It may be sent to him or any other Confederate officer acting as exchange agent.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. R. MILES,
Colonel Miles' Legion.
I. G. W. STEEDMAN,
Colonel First Regiment Alabama Volunteers.
WM. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.
BEN. W. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fifteenth Arkansas Regiment.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., June 22, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose an order for the return of Private W. F. Butler to his company. This man is detailed for the quartermaster at this post and his services are utterly indispensable here. The quartermaster must have some confidential man in his office, otherwise he could do no outdoor work. Having charge of the prison at Macon, as well as this post, he must have some one in the office he can trust. The place of Butler cannot be supplied here, as there is no population in the vicinity, and a haphazard detail will

not answer, as the quartermaster must necessarily sometimes trust him with money. I am absolutely obliged to detain this man until you can be heard from, and I earnestly request that the detail be indefinitely made. We want at least two more details, and cannot find any one for the purpose. When the magnitude of the responsibility resting on me is considered, I hope I may have such assistance as I may deem necessary, and I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that I shall ask nothing that is not necessary. We have this morning 24,193 prisoners of war and increasing almost daily, larger than an army corps, and only 1,178 reserves (as raw as troops can be) for guard for all purposes. We have this morning discovered a tunnel under the pickets 14 feet deep and from 90 to 100 feet long. This work will show the desperation of the prisoners, and the breaking out of these prisoners would be more disastrous than a defeat of the army. I forgot to state that the measles and whooping cough has made its appearance among the troops, and it will be impossible to say how far the effective force may be reduced. I earnestly request that an additional force of at least 2,000 men may be immediately sent me. The Government has placed upon me a fearful responsibility, and I trust there is confidence enough in me to accord to me all I ask for the proper performance of my duties, and request the prompt action of the Secretary in this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Butler is the only detailed man in the quartermaster's department at this post.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 22, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

By order Adjutant and Inspector General:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 25, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Detail for sixty days. Advise with General Cobb whether an additional guard of reserves cannot be sent. The present force is alarmingly small.

J. A. SEDDON.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., June 22, 1864.

Capt. JAMES R. CURELL, *Mobile:*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant making certain inquiries has been received.

The subject is one of some difficulty. My view is that the Port Hudson prisoners were declared exchanged by Notice No. 7, October 16, 1863. Being exchanged they were then subject to capture, and if they gave a new parole they are bound by it. Such, then, as gave a parole after the date of Exchange Notice No. 7 are subject to the conditions

of the new parole, provided the Yankees themselves proceeded in the regular way with their captures. The Federals have themselves declared that all prisoners must be delivered at City Point or Vicksburg, unless there is a formal agreement between competent parties to the contrary. They therefore refused to recognize the delivery at Brashear City. No agreement has been made to receive prisoners at Pascagoula by parties competent to enter into any such agreement. My conclusion, therefore, is that the parties you refer to are not bound by their parole, not because the parole is not valid, but because they were not properly delivered. You are aware I resisted this Yankee theory about delivery at one or the other place, but without avail. We have been compelled to accept the doctrine. The men can be sent to duty, and you will dispose of all similar cases hereafter in the same way. We will try and make the Yankees sick with their own physic. If these men had been delivered at Vicksburg, or if we had agreed to consider Pascagoula as a place of mutual delivery, the case would be otherwise and the paroles would have been binding.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HOUSTON, *June 22, 1864.*

General MAGRUDER:

Captain Poole has arrived with prisoners.

A. C. JONES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HOUSTON, *June 22, 1864.*

General E. K. SMITH:
(Care H. L. Rankin.)

Very great excitement and indignation at Peebles being sent to the enemy. We pray you to arrest him.

MANY CITIZENS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Andersonville, Ga., June 22, 1864.

Capt. W. S. Reed, having reported for duty in accordance with orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, is assigned to duty as provost-marshal, and will assume command of the provost guard.

By order of General Winder:

W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

You will exercise your own judgment about arresting and releasing from arrest General Hobson and his officers till your report is received.*

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* For dispatch in full see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 141.

[JUNE 23, 1864.—For roll of Confederate prisoners of war to be sent from Fort Delaware to Hilton Head, S. C., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 147.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant covering one from Dr. Ellerslie Wallace, of Philadelphia, asking in behalf of a sub-committee of the Sanitary Commission for certain information in reference to the treatment of rebel prisoners of war while in the hands of the United States.

To enable you to answer satisfactorily the questions asked by the committee you request me to furnish you the requisite information, including copies of all official orders bearing on the subject, and accordingly I inclose herewith copies of three circulars issued from this office for the government of commanders of military prisons, the one dated April 20 being in substance a reissue of one dated July 7, 1862, and copies of two letters of instructions addressed to the commanding officer of Camp Morton, bearing particularly on the orders to be given to guards, which are to be observed at all prison camps.

The circulars fully answer questions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6. I will add, in reply to question 3d, that there may be no doubt about the matter, that fuel is provided for by the Army Regulations and is liberally furnished.

As to question 5, I have heard of no orders to shoot prisoners for being at the windows or near them and I do not believe orders of that character have anywhere been given. I have heard of no prisoners being shot under such circumstances.

As to question 7, General Butler did in the early part of this year offer to exchange prisoners, grade for grade and man for man, of those at Point Lookout and two other places, but the proposition was not acceded to by the rebel authorities.

I inclose also a list of articles which prisoners are permitted to purchase of the sutler.

With the above information I hope, general, you will be able to satisfy the Sanitary Commission that the prisoners of war in our hands are treated with all the consideration and kindness that might be expected of a humane and Christian people. If our enemies, instead of following our example, deliberately destroy the lives of their prisoners by denying them food and shelter they heap shame upon themselves in the eyes of the civilized world.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

GRATIOT STREET PRISON,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 23, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 169, paragraph 12, dated headquarters Department of the Missouri, June 20, 1864, the following report of facts connected with the shooting of certain prisoners of war confined in Gratiot Street Prison is respectfully submitted:

On the morning of the 18th of June, 1864, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., some prisoners permitted to be in the prison yard at

that time succeeded in getting an ax from the kitchen, which was used for chopping meat, with which they broke the lock of a gate leading to an alley west of the prison, while some of them had disarmed the guard stationed inside by getting hold of his gun from behind. The alarm was at once given, but some had already succeeded in getting out and had scattered in all directions.

A detail of men from the Tenth Kansas Infantry was immediately sent after them, and another party not on duty at that time, but in camp not far from the prison, upon hearing the alarm, joined in the chase, during which the following men were killed: James A. Colcheasure, private of Thompson's regiment, C. S. Army, twenty-seven years old, captured in Clay County, Mo.; Lewis Y. Schultz, a citizen of Saint Louis, twenty-four years of age, captured at Saint Louis.

The following men were wounded and returned to prison hospital: A. C. Grimes, a citizen of Ralls County, Mo., and captured at Memphis, Tenn.; William McFileney, a citizen of Washington County, Mo., captured at Saint Louis, Mo.; John F. Abshire, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army, captured at Vicksburg, Miss.

The Board is of the opinion that these prisoners having violated the regulations of the prison and attempting to escape, the guard did but their duty, and their act was justifiable and in accordance with their instructions and the custom in like cases.

The names of the men who did the killing cannot be ascertained with any certainty, as there was a general rush, and the firing was from different directions.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Major, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.
GEO. W. YATES,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Michigan Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP HOSPITAL,
Point Lookout, Md., June 23, 1864.

Lieut. RICHARD F. ANDREWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Saint Mary's:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to most respectfully call the attention of the commanding officer to the already crowded condition of the prisoners of war camp at this post, and as sanitary officer of the camp to most respectfully protest against the reception of additional numbers of prisoners, there being now fully 14,000 within the camp, and near 20,000 on the Point in all, including the U. S. Hammond General Hospital, with 1,300 wounded men, the contraband camp of indefinite numbers, the quartermaster's department, and troops of the garrison. In addition to this are the quartermaster's stables with, I suppose, 250 horses and mules. The reasons why I am urged to make this protest are:

First. The limited area of the camp and surface within the stockade known as the Point.

Second. The already insufficient quantity and injurious quality of the water. By reference to inclosed report of analysis it will be seen that the water of some of the wells is already unfit for use, and to this state of the water I attribute largely the increased amount of and fatality of disease during the past month.

Third. Though the police of the camp now is, and has been for several months past, most excellent, still every precaution against epidemic

diseases, with this overcrowding of the camp not only continued, but rumor says yet to be increased, will, I fear, prove futile, and we may see ere the summer is past an epidemic that will decimate not only the ranks of prisoners, but affect alike all the inhabitants of the Point. I therefore most respectfully recommend to the consideration of the commanding officer: First. That no greater number of prisoners or troops than at present be allowed upon the Point. Second. That condensers be at once put up in order to furnish a sufficient quantity of pure water. Third. The diminished issue of salt pork and the largely increased issue of fresh vegetables; this in consideration of the scorbutic tendency and character exhibited in the majority of diseases occurring in camp. Fourth. The immediate construction of barrack hospital for the accommodation of 200 sick.

A communication was forwarded from this office May 27, 1864, relative to the necessity of immediately enlarging this hospital. At this date, June 23, 1864, I have 200 sick men in camp who should be in hospital, and see no prospect of speedily having the hospital enlargement respectfully asked for now nearly a month since.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT MARY'S,
Point Lookout, Md., June 25, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded approved.

I have this day forwarded an application for permission to purchase a condenser capable of producing 17,000 gallons of fresh water daily. The material for the erection of a hospital has been purchased, and I am informed by the post quartermaster that it is already on the way.

A. G. DRAPER,
Colonel Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, June 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VII. All returns and accounts of prisoners taken from the enemy which were heretofore required to be made to Brig. Gen. John H. Winder will hereafter be addressed to Brig. Gen. William M. Gardner, in this city. Commanding generals of armies, departments, &c., will be governed accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. HEADQUARTERS POST,
Andersonville, Ga., June 23, 1864.

There being no books at this post for the necessary records of the prisons, Maj. E. Griswold will proceed at once to Columbia, S. C., to obtain them, being the nearest point where they can be had.

Major Griswold is referred to the quartermaster at Columbia for these books. As soon as the business is transacted Major Griswold will return to this post.

In the event that these books cannot be had through the quartermaster Major Griswold is authorized to get them elsewhere upon the best terms that they can be had.

By order of General John H. Winder:

W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 23, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Richmond:*

Report of inspection of the C. S. military prison and post at Salisbury, N. C.

Commandant—Colonel Gilmer, Twenty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, temporarily disabled by wounds. Assistant commandant—Captain Fuqua, Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment, disabled by wounds. Adjutant—Lieut. F. D. Stockton. Employés—Two clerks, both officers, who have resigned, but have never been enrolled. Their names were reported to the enrolling officer. Books: (1) special order-book, (2) general orders, (3) guard reports, carefully kept, (4) register of convicts, (5) register of political prisoners and of prisoners of war, (6) copy of sentence of each convict in full. The books are well kept. The guard consists of three companies of about 200 men for duty. Company A is from Alabama and enlisted for general service. Companies B and C were organized for local service, professedly from non-conscripts. But the recruiting was carelessly conducted and a number of conscripts crept in. Some of these have been taken out, some still remain, whose military status is matter for careful investigation by the enrolling officer to whom their names were given. Captain Allen enlisted his company in so loose a manner that the original muster-roll does not show the age of the recruits. Most of the lieutenants of these two companies were subject to conscription in the general service at the time of their election. By what authority were they withdrawn from it? The War Department has decided that in the companies of junior reserves the officers must belong to the same class as the men. These officers stand on the same footing, it would seem, but a different impression prevails, and special instructions to enrolling officers will be necessary if it is desired to put these men in the army. These companies have been recently largely recruited by the enlistment of boys between seventeen and eighteen years old. This appears to me a violation of the eighth section of the act of Congress approved February 17, 1864.

The officers have been so careless in recruiting, and it is so hard to get a conscript out of this organization when once received, that I recommend that they be forbidden to receive another recruit until he is certified by the district enrolling officer not to be subject to conscription. The men are pretty well drilled as companies but not at all as a battalion. This defect will, I am sure, soon be remedied by the present efficient commandant. Clothing and shoes good; arms indifferent and ill kept.

I was informed that a band was about to be organized in addition to the present field music. Some ten or twelve boys will be enlisted as privates and detailed as musicians, which is, of course, equivalent to withdrawing ten or twelve muskets from the efficient junior reserves

now in the field. I recommend that this sort of thing be prohibited in orders. There are twenty-three sentry posts. The prison wards are kept as clean as they can be in the absence of proper water-closets, which are being built, and with so many inmates. They are very much crowded with 132 men in a room of 60 by 40 feet. There are now in confinement 550 persons, consisting of soldiers, working out their sentences, political prisoners, deserters from the enemy, and prisoners of war. Since the establishment of the prison 3,802 persons have been confined in it, of whom 1,176 have been treated in hospital and 77 have died. The kitchen seems to be well arranged. Ration—eighteen ounces of flour and one-third pound of meat, with rice, beans, and salt. The prisoners have never been a day without meat. The cooking is done by a non-conscript, employed. He is assisted by prisoners. The hospital (first assistant surgeon) is neat and has a good garden attached. Seven employés, all disabled soldiers.

Captain Goodman, assistant quartermaster, does the duties of post and transportation quartermaster, and in addition buys forage for the army. Employés—one clerk, one transportation agent, one messenger, one shipping agent, one wagon-master, one head mechanic, twelve carpenters, three blacksmiths, one harnessmaker, one wheelright (all exempts or detailed upon certificate of physical disability or for mechanical skill), and twenty-six negroes. This force is employed in building a wayside hospital at Salisbury and a forage house at Concord. Captain G. has some forty-odd horses and mules in excellent order. I was glad to learn from him that the inspector of transportation had required him to give up twenty-four of these for the army in exchange for animals somewhat reduced in flesh. As far as I could see this officer is managing his business well.

Major Myers does the duties of post commissary and of chief commissary of the Fifth North Carolina District. He has no prohibited person in his employment except A. B. Shepperson, aged twenty-six, and liable to conscription. Application has been made for his detail as an indispensable impressing agent. Since March 1 the following stores have been collected and shipped and issued by this officer: 290,127 pounds bacon, 5,944 barrels flour, 300,629 pounds meal. Captain Brenizer, in charge of the ordnance works, was absent. He has thirty-five conscripts (amongst them one clerk and one superintendent) either detailed or with applications pending. These works are engaged in making 10-pounder Parrott shell and horseshoes; of the latter the product is 6,000 a month.

Respectfully submitted.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Camp Sumter, Ga., June 23, [1] 1864.

HENRY DE VEUVE,
Bonded Agent, Quartermaster's Department:

SIR: You will proceed without delay to select suitable buildings and materials of all sorts to establish a shoe factory for the Confederate States Government. You will use the utmost diligence in procuring all necessary machinery and tools to effectually carry this shop into successful operation, and will keep me fully posted in regard to everything connected with it.

You will use your best discretion in making necessary purchases, always keeping in view the best interest of the Government.

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Post Quartermaster.

P. S.—Quartermasters will furnish Mr. De Veuve transportation wherever his business may call.

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Post Quartermaster.

FIRST REGIMENT GEORGIA RESERVES,
Camp Sumter, June 23, 1864.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

RESPECTED SIR: Being but a private in the ranks at this place, consequently if I see anything to condemn (as I do) I have no power to correct it. Yet as a humane being and one that believes that we should "do as we would be done by," I proceed to inform you of some things that I know you are ignorant of, and in the first place I will say I have no cause to love the Yankees (they having driven myself and family from our home in New Orleans to seek our living amongst strangers), yet I think that prisoners should have some showing. Inside our prison walls all around there is a space about twelve feet wide, called the "dead-line." If a prisoner crosses that line the sentinels are ordered to shoot him. Now, we have many thoughtless boys here who think the killing of a Yankee will make them great men. As a consequence, every day or two there are prisoners shot. When the officer of the guard goes to the sentry stand, there is a dead or badly wounded man invariably within their own lines. The sentry, of course, says he was across the dead-line when he shot him. He is told he did exactly right and is a good sentry. Last Sabbath there were two shot in their tents at one shot. The boy said that he shot at one across the dead-line. Night before last there was one shot near me (I being on guard). The sentry said that the Yankee made one step across the line to avoid a mud hole. He shot him through the bowels, and when the officer of the guard got there he was lying inside their own lines. He (the sentry) as usual told him that he stepped across, but fell back inside. The officer told him it was exactly right. Now, my dear sir, I know you are opposed to such measures, and I make this statement to you knowing you to be a soldier, statesman, and Christian, that if possible you may correct such things, together with many others that exist here. And yet if you send an agent here he will of course go amongst the officers, tell his business, and be told that all is well, but let a good man come here as a private citizen and mix with the privates and stay one week, and if he don't find out things revolting to humanity then I am deceived. I shall put my name to this, believing that you will not let the officers over me see it, otherwise I would suffer, most probably.

Yours, most respectfully,

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

P. S.—Excuse pencil.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 23, 1864.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the President, to the Honorable Secretary of War.

J. C. IVES,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 23, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Refer to Brigadier-General Winder.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GALVESTON, *June 23, 1864.*

Col. A. C. JONES:

Let all the prisoners come down to-morrow except Baldwin, who will be remanded to the commanding officer at Anderson and put in jail there.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HOUSTON, *June 23, 1864.*

Major-General MAGRUDER:

Dispatch about prisoners received. All right.

A. C. JONES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June 24, 1864.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

In the case of George A. Williams, late captain, First U. S. Infantry, referred to this office, the following report is respectfully submitted:

This is an application made by him for the rescission of the order by which he was summarily dismissed.

From the papers examined it appears that Captain Williams was on duty as provost-marshal at Memphis, and as such in charge of the military prison and hospital in that city.

According to a report of inspection made to Colonel Hardie by Lieut. Col. John F. Marsh, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, under date of April 28, 1864, the prison which is used for the detention of citizens, prisoners of war on their way to the North, and U. S. soldiers awaiting trial, and which is located in a large block of stores, is represented as the filthiest place the inspector ever saw occupied by human beings. The report proceeds thus:

> The whole management and government of the prisoners could not be worse. Discipline and order are unknown. Food sufficient, but badly served. In a dark, wet cellar I found twenty-eight prisoners chained to a wet floor, where they had been constantly confined, many of them for several months, one since November 16, 1863, and are not for a moment released, even to relieve the calls of nature. With a single exception these men have had no trial.

The hospital is described as having a shiftless appearance and the guard dirty and inefficient. It is also stated that there was no book or memorandum showing the disposition of the prison fund.

It would seem, though the fact is not directly stated, that upon this report the Secretary of War ordered the dismissal of Captain Williams. A telegraphic order was sent May 7 to Major-General Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, dismissing Williams for, as he says, excessive cruelty to prisoners and gross neglect of duty.

Upon receipt thereof he applied for a board to examine into the charges. A commission was accordingly appointed by Major-General

Washburn, composed of three officers, who were directed to inspect the prison thoroughly and report at length. They found it to consist of three stories, the ground floors having gratings and being used respectively for Federal, Confederate, and citizen prisoners. The front room on the second floor of the middle tier is used for the office, and immediately in its rear is the room used for female prisoners, which is without ventilation or light, badly policed, bed and clothing dirty, and everything in confusion. Visitors are permitted to hold conversation with prisoners freely. The quarters of the prison guard are in disorder and badly policed; rations cooked and eaten in the same room, and the place absolutely filthy. The officer's prison, second story, south tier, has no ventilation; the utensils in the cooking department dirty, though the officers' cook-room is in better condition. Hospital, dispensary, and dining-room, in good condition; laundry and colored female prison, and colored hospital, said to contain a wagonload of dirt; a patient sick in bed with pneumonia, with a ball and chain on; chain-gang room in basement dark, cold, damp, and filled with disgusting odors.

The report proceeds with much minuteness to detail the cases of prisoners. This portion not being susceptible of condensation, a reference to the copy thereof herewith is respectfully invited. The general tenor of the report is decidedly against the administration of affairs, and shows that, through inadvertence, neglect, or want of time, many cases of hardship and injustice appear to have existed, while the sanitary police of the establishment seems to have been wretchedly inefficient.

The report concludes as follows:

> The building is unfit for the purpose for which it is used. Great improvements have been made in it during the administration of Captain Williams, all of which will more fully and at large appear in the report of Captain Williams, which is hereunto annexed and made part of this record.

Captain Williams laid before the commission a statement setting forth a history of his connection with the prison and endeavoring to show that his management thereof had been an improvement upon that of his predecessor; that the defective ventilation was solely the fault of the construction of the building; that the guards were changed so often that he could not make them efficient; that the delays attending the administration of justice were attributable to the insufficient number of officers assigned to the duty of examining the cases, and that he had made every exertion to discharge the duties devolved upon his position. He submitted also the certificate of the superintendent of general hospitals, who considered the hospital in good order and the prison as well conducted as circumstances admitted.

In submitting his case to the President this officer says that he graduated at West Point in 1852 and has never before been under charges, and that he can refer to Lieutenant-General Grant and Major-General Sherman as to his character. He files the following:

First. A testimonial from Major-General Hurlbut, who says:

> Capt. George A. Williams, First U. S. Infantry, assumed the duty of provost-marshal at Memphis at my request. For a long time and until my removal he reported daily to me and confidentially. I know, therefore, his duties and the manner in which he has performed them, and I affirm from such knowledge that his place in that department cannot be filled so far as I know by any other officer. I know him to be of the highest courage, physical and moral, no respecter of persons or positions in the line of his duty, of incorruptible integrity and of zealous honor. Inaccessible to bribes, he is equally so to those blandishments which sometimes succeed. Neither man nor woman can turn him from his duty. He believes rebellion a crime, and traitors criminals, in which I concur. His administration at Memphis has satisfied all loyal men, and has given umbrage only to the host of plunderers and thieves and their allies.

He is charged, I am told, with cruelty to prisoners and with neglect of the Irving Prison.

The first is untrue, I am well assured, or complaint would have reached me. As to the second, that building is and has been in as good order as such a building can be. It is not a permanent prison; it is a temporary lodging house for criminals, and it is almost an impossibility to enforce upon them personal cleanliness.

There has been but little sickness and few deaths in the prison.

No greater detriment can, in my judgment, occur to the administration of affairs in Memphis than the removal of Captain Williams.

Second. A letter from Major-General Washburn, who says that in his opinion the War Department has acted hastily and harshly; that the duties of Captain Williams have been most arduous; that with the exception of this matter he is free from the slightest imputation, and that the abuses which have grown up were due to subordinates, it being impossible for him personally to attend to all details.

Third. A letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, assistant adjutant-general, Sixteenth Corps, who pronounces Captain Williams' record, both as commissary of musters and provost-marshal, clear and unimpeachable.

Fourth. A testimonial signed by a large number of persons purporting to be loyal citizens and business men of Memphis, who express the opinion that the justice, firmness, and courtesy of Captain Williams have won for him the confidence of the community.

Fifth. A letter from S. Gilbert, formerly captain, Second Iowa Cavalry, and now lieutenant-colonel First Mississippi Mounted Rifles, who from a personal acquaintance of three years warmly indorses Captain Williams as one of the most gallant and efficient officers in the service.

Sixth. A note from Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland, commanding District of Memphis, bearing testimony to the able and faithful manner in which Captain Williams has discharged his official duties.

Seventh. A letter from Capt. M. L. Perkins, judge-advocate, District of West Tennessee, and who was a member of the investigating commission before referred to, expressing his conviction that he had been prejudiced against Captain Williams, and that, in fact, Captain Williams has acted promptly, honestly, and for the best interests of the service.

Eighth. The transcript of the account of savings and expenditures of the prison fund exhibiting total receipts from December 8, 1863, to June 1, 1864, $697.71; expenditures same time, $270.94; balance remaining on hand $406.77.

The foregoing brief synoptical collation of the opposite views which seem to be entertained respecting the merits of this case will show that they are wholly irreconcilable, and at the same time that the entire rejection of either will not leave the whole truth apparent. In drawing a conclusion from them it is proper to apply the test of inquiring whether the accusing or exculpatory proofs are the most self-sustaining. Upon this question it is conceived to be manifest that notwithstanding the distinguished rank of his chief defenders, their expressions of opinion are not upheld by the same demonstrative production of facts which characterizes the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh and the evidence taken by the investigating board. The emphatic panegyric of General Hurlbut, for example, while doubtless a truthful tribute to an officer whose merits and capacity are undeniable, does not meet the specific proofs of malfeasance and negligence which are spread upon the papers in the case. At the same time it seems incontrovertible that the offenses brought home to Captain Williams are broadly at variance with the tenor of the general military character that he has earned by twelve years' service in the Regular Army.

Upon the whole, however, it seems clear that gross mal-administration has been practiced at the Memphis prison; that Captain Williams is principally and directly responsible therefor, and that, in view of all the testimony, it must be left with the President to determine whether any good and sufficient reason is disclosed for reversing the action taken by the War Department.

It is proper to note that Captain Williams in a communication to this office, herewith submitted, avers his ability to prove that his character has been that of a faithful soldier; that the prison when he assumed control of it was a perfect wreck, and that he instituted great improvements and made many repairs; that when he took charge there was no hospital and no prison fund, both of which he has established; that it was impossible for him to pay personal attention to the management, and that all the abuses complained of were practiced by his subordinates, contrary to his instructions, and that the hardship in cases of alleged neglect and delay was caused by the want of courts to try the offenders. Should he maintain these averments by satisfactory evidence at a trial, such proof would obviously go far toward exculpating him from the blame under which he now rests. It is not impossible that wrong has been done him by a dismissal founded upon an *ex parte* report, and that General Washburn's emphatic expression of his conviction that the Department has acted hastily may turn out to be correct. Again inviting attention to the testimonials of Major-General Hurlbut and Brigadier-General Buckland, the case is submitted for the President's determination.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

Since the foregoing report was prepared the accused has filed a letter from Lieutenant-General Grant asking a revocation of the order of dismissal, expressing a very high opinion of his ability and services, mentioning that he (General Grant) recommended him for a brigadier-generalcy, and stating that he is qualified to command a division at least.

In view of this strong testimonial it is conceived that the conclusion may be safely adopted that the accused was not personally responsible for the abuses complained of and that his character as an officer is amply established.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 6, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General.

Capt. George A. Williams, of the First U. S. Infantry, will be restored to the service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector General.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1864.*

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward a statement of what I can prove to combat the charges against me.

My character as a faithful officer, and one who has not neglected his duty.

That when I took charge of the provost-marshal's department and consequently of the Irving Prison, at Memphis, Tenn., it was a perfect wreck. Windows, sashes, frames, and partitions torn out; no hospital. When a prisoner was very sick he was sent to the hospitals in the city, but if not sick enough he had to remain in the common prison room. That prisoners were in irons in the cellar of the building. That not a cent of prison fund had been made, although it had been a prison for sixteen months.

That I established comfortable quarters for the sick.

That I moved those prisoners who were in irons out of the cellars to upper rooms.

That I repaired the building to make it habitable.

That I established a prison fund.

That it was impossible for me to pay personal attention to the prison, and that I had an officer detailed for that purpose; that any suggestion he made to me for its improvement as far as the general would authorize I made.

That I complained of the inefficiency of the guard and applied for better.

That I reported the unsuitableness of the building for a prison.

That the water for cleaning the prison was scarce and at times unable to be obtained, except in very limited quantities, but that I had ordered each prison room to be washed out every third day, to be swept out twice each day, and roll-call of prisoners three times each day.

That I have given orders to accept no prisoners except those who were accompanied by written charges or testimony or when sent from higher authority with orders to hold.

That I have authorized no man to be put in irons except on the most serious charges, such as murder, rape, highway robbery, &c.

That I have treated the prisoners with no undue severity.

That the prison never was in as good order as it was when I had it.

That I have endeavored to make it more comfortable, but it would not be authorized.

That the fact of men remaining in the prison an undue length of time was due mainly to the fact that there were not sufficient courts to try them, and that I had done all that I could to remedy it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. WILLIAMS,
Captain, First U. S. Infantry.

BOSTON, MASS., *June 24, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions received from you I have this day made an inspection of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass. The hospital is a room intended as post chapel, having connected with it rooms suitable for a dispensary, dining-room for convalescents, kitchen, &c., the garrison remaining of its present strength. The morning report shows twenty on sick report. Command, 703, composed of four companies First Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and one company of militia. Prisoners, 180. The health of the prisoners has been so good that there has been no

special hospital for their treatment, the few that may happen to be sick being treated in the post hospital. I found the ward-room of the hospital clean and in good condition; the rest of the hospital not as neat as it should have been. The engineer officer in charge should have his attention called to the hospital privy, which should at once be completed in accordance with the original design. It is now a close, offensive place, without drainage, unsupplied with water. The quarters occupied by the troops are neat and orderly; police good; the men well dressed, clean in appearance, and soldierly in bearing. The quarters occupied by the prisoners are deficient both in neatness and order. The officers are in small rooms separated from the men, and pay less regard to cleanliness. The officers and men, prisoners, appear healthy, well clothed, clean, free from vermin. The quarters occupied by the troops and prisoners may be too crowded for comfort, but not for health, as the sick report of the fort proves. The prison fund on hand on 31st of May, 1864, amounted to $5.89. The number of prisoners being small, the health good, but little saving has been made. What has accrued appears to have been spent with judgment. The ration now issued conforms to the last order. The prisoners appear as well satisfied, not complaining more than before the reduction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Inspector of Prisoners of War.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, June 24, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

DEAR SIR: I have recently seen in the Richmond papers two notices that certain slaves recently captured from the enemy by our troops will be delivered to their owners upon application to certain officers who have them in charge.

If there has been any regulations adopted since the provision by Congress in 1863, that they should be delivered to the Governors of the States where captured, they have escaped my notice, and if there have been any regulations, orders of the War Department, acts, or resolutions of Congress on this subject since the period above referred to, be so good as to order me a copy furnished.

Very respectfully, yours,

M. L. BONHAM.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney-General.
For Secretary of War.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Honorable Secretary of War, with a copy of the only subsequent act upon the subject.

GEO. DAVIS,
Attorney-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., June 24, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I send with this copies of two letters, one addressed by Major-General Foster, U. S. Army, to me, the other, my reply thereto.*

The right and expediency of confining prisoners of war in this city is eliciting some discussion in and out of the public prints, and the actual facts of the matter do not seem to be correctly understood by the public. If the views I have expressed in my letter meet the approval of the President it may be well to publish the correspondence between General Foster and myself. Please bring General Foster's letter of the 16th and mine of the 13th and 22d instant to him, to the President's notice when he has leisure to consider them, and inform me if there is any objection to their publication if I should think it desirable.

Brigadier-General Scammon, U. S. Army, is in very bad health and is exceedingly anxious to be exchanged. He has asked to be allowed to go North on parole to effect an exchange, which he feels assured he can accomplish. Of course I have not felt authorized to permit him to do so, but referred his application to you. He commanded in the Kanawha Valley whilst I commanded the Department of West Virginia, and I believe his treatment of our prisoners and friends was kind and humane. It would, I think, be desirable to exchange him. A major (prisoner of war) has asked if I will allow a special exchange in his case, and I have no doubt all of them would like to be exchanged, and it may happen that the bringing them here may lead to a near general exchange of prisoners.

I desire to know if the War Department will permit me, should opportunity offer, to enter into negotiations with General Foster for special or general exchange, subject to the approval of our respective Governments. As the mails are so uncertain, I request that you will answer this by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., June 24, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The pressing necessities of this post and the great irregularity of the mails have induced me to send Lieutenant Davis with this letter, though I can very illy spare his services, as he is one of my most efficient assistants. The state of affairs at this post is in a critical condition. We have here largely over 24,000 prisoners of war, and 1,205 very raw troops (Georgia Reserves), with the measles prevailing, badly armed and worse disciplined, to guard them; the prisoners rendered more desperate from the necessarily uncomfortable condition in which they are placed. With the present force a raid on the post would almost of necessity be successful, as the prisoners would occupy the attention of the troops. I do most conscientiously think the force should be largely re-enforced, and I respectfully ask that it be done with the least possible delay. There has been, and I am satisfied that there

* See Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 134, and Vol. LIII, p. 104.

is now going on, a correspondence in the prisons with disaffected persons outside, and I have every reason to believe that just before my arrival an agent of General Sherman had been here tampering with the prisoners. From the information I have been able to collect since I have been here I am satisfied that there is a portion of the population around here who ought to be looked after, and who actively sympathize with the prisoners.

In order to enable me to watch and counteract this influence I respectfully ask that Capt. D. W. Vowles, with a detailed man by the name of Weatherford, on the police at Richmond, and two other well-selected detectives, be ordered to report to me immediately. It is difficult for those at a distance to realize the great responsibility of the command of this post and the great danger of a successful outbreak among the prisoners. Twenty-five thousand men, by the mere force of numbers, can accomplish a great deal. If successful, the result to the country would be much more disastrous than a defeat of the armies; it would result in the total ruin and devastation of this whole section of country. Every house would be burned, violence to women, destruction of crops, carrying off negroes, horses, mules, and wagons. It is almost impossible to estimate the extent of such a disaster. A little timely, prudent preparation will easily render it impossible. The rawness of the troops, the almost impossibility of getting a court-martial from the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, and other circumstances connected with the prisoners, render it very necessary that I should have the power to order courts-martial, and I respectfully request that such an arrangement be made. Let me again urge upon the attention of the Department the great danger hanging over this post and to the necessary steps to arrest it. Another prison should be immediately established, as recommended in my former letter, and that no more prisoners be sent to this post. The force is becoming too ponderous, and, indeed, it is not possible with my present means to extend the post fast enough to meet the demands.

Within the last four days we have discovered two extensive tunnels, reaching outside the stockade, showing great industry and determination on the part of the prisoners.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—We have just discovered a tunnel reaching 130 feet outside the stockade.

CITY POINT, VA., *June 25, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I will feel obliged to you if you will order General Rosecrans to release Dr. J. A. Barrett, a citizen prisoner, lately confined in Saint Louis, in bonds whilst awaiting trial, or to give him an immediate trial. The doctor is a copperhead, but I have no idea that he has done anything more than that class of people are constantly doing, and not so much. He was a neighbor of mine, a clever man, and has a practice in the neighborhood which it will be very inconvenient to other people than himself to have interrupted.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, June 25, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: There have been delivered, for special exchange or otherwise, since last September, by the Confederate authorities, at City Point, a number of officers and men amounting to about 750 men, including the 500 delivered to me on the 26th of December. There has been no declaration of exchange of any prisoners since September, and all these prisoners by the cartel, as I understand, are waiting to be declared exchanged in the parole camp at Annapolis or elsewhere.

Upon looking over the course of the officer of exchange in this matter I find that from time to time declarations of exchange have been made, and therefore I propose to declare all prisoners held by the Confederates and delivered by their agent at City Point to our agent of exchange up to this date exchanged. The operation of that declaration, as I understand it, will be only to allow those who have been in fact exchanged and delivered to us as such to be put in the service instead of remaining at the parole camps or at home.

I should have asked instructions upon the matter had I not supposed this was simply in the course of official business. It will and can have no operation upon any pending question, or any other force than simply to release the men already exchanged, and allow them to be sent into the army of the United States.

Trusting that you will approve this and will answer your approval by telegram,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *June 25, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: There is satisfactory evidence that Lieutenant Pavey, Captain Driscoll, Lieutenant Duchesney, and Lieutenant Markbreit have been placed in close confinement (in cells) in Libby Prison in alleged retaliation for the confinement of certain rebel officers in Northern prisons, of which we have no specific information; and the Secretary of War directs that a like number of rebel officers be confined in a similar manner at Fort Delaware, and that notice of the fact be given to the rebel authorities. You will please see this order executed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj. Gen. of Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

FORT MONROE, VA., *June 25, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

In answer to your inquiry I have received the following from Major-General Butler's headquarters:

Mr. Ould having refused to allow the flag-of-truce boats to go up the river I have no way of sending the rebel surgeons except through our lines, and I don't think that is safe. They know too much. Ould desires us to agree upon a new place to

make our exchanges, but refuses to answer officially what will be done with colored soldiers Therefore I have cut off all exchange and flag-of-truce communications.

B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding General.

I will write you by this mail.

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Agent for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., June 25, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I was again absent from this post when your dispatches reached here. I returned this morning and hasten a reply. I telegraphed you to-day in regard to Captain Ives. Last winter, when he with others were confined as hostages, a request was made by Major-General Butler for his release and an equivalent in rank offered from prisoners in our hands. No specific answer to this proposition has been given (perhaps for reasons which may be inferred). I doubt not, if it is thought advisable and desirable, that a special exchange for Captain Ives can be effected. In regard to the delivery of rebel medical officers through our lines at the present time, I have referred to Major-General Butler, special commissioner for exchange, and will communicate his answer to you as soon as received. I inclose herewith a copy of a communication received a few days since by flag of truce from Mr. Ould.* No answer has been returned as yet.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

NEW YORK, *June 25, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have this day inspected the command at Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, and find it as follows: The garrison consists of two companies Seventh Regiment Regular Infantry and ninety-seven prisoners of war. There is no hospital either for the garrison or prisoners at the fort, the very sick being treated at Fort Hamilton. The health of the command is good; that of the prisoners perfect. The rooms for the prisoners are crowded, the beds touching. I would respectfully suggest for comfort at night that the doors of the rooms occupied by the prisoners be latticed, as they are closed at night, causing the rooms to be very warm and the circulation of air not very fair. The clothing of the prisoners is good. Their barracks fairly policed. The prison fund on hand at the end of May was $64.48. Since the 1st of this month the fund has been kept agreeable to the recent orders on the subject, which are fully understood. An increase of the fund is expected. The reduced ration is issued. No complaint is made, but the prisoners are allowed to purchase freely in the city, most of them having more or less money. The

* See June 8, p. 211.

general condition of the troops comprising the garrison is in every respect good.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, June 25, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH, C. S. Army,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that two citizens of the United States, viz, George W. Burns and John M. McCune, are held as prisoners by the troops under your command, and request that you cause them to be released and sent within our lines in accordance with our agreement.

If any Confederate citizens are detained by the forces under my command I shall take pleasure in releasing them as soon as my attention is called to the fact.

When last heard from Mr. Burns was at Tyler, Tex., and Mr. McCune was in jail at Monticello, Ark.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFED. FORCES NORTHERN ARKANSAS,
June 25, 1864.

The OFFICER COMMANDING U. S. FORCES,
Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

SIR: In the engagement of yesterday several officers of the U. S. S. Queen City fell into my hands on the surrender of that vessel. Among them are Acting Master M. Hickey, Paymaster C. S. Simms, and Master's Mate E. N. Wild, whom I send to you under flag of truce under Captain Dorsey for the purpose of effecting an exchange with you for three of my officers now held as prisoners by the U. S. forces in this State. Their names [åre] as follows, viz:

Capt. George W. Rutherford, of Dobbin's regiment Arkansas cavalry; First Lieut. A. C. McCoy, Company A, Gordon's regiment, Shelby's brigade; Second Lieut. C. R. White, Company E, Shanks' regiment, Shelby's brigade.

If you are not empowered by your Government to make the above exchange and are willing to parole my officers and deliver them to Captain Dorsey, with permission to remain within our lines, I have instructed Captain Dorsey to treat the above-named officers of the U. S. Navy in the same manner and deliver them to any officer you may designate at such time and place as you may both agree on, upon the delivery of Captain Rutherford and Lieutenants McCoy and White to him.

In case these officers are not under your jurisdiction, Captain Dorsey is fully empowered to act in the premises.

Respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1864.

Col. C. W. HILL,
Commanding Johnson's Island, Sandusky City, Ohio:

COLONEL: Major Scovill's report of the 12th instant on the condition of the prison and prisoners, with your indorsement upon it, is received. The report of Major Scovill is better adapted to give information to one who is present and can see for himself than to give correct knowledge of the state of things to one who has to rely on his report alone. Your indorsement shows me how far the prison is from being in a satisfactory condition; and seeing that you appreciate what has long been required, I feel assured that immediate steps will be taken to remedy all existing evils. Major Scovill must be more minute in his reports hereafter, remarking on all things where change for the better can be made, in all the various branches of the establishment, and detailing what is being done to effect improvement. It may be well to make such openings for ventilation for summer use as are practicable, but the prisoners must not be permitted to cut holes at their pleasure,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., June 25, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 14th instant ten prisoners of war made their escape from the prison inclosure by tunneling under Barrack 42, their egress being made directly under the parapet. The last two were discovered by the sentinel, who gave the alarm, and all necessary measures taken for their recapture, which has resulted in securing seven of them. Three were taken on the island, four near Rock River, about four miles distant, and one was drowned in attempting to cross the slough. Mounted patrols have been on the track of the remaining two until to-day, with fair prospect of taking them. Barrack 42 was used for a variola ward during the prevalence of that disease and while the pest-houses were being erected, and has been kept unoccupied since by request of the surgeon. The tunnel was made on the south side of the prison. Deep trenches had been made on the north, east, and west sides to prevent tunneling, it being deemed unnecessary to trench on the south side in consequence of the rock coming so near the surface. A trench has now been made down to the rock on that side also.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, June 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES, *Commanding Department, &c.:*

GENERAL: Visiting the quarters of the Federal prisoners yesterday, I found that they were attended by a couple of Charleston negroes. Deeming that this was improper, I directed Captain Gayer to cause the

intercourse to cease. Mr. Raymond informs me that the prisoners complain of this after they have given their parole. How far we are bound to supply them with cooks, &c., I do not know, and in anticipation of the complaint of the prisoners I have directed Mr. Raymond to submit the matter to your judgment as to whether they shall be furnished with this attendance or not.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, June 25, 1864.*

ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: General Gardner desires me to forward you the inclosed papers.* The general wishes to know if there is any distinction made in surgeons captured on the battle-field or field hospitals and those captured at posts, as, for instance, Plymouth, N. C.

Very respectfully,

E. A. SEMPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EXCHANGE,
June 25, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

No distinction is made in regard to the circumstances under which surgeons and chaplains are captured, whether at post hospital or on battle-field. They are released without parole. These parties will all be sent North as soon as communications with the enemy by flag of truce is resumed.

By order:

W. H. HATCH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Richmond, June 25, 1864.

I. Capt. C. Morfit, assistant quartermaster, will convert into Confederate money all U. S. money in his hands belonging to officers prisoners of war at Macon, Ga., and express it to Capt. R. B. Winder, assistant quartermaster, from whom hereafter the prisoners at that post will draw.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner:

E. A. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 26, 1864—10.50 a. m.

Colonel DRAPER, *Point Lookout:*

No person is authorized to enlist prisoners at Point Lookout nor to grant passes to committeemen or any one else to visit there, except the War Department, General Augur, or the President. You will not suffer any enlistments to be made nor any communication with prisoners

*Not found.

except upon special authority of the War Department. Point Lookout is now a part of General Augur's command and you will report to him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 26, 1864—11.11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

You will release Dr. J. A. Barrett upon his parole on his bond for $2,000, conditioned on his refraining from any act of hostility to the United States or from giving aid and comfort to the enemy after his release and pending his trial before any military court or commission that may be ordered in his case.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector General.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *June 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT:

GENERAL: Federal officers are all quartered in Macon, Ga. Send no more here.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
Andersonville, Ga., June 26, 1864.

S. M. BEMISS, *Surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S.:*

SIR: I have just established a hospital for the troops on duty at this post to accommodate 100 sick, and have assigned Asst. Surg. W. B. Harrison in charge. Be pleased to instruct me through what channel medical officers serving with the troops doing duty at this post are to report.

On the removal of the hospital from the stockade I informed you what accommodation I had made for the sick. The strength of the command having increased to 25,000 men, more than double that for which hospital accommodations were prepared, the hospital is now filled far beyond its healthy capacity. I have tents enough of all kinds to accommodate 800 men, in which I have been compelled to crowd over 1,200, being unable to procure others. General Winder, commanding post, has telegraphed to Richmond to see if we can obtain the tents that were occupied by the prisoners on Belle Isle, at Richmond, Va. If successful it will take some weeks for them to reach here. For humanity's sake please assist me in obtaining 200 tents at once.

There are nearly 3,000 sick in the prison, many of whom require hospital treatment, which cannot be furnished because of the already crowded condition of the hospital. It is impossible to get tents from the quartermaster in this military department. They seem to have nothing, or all act upon the principle that prisoners can do without them. The number of medical officers on duty here is utterly inadequate to perform the duties required of them. There are 1,035 patients

in hospital, with only five medical officers, and eight to attend sick-call at the prison, with a command of 25,000 men, daily increasing. Please assign one or more good surgeons that I can assign in charge of the different divisions of the prison hospital. The direct contact with which the surgeon in charge of the prison hospital is brought with the commandant of the interior of the prison would produce incalculable discord and confusion if he were not willing to co-operate and forego many things that would be desired for the proper arrangement of a hospital.

I hope you will consider these things in making the assignment. Send a man of sufficient intelligence and zeal for the cause to duly appreciate all the disadvantages to be encountered.

Surgeon Stout's communication of the 7th instant, in relation to recommending competent private physicians for contract, has been received. Being an entire stranger here I have no one to recommend. It seems impossible to obtain any one exempt from military service, almost any employment being more lucrative. I am aware that the recent operations of the army have created a great demand for medical officers in your department, and it is with great reluctance that I urge the necessity of assigning at least ten additional medical officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon of Post.

C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, *Macon, Ga., June 26, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: Again has the question which twice before I have had the honor to ask arisen, viz, who, in the event of revolt among the prisoners here, commands the force to quell it, myself or the officer commanding that part of the Georgia Reserves from which my guard is drawn? The contingency referred to is not unlikely—has once occurred and is again threatened. There is more danger to the railroads, wires, and bridges in this section of country, particularly in the direction of Atlanta, in the 1,400 prisoners (officers) here than in 20,000 enlisted men in Andersonville, especially when it is remembered that my guard is supplied by a regiment not 400 strong, imperfectly armed, and almost entirely without discipline or drill. While I again express my extreme disinclination to serve under the orders of inexperienced officers of that corps, I will be thankful if the question is in some way settled, and I hope this matter may be considered of sufficient importance to justify me in expecting a reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. GIBBS,
Captain, C. S. Army, Commanding Prisons.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 1, 1864.

GENERAL: This letter has just been brought by an officer from Macon. I send it to you, as the subject of which it treats is connected with that upon which General Winder writes.

Very respectfully,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Colonel Gibbs has been promoted to colonel, which settles the question.

CLAY.

[JUNE 27, 1864.—For Foster to Halleck, in relation to treatment of Confederate officers placed under fire, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 150.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF,
Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War you will please place in close confinement, in a cell, the following-named officers, now held as prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, viz: Capt. James P. Brown, Company K, Fourth Tennessee; First Lieut. R. J. Brailsford, Company E, First Texas [Legion]; First Lieut. R. H. C. Bailey, Company A, Foster's cavalry; First Lieut. A. W. Dozier, Company F, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry. These officers are to be thus confined in retaliation for similar confinement of four Federal officers in Libby Prison and it will continue until those officers are treated like other prisoners of war. Should any of the above-named rebel officers be too unwell to be placed in close confinement, please select others of the same rank to fill their places.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., June 27, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor very respectfully to report the police condition of the prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day, as follows: The grounds and surroundings are in good condition; the improvements in the avenues and streets of the prison and hospital inclosures are still progressing. The general appearance of the prisoners is good; their clothing is kept clean by frequent washings, and their bedding thoroughly aired every day. The kitchens are clean and in good condition. The hospital department is skillfully managed. The grounds are well policed by details from the prison.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., July 1, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the remark that I fully concur with the within report.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., June 27, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that I leave here for Fort Delaware this evening, via Baltimore, in charge of fifteen rebel medical officers, pursuant to instructions contained in your dispatch to me on 25th instant. Major-General Butler directed me to take charge of the transfer. I received two referred papers from you this morning. They shall receive attention. Should you desire to communicate with me between this time and Thursday evening, your dispatch, addressed to me at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, would come to hand.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 27, 1864.* (Received 28th.)

Lieutenant-General LEE, *Meridian, Miss.:*

I have this day declared exchanged all the Vicksburg officers and men who reported for duty prior to April 1, 1864.* Therefore do not furlough any.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

CAMP SUMTER, *June 27, 1864.*

Maj. N. W. SMITH:

MAJOR: I found out on yesterday that Captain Johnson, who is trading Government stock for you, has on hand a lot which would suit me, and as I am absolutely suffering at this post for want of transportation I have taken the liberty of exchanging my young mules with him. I hope this will meet with your approbation and indorsement. If not, let me know at once and I can exchange back again, but I am quite sure that Captain Johnson, as he has good arrangements for pasturage, &c., can do much better trading for the Government than I can. I also beg that you will allow Captain Johnson to let me have ten other mules and horses. I cannot get along without this transportation, and you must either furnish me or give me authority to impress them. Please send me at once five more two-horse wagons with iron axles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Post Quartermaster.

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* See General Orders, No. 56, June 30, p. 425.

FORT DELAWARE, *June 28, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that to-day I inspected this fort and find it as follows in reference to the prisoners of war. Total number, 9,162; composed of officers, 1,345; enlisted men, 7,713; political prisoners, 104. Number in hospital, 556; officers 36, men 520. The hospital is in most excellent condition, under the charge of Asst. Surg. H. R. Silliman, U. S. Army. The last monthly report shows miasmatic disease largely predominating and most fatal. This excess is to be attributed partly to the previous service of the prisoners and in part to the situation of the fort, the prevailing winds blowing from a miasmatic region. The number of deaths has been proportionately large. This is owing probably to nostalgia, as the sick have every attention and comfort. Since the deprivation of tea and coffee disease seems to have increased and the sick not prospered as well. A daily morning issue of coffee to all prisoners at this post I think advisable. A daily morning issue of tea or coffee, as the surgeon in charge may think best, to the sick is a necessity. The hospital fund at the end of May was $2,347. Since 1st of June the reduced ration has been issued and is supposed to be sufficient, but whether or not there has been a necessary increase in the purchase of extra articles can only be ascertained at the end of the present month.

The quarters of the prisoners are fairly policed and could be kept in good condition if the inmates were not too lazy to consult even self-interest and comfort. The privies here are a nuisance and source of complaint. They are not set far back enough for the excrescence to be removed by the tide, consequently the odor from it is most foul. It is proposed to remedy this defect by washing out the privies by water from a hose forced up from the ditch by a force pump. I doubt if it will prove a success, and recommend that the privies be placed farther back, in reach of the tide. Upon this subject I have requested Doctor Silliman to make you a special report after the hose has been tried, as pumps for the purpose have been purchased. The men are quite clean in appearance and as a general thing sufficiently well clothed. A large number of cases of itch are reported, but it is now diminishing, as the men are forced to bathe at least once a week. Some tendency to scurvy exists. This is probably owing to there not having been any issue of potatoes or other anti-scorbutic vegetable for three or four weeks. The recent orders have been strictly obeyed in the ration issue. Potatoes of good quality not being procurable nothing has been substituted for them. I would respectfully recommend that the commissary officer here be ordered at once to supply the place of the potatoes with onions or other vegetables in sufficient quantity.

The fund on hand at end of May was $17,087.15. The recent orders in reference to it are understood and obeyed. I inspected the quarters of the troops garrisoning this post. The police is not good, the privies, especially of the troops inside the wall, with one exception, are badly neglected. The One hundred and fifty-seventh Ohio, 100-days' men, form part of this garrison. Nine companies of this regiment are in barracks now, one in tents. The barracks occupied by the nine companies are only sufficient for eight companies. I would respectfully recommend that tents be furnished to one company more of this regiment and they be immediately occupied, relieving the overcrowded state of one set of barracks. This should be done without delay, as

most of the sick of this regiment came from this overcrowded set of barracks, and among them are several cases of measles.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange,
Comdg. Dept. of Va. and N. C., Hdqrs. Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War the commanding officer at Fort Delaware has been directed to place Capt. James P. Brown, Company K, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry; First Lieut. R. J. Brailsford, Company E, First Texas [Legion]; First Lieut. R. H. C. Bailey, Company A, Foster's cavalry, and First Lieut. A. W. Dozier, Company F, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, in close confinement in cells, in retaliation for the like confinement of Captain Driscoll and Lieutenants Pavey, Duchesney, and Markbreit, of the Federal Army, in the Libby Prison, in alleged retaliation for the confinement of certain rebel officers in Northern prisons, of which we have no specific information.

By direction of the Secretary of War I request you will give notice of the above order to the rebel authorities.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

J. C. M. Merillat, surgeon in charge, Staunton, gives history of the hospital during the incursion of the Yankees and asks for instructions.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 28, 1864.

Returned to the Surgeon-General. The paroles given to our men are not binding. The Federals insist that all prisoners must be reduced into possession and delivered at City Point or Vicksburg. We have been forced in self-defense to accept the doctrine. The men as soon as they are well enough can return to duty. The Federal wounded left with us are captives, no matter what promises were made. They are prisoners, and will so remain until regularly delivered to the Yankee authorities under the cartel. These points have been repeatedly ruled by both Governments in this way, and the Yankee villains knew the same when they administered the paroles.

[RO. OULD.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SIMS:

COLONEL: There are 3,300 prisoners, of whom 2,300 can be moved. I have received no intimation that they are to be shipped to Lynchburg. I have inquired of General Gardner and at the office of Lieutenant-General Ewell and cannot ascertain from whom the order came.

I suppose I will receive orders to-day, and if so, will communicate with you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. H. CARRINGTON,
Provost-Marshal.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 28, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Give the requisite orders for the removal of these prisoners by the earliest opportunity. Notice has been sent orally to Major Carrington to prepare, and the instructions can be at once carried out.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XVII. The prisoners of war now in this city in condition to be moved will be sent at once by railroad to Lynchburg, where they will be turned over to Brigadier-General Nicholls, commanding, who will with the least possible delay forward them, in charge of squads detailed from the reserve forces, via Danville, to Andersonville, Ga.

Upon their arrival at Lynchburg the guard accompanying the prisoners will be relieved and return to Richmond promptly.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, ALA., *June 29, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

There are over fifty Yankee prisoners here in hospital permanently disabled from wounds. May I send them into the enemy's lines?

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HOUSTON, *June 29, 1864.*

Major-General MAGRUDER:

Cannot the prisoners at Anderson be sent to Camp Groce, where they can be protected from mobs?

J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HOUSTON, *June 29, 1864.*

Capt. W. G. WEBB, *Commanding Post, Anderson:*

The major-general commanding directs that you take steps to prevent the molestation of the political prisoners in your charge by a mob, or in any other way. He expects the officers in charge of these prisoners to be responsible for any unauthorized interference with them.

A. C. JONES,
Colonel and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. } CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., June 29, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The regimental and other surgeons stationed at this post will report to Surg. Isaiah H. White, chief surgeon, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order Brig. Gen. John H. Winder:

W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 30, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Brigadier-General SCHOEPF, *Commanding at Fort Delaware:*

The Secretary of War directs that the Fredericksburg hostages be sent to Washington to be turned over to Major-General Augur for the purpose of exchange.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector General U. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1864.

Col. A. G. DRAPER,
Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

COLONEL: By authority of the Secretary of War you will forward from Point Lookout to Elmira, N. Y., via New York City, 2,000 enlisted prisoners, to be delivered to Col. S. Eastman, commanding Draft Rendezvous Barracks. The prisoners will be divided into parties of about 400, each party to be accompanied by a guard of 100 men, under a proper complement of officers. Give the officers in charge detailed instructions, as directed in my letter of the 21st instant. Cooked rations will be furnished for two days to guard and prisoners. Arrangements will be made for cooking on the steamer as far as practicable. Notify the quartermaster in New York, Maj. S. Van Vliet, by telegram of the day when the steamer will leave, and ask for transportation. The guard will return to Point Lookout on Harrisburg and Baltimore road. The depot quartermaster in this city will furnish transports at intervals of two or three days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT RENDEZVOUS,
Elmira, N. Y., June 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report this post in a very good condition. Barracks and grounds are in excellent police. Subsistence good. Barracks No. 3 has been set aside for the accommodation of prisoners of war, and is inclosed by a fence twelve feet high, with sentry boxes on the outside, the platform being four feet below the top of the fence. These barracks are now ready to receive prisoners. On their arrival the recruits and drafted men will occupy Barracks No. 1. It will be necessary

to keep in the guard-house at No. 3 barracks, until another can be built at Barracks No. 1, all prisoners sent here as deserters. I respectfully request that I may have authority to erect a guard-house at Barracks No. 1 with as little delay as possible. There being no quarters inside the inclosure of Barracks No. 3, the officers having charge of the prisoners will go into tents, and I have directed the quartermaster to issue wall-tents to them, which I respectfully ask the Adjutant-General to approve. There are but twelve officers here that I can assign to duty with prisoners, and as there will be about fifty companies of 200 men each it will be necessary to have more officers on duty at this post. There should be one officer to every company, if possible, and officers who are unfit for field service can perform this duty as well as able-bodied ones.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Rendezvous.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Elmira, N. Y., June 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor of informing you that Barracks No. 3 has been placed in complete condition for the accommodation of 10,000 prisoners and the necessary guard. Eight acres of land have been inclosed with a substantial board fence, twelve feet high, with sentry boxes, and elevated platforms (so that the guards can overlook the whole ground) have been constructed. Wells have been sunk, and all the necessary arrangements made for the immediate occupation, should it be required. The general hospital, also, is completed and ready for the accommodation of 200 patients. A plan or drawings of these premises will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ELWELL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[JUNE 30, 1864.—For report of Confederate prisoners of war and deserters received and disposed of in Department of the Cumberland, during June, 1864, see Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 153.]

[JUNE 30, 1864.—For Clayton to Dyer, in relation to exchanges in Arkansas, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 598.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, June 30, 1864.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

Exchange Notice No. 11.

RICHMOND, *June 27, 1864.*

All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4, 1863, who reported for duty either at Enterprise, Miss., Demopolis, Ala., Jonesborough, Tenn., Vienna,

Natchitoches, Shreveport, or Alexandria, La., at any time prior to April 1, 1864, and whose names have been forwarded to me by the proper officers, are hereby declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57.

CAMP SUMTER,
Andersonville, Ga., June 30, 1864.

A gang of evil-disposed persons among the prisoners of war at this post having banded themselves together for the purpose of assaulting, murdering, and robbing their fellow-prisoners and having already committed all these deeds, it becomes necessary to adopt measures to protect the lives and property of the prisoners against the acts of these men, and, in order that this may be accomplished, the well-disposed prisoners may and they are authorized to establish a court among themselves for the trial and punishment of all such offenders.

II. On such trials the charges will be distinctly made with specifications setting forth time and place, a copy of which will be furnished the accused.

III. The whole proceedings will be properly kept in writing, all the testimony fairly written out as nearly in the words of the witnesses as possible.

IV. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in each case will be sent to the commanding officer for record, and if found in order and proper, the sentence will be ordered for execution.

By order of Brig. Gen. John H. Winder:

W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58.

CAMP SUMTER,
Andersonville, June 30, 1864.

Trading by commissioned officers with the troops and prisoners at this post is positively prohibited, and violation of this order will subject the officer to a trial by court-martial.*

Sanitary report of C. S. military prison hospital, Andersonville, Ga., for the quarter ending June 30, 1864.

There is nothing in the topography of the country that can be said to have influenced the health of the command, except, perhaps, in the immediate camp, through which passes a stream of water, the margins of which are low and swampy, and have recently been drained with a view of reclaiming it sufficiently for camping purposes, the result of which has been to expose to the rays of the summer sun a large surface covered with decomposing vegetable matter, a condition favorable to the production of malarial diseases. (This surface is now being covered with dry sand.) With this exception the land is high and well drained, the soil light and sandy. The prisoners, being from the United States, have been influenced perhaps as much by the climate as any other

* From order-book, but unsigned.

agency. The prison was built to accommodate 10,000 prisoners, in which have unavoidably been placed over 26,000, causing them to become so crowded as to prevent a proper circulation and due allowance of atmospheric air. With this crowded condition there is an absence of barracks or tents, the only protection from the weather being little huts made of boughs, blankets, and small picket-tents used in the U. S. Army, which being irregularly arranged obstruct the free circulation of air. Within the last few days the stockade has been increased ten acres, relieving the crowded condition heretofore existing. Barracks are also being constructed. It, however, is an immense task and will not soon be completed. The diet of the prisoners is the same as that issued to Confederate soldiers in the field, viz, one pound beef or one-third pound bacon, one and one-fourth pound meal, with an occasional issue of beans and rice. There is a great lack of cleanliness on the part of the prisoners. The chief cause of disease and mortality is long confinement in prison, which, in connection with the diet (having produced scurvy among them), has so lowered their vitality as to render them unable to resist disease. The hospital, in the early part of the quarter, being situated within the stockade, it was impossible to supply the sick with the necessary comforts; hospital bedding, diet, &c., being stolen from the hospital by the prisoners. In the latter part of the month of May authority was granted to move the hospital without the stockade. The condition of the sick has been much improved by the change. They are now treated in a hospital camp well supplied with shade and water. The tents are for the most part small and illy adapted to hospital purposes, insufficient in number to accommodate the large number of sick to be treated. The tents are all filled to excess, and many men are refused admission to hospital for want of room. During the quarter the prison has been on several occasions without any medicines whatever. Requisitions are made for one month's supply, which are filled in such diminished quantities as to create the necessity for other requisitions during the month. These have to go to Atlanta for approval. In consequence of the irregularity of the mail they do not return frequently under eight or ten days. They have then to be sent to the medical purveyor at Macon, where they are usually filled with promptness. But before they are received one-half of the period drawn for has elapsed and the former supply entirely exhausted. The number of medical officers on duty at the prison is inadequate to perform the required duties. There are over 26,000 prisoners with only thirteen medical officers; of this number, five attend the hospital, where there are 1,134 sick.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon of Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, June 30, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a communication from Col. Colton Greene, C. S. Army, to which I respectfully invite your attention. The officers and soldiers named therein are duly commissioned and enlisted in the service of the Confederate States of America in a regular and authorized organization of its Army, and under no circumstances can they be treated other than as "prisoners

of war," and as fully entitled to all the rights, immunities, and privileges accorded and recognized among civilized nations.

Will you please inform me what disposition has been made of the persons named in the accompanying communication.

I am, general, very respectfully,

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, C. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, June 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Arkansas:

COLONEL: A person just from Helena informs me that the following officers and soldiers are closely confined under charges of being guerrillas and that an effort will be made by the authorities there to execute them:

Lieut. Thomas Casteel, Lieut. John H. Yerby, adjutant, Private Thomas [A.] Quarles, Private Thomas Stoneham, of Dobbin's regiment, Lieutenant Thomas, adjutant White's regiment (Missouri) infantry.

The latter was wounded at Helena, July 4, 1863, and was arrested in Desha County. The others were captured near Laconia, in Phillips County. They—of Dobbin's regiment—represent that they were under orders at the time to collect men improperly absent from their commands, and all ask that the Government interpose in their behalf.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

COLTON GREENE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 1, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET,
Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that you take up your quarters at Camp Douglas in order that your personal attention may be given to the affairs at that camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 1, 1864.—For Jones to Foster, inclosing letter from Wessells, Seymour, Scammon, Heckman, and Shaler, to Thomas, asking an exchange, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 161.]

[JULY 1, 1864.—For Foster to Jones, in relation to prisoners of war placed under fire, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 163.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, July 1, 1864.*

His Excellency JOHN BROUGH, *Governor of Ohio:*

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will cause an inspection to be made of the prisoners confined at Johnson's Island and at Camp

Chase, Ohio, with reference to the security of the guards, the discipline enforced, the mode of treatment, the intercourse the prisoners are permitted to have, the contributions that are allowed to be furnished them by their friends, and in respect to any other matter relating to this branch of the service. It is respectfully requested that you make monthly reports to this Department, in order that it may be kept fully informed of the condition of the camps, and of the prisoners at the place above named.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPT.,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., [July,] 1864.

Lieut Col. D. T. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General:

COLONEL: Having been assigned to duty, agreeably to Special Orders, No. —, current series, from this office, you will first proceed to Andersonville, Ga., and make a careful and minute inspection of the prison there established for Federal prisoners, giving your attention especially to the following points:

First. As relates to shelter, police, prison discipline, and proper security of the prisoners, having due consideration for their health and comfort, and their subsistence and sanitary condition within the prison inclosure.

Second. The prison hospitals and their management. The number of sick and the ratio of deaths, also the number of medical officers and attendants, and the efficiency and attention with which they perform their duties.

Third. The strength and character of the guards employed, and the competency of their officers, also the nature of the defenses constructed for protection against interior and exterior attempts upon the prison.

Fourth. The advantages of the present site over other points in the State, in its greater inaccessibility against raids, its better health and facilities for the safe-keeping of the prisoners and their cheaper subsistence and greater comfort. If in your opinion, after careful examination of this prison, its removal to some other more eligible location is desirable, report the fact with reason for such recommendation; if guards are insufficient communicate at once with the Governor of Georgia or General Cobb, commanding the reserve forces, as may be best, bringing this necessity to their attention, and under this authority urge upon them an immediate increase of this force. Require lists of all officials, officers, agents, and employés under General Winder, setting forth the authority under which they were assigned and the duties performed by each.

Forward your report of this inspection as soon as completed. Such measures as your inspection here may suggest as necessary to be immediately adopted you will order in [my] name, exercising therein a cautious discretion.

Having concluded your examination at Andersonville you will extend your inspections thence to the Mississippi River to include the commands operating in the intervening States and districts of States, making your reports upon completing the inspection of each post or command, and keeping the Department so advised respecting your movements as to enable it to communicate with you.

Whenever in your route abuses in any branch of the service are brought to your attention, upon reliable authority, examine into them and make such special report as may lead to their prompt correction where really existing.

I am, respectfully, yours,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Andersonville, Ga., July 1, 1864.

S. P. MOORE, *Surgeon-General C. S. Army:*

SIR: I am instructed by the general commanding to represent that inconvenience and delay arise in obtaining medical and hospital supplies, in consequence of requisitions being required to be sent to Surgeon Stout, medical director of hospitals at Atlanta, Ga., for approval. In consequence of the irregularity of the mails, eight or ten days frequently elapse before the requisition with approval returns to this office, which has then to be sent to medical purveyor at Macon. Before the medicines arrive here, two weeks (or half the period for which requisition is made) has elapsed, creating a scarcity and in some instances an entire lack of medicines.

In addition to prisoners, of which there are 26,367, the command consists of five regiments, one company of artillery, as guard. I am informed by Medical Director Stout that medical officers on duty with these regiments do not report through him. Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, commanding post, reports directly to Secretary of War, this not being considered a part of any military department in this State.

If compatible with the interest of the service, I most respectfully request that I be permitted to report directly to the Surgeon-General, and that the medical purveyor at Macon, Ga., be instructed to issue to this post on requisition with my approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon of Post.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, *Lynchburg, July 1, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond:*

I beg leave to bring to your attention the facts connected with the murder of Capt. M. X. White, of Rockbridge. The deed was committed by a squad of Yankee soldiers on Monday morning, the 13th of June, near Lexington, by the order or permission, as it is believed, of Major-General Hunter, commanding.

Capt. M. X. White commanded a company during the first year of the war in the First Virginia Cavalry. In consequence of a misunderstanding with his superior officers he resigned his commission and in a short time thereafter joined the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry as a private. He served for some time in that capacity, then placed a substitute in the army and returned to his farm, where he was engaged until the recent invasion of the Valley by Major-General Hunter. When it was reported in Lexington that the enemy were advancing from Staunton, Captain White armed himself, mounted his horse, and proceeded at once

to join the troops under General McCausland, and with these troops resisted the advance of the enemy. On the morning of Saturday, the 11th of June, he with a detachment of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry were stationed as pickets about four miles north of Lexington on the Staunton road. Upon the advance of the enemy, Captain White with others of the pickets fired and one Yankee soldier was killed.

Captain White fell back with the pickets to Lexington, and on that day the enemy took possession of the town. Captain White went to his farm, about three miles south of Lexington, for the purpose of making arrangements to leave with our troops, but before getting away was arrested by the enemy and delivered to their provost-marshal, Captain Berry, and kept during Sunday, 12th, with other prisoners, in the court-house. On Sunday evening he was placed in charge of a squad of soldiers and taken to one of the enemy's camps north of Lexington on the Staunton road and kept there during Sunday night. On Monday morning he was taken by the squad of soldiers to the place where the picket fight occurred on the previous Saturday. Two families lived near by. The soldiers endeavored to obtain evidence from these families to identify Captain White and to prove that he was with the pickets on the previous Saturday at the time a Yankee soldier was killed. The families who lived near by say that they furnished no evidence to identify Captain White.

The Yankee soldiers, however, took Captain White a short distance into the woods and shot him, and one of them on the evening of the same day gave to Mrs. Cameron, a lady of the neighborhood, information by which she was enabled to send out and find the body.

There is but little doubt that the reason for the killing of Captain White was the fact that he had been engaged with our troops in resisting the advance of the enemy by which one of the Yankee soldiers had been killed. The Yankees called him a bushwhacker.

He was not a bushwhacker in the proper sense. He was with our organized troops acting under the orders of commissioned officers. He was discharging that duty which the country expects every good citizen to perform.

If every citizen of Rockbridge and the adjacent counties had done their duty as did Captain White the advance of the enemy into the country would have been promptly checked.

I doubt not that it will be the policy of our authorities to offer every inducement to our citizens who may be at home to unite with our regular troops in resisting the raids of the enemy, and that they will hold the enemy to a strict account for any outrages which they may perpetrate upon our citizens who may be thus engaged.

Captain White was the only son of Mathew White, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respectable citizens of Rockbridge County. He was the brother-in-law of the late General E. F. Paxton, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, and of myself.

When en route in charge of a squad of Yankee soldiers to the scene of his murder, in passing a lady relative, he requested her to say to his friends if he never returned, "that he died as he lived, true to the Southern cause." He was a patriotic, generous, and brave man.

His surviving friends appeal to the authorities with full confidence that they will avenge his foul murder.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. PAXTON,
Quartermaster.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 4, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration and decision of the President, who understands my views on the matter submitted.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 4, 1864.

General Bragg for attention.

I do not, as the Secretary supposes, know his views on the case. Please confer with him.

J. D.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES,
July 9, 1864.

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President.

In a conference with the Honorable Secretary of War he repeats, as applicable now, views expressed heretofore on similar cases; and he considers it unfortunate that the remedy is not applied promptly by the immediate commanders. But where that is not done a stern but just retaliation is the only alternative.

One of the cases here presented, that of Captain White, seems to demand that action.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JULY 9, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The indorsements are not specific enough to enable me to make any decision on them.

I would suggest that the action which it is proposed to take be exactly stated in a letter to General Lee, who commands the troops and country most immediately involved, and that his views be asked upon the specific matter.

If the prisoners had not been received as such, or had not been forwarded from the scene of their crimes, the case would be more easy of settlement. The use of the word "retaliation" in the connection in which it is employed suggests a policy very different from that which would discriminate between robbers and soldiers.

JEFF. DAVIS.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga.*

Received from R. B. Winder, assistant quartermaster, this 1st day of July, 1864, the following lot of property belonging to Federal prisoners, to wit: Silver watch, No. 12252, R. W. Kelly; silver watch, No. 11697, N. R. Leaver; brass watch, No. 37, J. Champuny[?]; silver watch, No. 13039, N. J. Smith; silver watch, No. 26326, J. G. Blocke; silver watch, No. 23956, J. D. Wolfe; silver watch, No. 8991, D. Bilman; silver watch, No. 546, F. Foster; silver watch, No. 161, Jacob Metsger; silver watch, No. 14554, H. Mansfield; brass watch and pencil, Nothingham.

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

HEADQUARTERS, *Anderson, Tex., July 1, 1864.*

Capt. S. D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Galveston, Tex.:

CAPTAIN: Herewith I send you two reports of Lieut. C. P. Smith, of my company, which speak for themselves.

On last night Lieut. E. L. Jones arrived here with the political prisoners Peebles and Zeeliger, whom he brought under Major-General Magruder's Special Orders, No. 179, current series. Upon the back of this order is another from Capt. L. G. Aldrich, in these words:

The officer in charge of guard will proceed in charge of the prisoners to Anderson, Grimes County, as within designated, unless called upon at Hempstead by Col. C. C. Gillespie for them to be confined at Camp Groce.

The officer informs me that Colonel Gillespie was not ready with preparations to receive them, and that hence they were brought here. At the time the mob was here they threatened, when leaving, to return and take and execute the prisoners, and the probability is that they may renew the attempt. In order to guard the several public buildings here, making, with the jail, four posts, scattered over a distance of over two miles, I am compelled to scatter my company, already reduced in numbers by a detachment to guard ordnance stores at Washington, Tex., under Lieut. G. N. Bradshaw, and an attack might be made upon us unawares at some time by an overwhelming force, and we found unable to successfully repel it. While I am apprehensive that such an event may possibly happen, I am yet resolved to defend the prisoners to the very last extremity, and whatever may be the turpitude of their conduct, this I regard as my imperative duty. Even, however, an attempt successfully resisted would be unfortunate in bringing the military in conflict with the citizens, particularly when it is remembered that it is said that men of age, influence, and standing were with and acting with the party who made the attempt, and I respectfully suggest that the true policy would be to overawe, and thus prevent an attack, and this could be done only by showing them that the force having the prisoners in charge would be too large to make an attempt upon. In daylight my company have to go out to where they have their horses at grass (not being allowed corn), and those not on duty spend part of every day in this manner, and I am either compelled to allow this or to make a permanent detail for this purpose, and on account of water I am compelled to camp the company a good deal farther from the jail than I would desire since this attempt has been made, and as our situation is well known here, and the friends of the mob can easily learn it, they might even assail the guard at the jail and succeed in their attempt before I could assemble the company to re-enforce them. Therefore, as it seems to have been contemplated that if Colonel Gillespie was prepared to receive the prisoners they should be delivered to him at Camp Groce, I most respectfully suggest the propriety of their being sent there. He has an ample force to overawe an attack, and none would be made. Besides, I learn that the only duty his men are doing is to guard prisoners, and thus he is far better prepared to protect them than I am. If, however, this suggestion does not meet with favor, I next request that my detachment at Washington may be relieved and ordered to report here for duty.

It certainly, also, would be best to keep all the prisoners at the same place, as the mob, from all I can learn, intended to hang them all.

Very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM G. WEBB,
Captain, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Anderson, Tex., June 25, 1864.*

Capt. WILLIAM G. WEBB:

DEAR SIR: On Saturday, the 4th instant, about 10 a. m., I was informed by a reliable citizen here who had no complicity with them, with whom they had talked, that an armed mob would attack the jail on that evening or the next for the purpose of taking out of my hands the political prisoners confined in jail at this post. I immediately commenced making preparations to prevent it, placing a double guard over the prisoners, and instructed all my men to be present at the jail prepared to defend them at all hazards and to the last extremity. And on the evening of the 5th instant, about 8 o'clock, I was informed by the same citizen that they had made their appearance and would make an attack on the jail in one hour. I immediately ordered all my men to repair at once to the jail, and so disposed them as to make the best defense possible. I then sent out a couple of my most reliable men with orders to examine the country around thoroughly and report to me any information that they might obtain relative to the mob by 12 o'clock that night or earlier if possible. They returned at 12 o'clock and reported that they had been in the neighborhood, but had fallen back some two miles and camped. They also reported that they were in and about their camps for some time, and that the men expressed a determination to take them out of my hands and hang them. My men did not make themselves known to them at all, but acted in such a manner as to prevent their suspicions being aroused. And on the following morning I received Major-General Magruder's orders for them to disperse, and I repaired immediately to their encampment for the purpose of reading the general's orders to them, but on my arrival I found that they had left. The men sent out by me to hunt for their encampment, being strangers in this section of the country, did not recognize any of the parties of the mob. It being night, the parties composing the mob not knowing but what they were some of their own men expressed themselves very freely before them. From the statements of my men there must have been about 100 men; most of them were aged men and seemed very determined, but I think a sober second thought, after thoroughly canvassing the matter, and learning preparations that were being made and the determination expressed by myself and men to do their duty in the premises, and that a conflict was inevitable if they determined to enforce their designs, being patriotic men (though perhaps overzealous), they finally determined to desist.

C. P. SMITH,
Lieutenant, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Anderson, Tex., June 25, 1864.*

Capt. WILLIAM G. WEBB, *Commanding Post, Anderson, Tex.:*

CAPTAIN: In justice to myself I have to report that on Monday night, the 20th instant, about 8 o'clock, a man who passed through here, whose name I did not learn, reported that a mob of 300 men were near this place, prepared to take by force the political prisoners, Peebles and others, from me and to hang them. I immediately assembled your company and made preparation to meet the attack, determined to fight till the last extremity to hold the prisoners. Pending the excitement and

about 9 o'clock in the p. m. Captain Poole arrived here with an order for the prisoners. I informed [him] of the existing circumstances and asked him how many men he had, and he replied five. I then communicated to him my fear that the prisoners would be wrested from him by the mob, and as the train would not leave Navasota, ten miles from here, until 8 o'clock next morning, I urged his staying until daylight, telling him it would then be time enough for him to get to Navasota to take the cars, and would enable us to find out the truth or falsity of the report about the mob, as my scouts would bring in their reports during the night. He, however, peremptorily demanded the prisoners, and informed me that unless I delivered them to him in one hour he would leave, as he did not believe the report of a mob. I replied to him that while I did not know it to be true, I did not know it to be false, as the mob had threatened to renew their attempt, and, under the circumstances, I felt it my duty to hold them, and should decline to deliver them until instructed from headquarters, and that I should immediately telegraph to headquarters for orders, as his orders were not given with reference to existing circumstances. I then started to the telegraph office to send off a dispatch, and after I got upstairs (the office is in the second story), Captain Poole called me down and advised me not to telegraph. I, however, felt it my duty to telegraph, but the operator failed to get his instrument to work. Upon reflecting upon the circumstances, considering the fact that I had not been furnished from headquarters with any official copy of the order, nor any notice thereof, and Captain Poole being a total stranger to me, and all the other circumstances, I arrived at a suspicion as to the genuineness of the order, and hence I so stated in my telegram and indeed informed Captain Poole of my suspicion, without casting any reflection upon him. After I failed that night to telegraph, Captain Poole agreed to wait until I could hear from headquarters, and the next morning about 10 o'clock (as soon as the operator could get his instrument to work) I sent off my dispatch and received the answer about 2 o'clock p. m., and thereby learned my suspicions to be groundless. Captain Poole concurring, I delivered the prisoners to him on his demand Tuesday morning, the 21st instant. I very much regret that this matter should have happened, but certainly I acted from an impelling sense of duty, and though no mob appeared, I simply was mistaken in my fears about it.

C. P. SMITH,
Lieutenant, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 226. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 2, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. James Barnes, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial instituted by Special Orders, No. 122, and will proceed without delay to Point Lookout, Md., and assume command of the prisoners' camp at that place.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf, Headquarters New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d ultimo, addressed to the Adjutant-General, transmitting rolls of prisoners of war captured by the forces under your command at the times and places specified and sent North in June, 1863, and transmitting also a letter from Maj. Gen. R. Taylor, of the C. S. Army, together with other papers in reference to the reported close confinement in irons and murder of officers of colored troops and the maltreatment of colored troops. On examining our records I find that all the enlisted men named on your list except two were delivered at City Point on the 6th of July, 1863, to Capt. W. H. Hatch, assistant adjutant-general, Provisional Army, C. S., whose receipt is on file in this office. The officers named on the list forwarded were on board the steam-boat Maple Leaf en route to Fort Delaware with a number of other officers, prisoners of war, who on the 10th of June rose upon the guard, took possession of the boat, and compelled the officers of the boat to land them on the Virginia shore. All of the officers named made their escape except one, Capt. E. W. Fuller, gun-boat Queen of the West, who afterward died at Johnson's Island on the 25th of July, 1863. General Taylor's letter, with the accompanying papers, have been submitted for the information of the Secretary of War. I return herewith the two lists with my certificate of the facts above stated.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

ATLANTA, GA., *July 2, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I am directed by the Governor of Georgia to inclose you the within copy of a note received by him on yesterday. His Excellency concludes to withhold the name of the writer, but directs me to say that he is a gentleman well known by him, and one whose judgment and veracity may well be trusted.

I have the honor, sir, to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. M. JOHNSTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 17, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Refer to General Winder, calling his special attention and requesting a report of facts, &c.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 21, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

General Winder's letter of the 3d instant, herein inclosed, gives his reasons for paroling and employing the prisoners.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

JULY 23, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I suppose, under the circumstances, General Winder has been obliged to grant the paroles and employ the prisoners as he has done. His attention, however, should be called to the comments made on the act, and he should certainly exercise great caution to obviate the danger that may result from these men being at large.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Winder. See last indorsement of the Secretary of War.

By order Adjutant and Inspector General:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *June 28, 1864.*

Governor J. E. BROWN, *Milledgeville, Ga.:*

GOVERNOR: Mr. ——— mentioned to me that he saw you a few days ago in Macon, and that you wanted information relative to Yankee prisoners here on parole. I have been trying several days to get the precise number and how they are employed, but have not succeeded. I can state, on information from prisoners as well as our soldiers, that there are about 300 or a little over. They pass about as freely as our own soldiers do, go into the country, buy vegetables, &c., talk to and trade with our soldiers, though trading with prisoners is strictly forbidden. They have a camp of their own without guard; only one Confederate officer in it, whose duty it is to call the roll at stated times. These prisoners do not work under guard, and are never confined in the stockade. Some are employed chopping logs for the new stockade; some are employed in the bakery, cooking provisions outside for the prisoners in the stockade; some are employed as carpenters, some to bury the dead, some as teamsters, some as litter-bearers, &c. These prisoners have it in their power to do us and the country an immense amount of mischief. I am not able to state anything of consequence they have done, but they get all the information relative to the war supplies, troops, the position of armies, &c., that our own soldiers get. I hear them sometimes quote the telegrams exactly. By acting in concert with the prisoners on the inside, the whole could probably escape. If they should be exchanged or escape to the enemy, they could give much valuable information that would be encouraging to the enemy.

The negro prisoners are worked under guard in daytime and put back in the stockade at night. So are a few of the other prisoners.

I have the honor, Governor, to be, your obedient servant,

———— ————.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., July 2, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. Army:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the consolidated return of C. S. military prison for the month of June, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Capt. W. S. WINDER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Consolidated return for C. S. military prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., for the month of June, 1864.

Prisoners on hand 1st of June:		
In camp	17,415	
In hospital	1,039	
		18,454
Received from various places during the month	9,143	
Recaptured	44	
		9,187
Total		27,641
Died during the month	1,203	
Escaped	47	
Sent off to various places	23	
		1,273
Total on hand		26,367
In camp		25,012
In hospital		1,355

It is proper to state that all those who made their escape during the month ran off from the guard while they were getting wood, &c., on the outside; in fact, only one prisoner has got out of the stockade through a tunnel since the 1st day of April. The number still missing up to date is 19.

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, July 2, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Your communications dated respectively May 30, June 1, 2, and 10, have been received.

General Price has written me that the two citizens, Hall and Aiken, mentioned in your letter of the 30th, have passed through his lines. The citizen by the name of Fred. Hamilton was relieved from custody on the 28th of May last, and I suppose is at his home.

When Gasterton, referred to in yours of the 1st of June, is received I will send you immediately an enlisted man in exchange. Any one that you may name that I have in my possession will have the preference.

It will afford me pleasure to pass Mrs. Sibley, daughter, and son through my lines on their way North.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GRANT,
City Point, July 3, 1864—4 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The Petersburg Express of yesterday proposes that the Yankee prisoners should be fed on bread and water only, rather than starve the Confederate soldiers and people in the two cities. This paper admits that while the roads are cut as at present supplies are very short, besides if the roads should be repaired, it says there is no telling how soon they will be broken again.

C. A. DANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: I telegraphed to you yesterday that, on the certificate of the surgeon in charge as to the necessity, tea and sugar for the sick, when the ration allowed is not sufficient, may be purchased with the prisoners' hospital fund. Anti-scorbutics may also be purchased with the prisoners' fund for the prisoners generally, on the surgeon's certificate that they are necessary. These, like all other purchases, must have your approval. The tea and sugar must be purchased from the commissary.

The Commissary-General of Subsistence will order a small supply of desiccated vegetables to be sent to the commander at Fort Delaware, and I wish them to be purchased as anti-scorbutics for the prisoners in place of other vegetables which are now difficult to obtain. Particular care is required in their cooking, which Dr. Silliman doubtless understands, and I request you will have the necessary instructions given.

Surgeon Alexander, acting medical inspector, reports that the One hundred and fifty-seventh Ohio is too much crowded in its quarters, which is considerably increasing the sick report. To remedy this evil I request you will place another company, or two if necessary, in tents until barracks can be provided for them. In this connection I beg to call your attention to General Orders, No. 160 of 1862 and 189 of May 2, 1864, which prohibit the issue of any but shelter-tents within the authority of the War Department.

Please inform me how many officers and enlisted prisoners of war can be accommodated at Fort Delaware.

A new telegraphic arrangement will be established between this city and Fort Delaware as soon as the necessary force can be obtained.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, July 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant [ultimo], relating to Capt. James Rutherford, held as a prisoner of war at this place.

You have certainly been misinformed as to his rigorous confinement. He is now, and has been since January, 1863, on parole within the limits of this city.

Colonel Livingston did not inform me that he had entered into any negotiations for Captain Rutherford's exchange.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster, Washington Depot:

GENERAL: A supply of 20,000 gallons fresh water per day at the prisoners' camp at Point Lookout is called for. It is reported that the water is brackish in consequence of the great quantity drawn from the soil and the long drought and that disease is threatened. Possibly Fort Monroe may be able to spare a water-boat, though I think not. In the meantime let two canal-boats be fitted with casks and pumps or buckets, so as to be filled with fresh water of the Potomac, towed to Point Lookout, and moored at the dock. Two or three boats thus fitted and moved by a tug will be able to supply the quantity called for. I write to Fort Monroe and to Philadelphia and New York to charter a steam-tug fitted as a water-boat, unless one can be spared from Fort Monroe.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[JULY 4, 1864.—For Foster to Jones, in relation to exchange of prisoners and exposure of officers to fire, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 164.]

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., *July 4, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT DELAWARE:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith $7,279.50 in Confederate money, $43 in gold, $6.35 in silver, $15 in U. S. currency, and thirty watches, belonging to Confederate officers, prisoners of war, transferred to Fort Delaware from this post June 23, 1864, invoices of the same accompanying. I also transmit one package of letters containing money belonging to the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. DRAPER,
Colonel Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops,
Commanding District of Saint Mary's.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., July 4, 1864.*

I. Officers in charge of prisoners of war will immediately report the names, rank, and corps of those under their charge; when, where, and by whom they were captured, with a list of all who have died or escaped. These reports will hereafter be forwarded, upon the 1st of

every month, to Maj. Ig. Szymanski, agent of exchange for this department.

* * * * * * *

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of the East, New York:

The following telegram has been transmitted to your counsel, the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont:

Your letter of the 3d instant reached me this morning and has been submitted to the President, who directs me to say that he approves of the advice which you propose to give General Dix as his counsel and legal adviser, and that in his opinion General Dix, while commanding the Eastern Department, is not subject to arrest for any military act done under express authority of the President.

The President directs me to instruct you not to submit to arrest for any act done by you under his order as military commander of the department.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

H. G. Tibbals, Macon, Ga., late captain, U. S. Army, requests that he may not be detained as a prisoner on the ground that he had been dismissed from the Federal Army when captured, and was following the army to settle up "company accounts."*

[Indorsement.]

JULY 5, 1864.

Returned to General Gardner, commanding, &c.

Let this man be held as a prisoner. If he had no connection with the Army of the United States at the time of his capture, and is not the subject of exchange, he will be retained as a citizen prisoner and held as a hostage for the release of the large numbers of the same class of our own people, cruelly and outrageously imprisoned by his Government, until that Government cease their vindictive warfare upon peaceful and non-combative citizens of the Confederate States. This application comes with a very bad grace from a citizen of that Government which inaugurated the cowardly and uncivilized warfare upon "non-combatant" citizens, and whose prisons are now full to overflowing with old men and boys, invalids and confirmed cripples, not even sparing women and children, all non-combatants and peaceful citizens of the Confederate States.

[RO. OULD.]

HEADQUARTERS FLORIDA LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Camp Sumter, July 5, 1864.

Capt. W. S. WINDER:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions dated "Camp Sumter, Ga., June 27, 1864," "to proceed at once to Cahaba, Ala., and afterward to

* Tibbals' communication not found.

Union Springs, in the same State, and examine thoroughly into the merits of the places for the establishment of a military prison," I visited Union Springs for the purpose indicated, as the verbal instructions received seemed to contemplate my proceeding to Cahaba only in the event that Union Springs was not adapted to the purpose in view; and finding that purpose could be answered at the latter place or on the line of road of which Union Springs is the terminus, I confined my visit and investigations only to this one point and beg leave to report the following as the result:

First. Union Springs is a small village of some 700 inhabitants; is the present terminus of the Mobile and Girard Railroad, and is fifty four miles from Columbus, Ga. A suitable location for a prison is found not nearer than one mile from the railroad depot; but this location would be suitable only so far as ground is concerned. The name of the village would indicate abundance of water, so desirable in the selection of a site for a stockade. But this is a mistake. The springs are numerous, but are so scattered and are of such small capacity as to be totally unreliable for the purpose required. Nor are there running streams that would be available, for these during the rainy season swell rapidly, and, on the other hand, during protracted dry seasons cease to run altogether. Should, therefore, a stockade be erected at this point, reliance can alone be had on wells for the necessary water. These are the chief dependence of the people of the village, but furnish an abundant supply.

Second. Timber for stockade: There is no timber suitable for the purpose within a less distance than three miles of the village. Within that distance there is a small belt of pine timber, but not sufficient for the purpose. Two miles beyond this grove, or five miles from the village, an abundant supply is found. By locating the stockade at the point mentioned in paragraph 1, the distance required for hauling will be lessened one mile.

Third. Transportation at the place and labor: There are at present thirteen Government wagons and mules at Union Springs, which number will be increased to eighteen during the present week. These wagons are now being employed in hauling corn from the adjacent counties, but could be doubtless used temporarily in erecting the stockade. When the crops are laid by, which will be the case in some two weeks, I was assured by intelligent citizens that there would be no difficulty in obtaining all the transportation that might be required. The same remark is true as to labor. In two or three weeks any number of negro laborers can be had. Resort, however, must be had to impressment for both transportation and labor, the planters preferring this mode of supplying the demand as the most equitable and just.

Fourth. Present state of the surrounding country in reference to provisions: On this important point I was necessarily compelled to rely much on information obtained from Maj. A. M. Allen, commissary of subsistence, of Columbus, Ga., who, from his position, has the best means of forming a judgment. In answer to inquiries made by him, he furnished me, at my request, with a written reply, which I beg to inclose herewith. Major Allen says "20,000 men could be subsisted there (Union Springs) from country directly tributary to it." On my return Major Allen reiterated this opinion, adding with emphasis, he knew the supply to be abundant. I learned, further, that there is a large number of beef-cattle in the counties tributary to the springs, especially in Henry, Coffee, and Dale. Numbers of these cattle have already been purchased for the Government, and agents are now

engaged in securing others, so that from the information given by Major Allen, and from such as I was able to gather from other sources, I was satisfied that with the aid of the beef-cattle now being collected there is a present supply of provisions in the surrounding counties ample for the purpose.

In connection with this subject I beg to call your particular attention to a suggestion in Major Allen's letter. He says:

> The surplus provisions of said section (the country tributary to Union Springs) have all been bought up or engaged by officers for Government, and if a prison should be established there the subsistence officer of the district should be notified so as to secure the stock for this purpose.

Inasmuch as my instructions directed inquiry and report upon "every fact bearing directly or indirectly upon the question," I beg to call your attention to the condition of the Mobile and Girard Railroad. From Girard, the starting point of the road, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, opposite Columbus, to Silver Run, a distance of twenty miles, the road is laid with the T rail and is in good condition, but from Silver Run to Union Springs the superstructure and iron are of the most inferior description.

The iron is of the old flange pattern and is very much worn, and the cross-ties and stringers greatly decayed. Steps should be at once taken to have the necessary repairs made, otherwise there is reason to fear that the road will not be in condition to move the next crop. The transportation facilities of the road are likewise greatly deficient. The motive power consists of four engines and the rolling-stock of twenty-four box and thirty platform cars. When it is borne in mind that the river at Columbus is not spanned by a railroad bridge, and that the Girard road is so cut off as to render it impossible for the trains of other roads to pass over it, it is a matter of grave doubt whether the transportation of the road is sufficient to answer the demands that may be made upon it. This deficiency, however, will not be of so great importance, provided the prison is located at a point nearer Columbus. With a view of a possible location at some other point, though outside of my instructions, I devoted a day to the examination of the country at Silver Run, and found it admirably adapted to the purpose required. Timber, water, everything requisite is at hand, directly on the railroad. The run is a small stream of clear water, having its source in a multitude of springs and never has been known to go dry. It passes through a slight depression between two hills, which furnish a most desirable site for a stockade. The surrounding country is elevated and abounds in pine timber. I have seen no place more desirable for a military prison. The only disadvantage connected with it as a location consists in its distance (thirty-four miles) from Union Springs, but this disadvantage is overcome when the condition of the railroad is considered, the transportation facilities of which might very well serve to carry provisions up the road, but which would be altogether too limited to transport the prisoners down, especially when arriving in bodies of 800 and 1,200. Besides, from the distance from Columbus to the Springs, fifty-four miles, and the condition of the road from Silver Run down, not more than one trip a day could be made, whereas Silver Run, being only twenty miles from Columbus, and the road being comparatively good, the limited transportation would not prove so great an evil. Again, between Silver Run and Union Springs there are two Government depots for tax in kind, and, on inquiry, I found that each of these depots received nearly as much tithe bacon and other supplies as the depot at Union Springs, so that the disadvantage

referred to is trifling compared with the advantage found in water, timber, &c. In view, therefore, of all the circumstances, I beg most respectfully to recommend Silver Run as the most desirable location.

Bearing also upon the question, I beg to add that seventeen miles below Silver Run there is an excellent grain mill, with capacity to grind 300 bushels per day. There is also a mill at Union Springs with a similar capacity, and also that on the line of the railroad there are four steam saw-mills in constant operation.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. E. DYKE,
Captain, Florida Light Artillery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a letter received from Dr. Ellerslie Wallace, of Philadelphia, making certain inquiries in regard to the treatment of prisoners of war in the hands of the U. S. authorities, which questions he asks in behalf of a sub-committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.* I have prepared a reply to his questions which I respectfully submit for your consideration in order that if it be correct and it be considered expedient to give the information it may be forwarded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1864.*

Dr. ELLERSLIE WALLACE,
277 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo in which, in behalf of a committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, you make inquiry in relation to the condition and treatment of rebel prisoners of war in our hands. In reply you are respectfully informed that such prisoners are treated with all the consideration and kindness that might be expected of a humane and Christian people. The rations allowed to them are ample and of good quality. The reduction recently made in the prisoners' ration was for the purpose of bringing it nearer to what the rebel authorities profess to allow their soldiers, and no complaint has been heard of its insufficiency. Suitable provision has been made by the Government for supplying the prisoners with all necessary clothing and blankets, and at each depot there is a sutler authorized to sell to them at reasonable rates certain prescribed articles of comfort and convenience, such as our soldiers desire to purchase. Fuel is provided by the Army Regulations and is liberally furnished. Shelter is not denied to any "during the inclement and cold season," and for those who require them comfortable hospital accommodations and skillful medical and surgical attention are provided. The Commissary-General of Prisoners informs me that he has heard of no orders to shoot prisoners for being at the windows or near them, and he does not believe that orders of that character have anywhere been given. He has heard of no prisoners being shot under such circumstances.

* For inclosure No. 1 see June 20, p. 387.

General Butler did in the early part of this year offer to exchange prisoners, grade for grade and man for man, of those at Point Lookout and two other places, but the proposition was not acceded to by the rebel authorities. Your inquiries are thus substantially answered.

I inclose copies of the orders of the Commissary-General of Prisoners regulating the conduct and treatment of prisoners of war and the rations they now receive.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 6, 1864.

Capt. G. W. ALEXANDER, *Commanding Post, Salisbury, N. C.:*

CAPTAIN: The Department has to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 11th of June, requesting the discharge of certain Yankee deserters, who were some time since discharged on their oath of neutrality, and are now claimed as conscripts. Also authority to send other deserters now in your custody to Andersonville, Ga., to be treated as prisoners of war. Your general views are approved, and the requisite orders will be issued as soon as the Department is placed in possession of the names of the parties. Each case should be reported separately with a brief recital of the material facts and your own recommendations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. WINDER,
Commanding Prison, Andersonville, Ga.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the Adjutant and Inspector General to make the following response to your letter of 24th ultimo:

The Department fully appreciates the importance of having an efficient force to guard the Federal prisoners at Andersonville. It was supposed the regiments of reserves ordered there would be sufficient for the purpose. If they are not, you will request General Cobb to send additional force. Troops cannot be drawn from any other source.

It is not desirable to keep a large body of prisoners together, and you were requested some time since to select a place in Alabama—Cahaba or Union Springs (the former is preferred) being suggested—to which a portion of them may be transferred. As soon as the location is determined upon, you will send to it as speedily as possible as many of the prisoners as you think it expedient to remove from Andersonville. If the necessary guard for this purpose cannot be had there, volunteers from the Reserve Corps, Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee,* Meridian, Miss., will furnish it to you from the regiment of cavalry at Selma and the detachment of paroled men (now exchanged) at Demopolis, Ala. Until the reserves of Alabama, which General Withers has been

*Extract beginning "As soon as the location is determined," etc., sent to Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee.

directed to organize and turn over to you, arrive, these troops may continue upon duty, guarding prisoners at the point you may select. You had better correspond with Generals Lee and Withers upon these matters and send them an extract from this letter, that no obstacle may be presented to the safe custody of the prisoners after they leave Andersonville.

Attention will be given to your request that Captain Vowles, Private Weatherford, and the detectives may be sent to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. Col. E. Murray, assistant adjutant-general, relative to a Yankee who was captured while guarding property.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 6, 1864.

Referred to General Gardner, commanding, &c.

This prisoner will be included in the first detachment sent North by flag of truce.

[RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.]

[JULY 7, 1864.—For Foster to Halleck (two letters), in relation to the exchange of officers, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 170.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *July 7, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the prisoners' sinks were moved closer to shore on account of their having been carried away by ice during the winter. They are all washed by the tide with the exception of the hospital sinks, and I had already ordered a double force pump for each one of the sinks with sufficient hose and power to keep them in a constantly pure and healthy condition, and at less cost and with greater security than the extension of these sinks would prove to be. These pumps will be in operation this week, and will certainly prove entirely satisfactory.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP SUMTER, *July* [*7, 1864*].

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

After examination, Silver Run, twenty miles from Columbus, Ga., on the road to Union Springs, Ala., is the most suitable place to establish a depot for prisoners of war. Neither Cahaba nor Union Springs will answer. Silver Run every way suitable. Shall I proceed to establish the depot? I report in full by mail.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 8, 1864.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

A telegram from the Secretary of War says you direct the release of Doctor Barrett, of this city, who is now confined in Gratiot Street Prison, under charges of disloyal and treasonable practices against the Government. He is one of that band of leaders in the conspiracy order of which I have sent you a report, to explain which I desired, but did not receive, permission to see you personally. His release would endanger the public peace and defeat the ends of justice, and I respectfully request a reversion of the order.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 8, 1864.*

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Confederate Forces, near Petersburg, Va.:

I would request that Col. James F. Jaquess, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, esq., be allowed to meet Col. Robert Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with Colonel Ould as commissioner. If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.

Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff, U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of five general officers and forty-five field officers, rebel prisoners of war, under the charge of Maj. E. N. Strong, aide-de-camp.

They are now confined on board of vessels, anchored under the guns of the Wabash. As soon as strong jails, now constructing, can be put up near Fort Gregg these prisoners will be placed in them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf, Headquarters New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: On the 2d instant I had the honor of inclosing to you a letter in reply to yours of the 2d ultimo in relation to prisoners of war forwarded from New Orleans to Fort Monroe in June, 1863. My letter was probably in the mail which was lost a few days since by the sinking of the mail steamer Locust Point on the passage from New York to

New Orleans, and I therefore inclose herewith a copy of it. I retained no copies of the lists which accompanied my letter, and I am therefore unable to send you duplicates of them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE MOBILE AND GIRARD RAILROAD,

Columbus, Ga., July 8, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: I have learned that an agent of the C. S. Army has been instructed to select a place for the confinement of prisoners taken from the U. S. Army and that he has chosen a spot on this road. Now, while it may and probably would prove to be for the pecuniary advantage of this road to have the encampment on it, will it not be an injury to the army stores of provisions? Every pound of meat or bushel of grain that passes over this road can be sent via Macon to Atlanta, or via Augusta to Virginia, and thus reach either of our armies, while there are countless thousands of bushels of grain west of the Alabama River that can not be made available for the want of transportation over the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Would it not be sound policy to have the encampment somewhere west of Selma, on the Alabama River? It is a better provision country and equally as safe and healthy. I suggest this for your consideration.

Respectfully, yours,

W. H. MITCHELL,

President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

When did the Secretary of War telegraph you to release Doctor Barrett? If it is an old thing let it stand till you hear further.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,

Commissary-General of Prisoners of War, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit report of inspection made at Point Lookout, Md., July 1, 1864, complying with instructions received, dated Washington, June 19, 1864.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,

Surgeon, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the camp and prison hospital of the prisoners of war, commanded by Colonel Draper, Thirty-sixth Colored Regiment, made on the 1st day of July, 1864, by Surg. C. T. Alexander, medical inspector, U. S. Army.

1. Camp, name and geographical position—Point Lookout, Saint Mary's County, Md. 2. Topography of surrounding country—peninsula

formed by Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. 3. Topography of locality, soil, drainage—flat, soil sandy, drainage not naturally good. 4. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—pumps, deficient, quality bad, diarrhea and dysentery. 5. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—by boat, oak and pine, abundant. 6. Local causes of disease, removal, mitigation—bad water, deficiency of vegetables. 7. Camp, how arranged, how long occupied—parallelogram, one year. 8. Camp, previous use of ground—part of farm. 9. Tents, kind, quality, condition—Sibley and common, old and worn. 10. Tents, warming, ventilation, change of position—stoves and fireplaces, changed once a week. 11. Tents, sufficiency, number of men to each—deficient, 16 to Sibley, 6 to common. 12. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—sinks built over the bay. 13. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—good. 14. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—quality good, quantity sufficient, variety limited. 15. Vegetables and pickles, kinds, amount, how obtained—potatoes, 15 pounds to 100 rations, other vegetables upon surgeon's requisition from prison fund. 16. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—well cooked, inspected daily by medical officer, mess-room. 17. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—fair. 18. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—fair.

1. Hospital, topography of locality, soil, drainage—same as camp, soil sandy, drainage good. 2. Hospital buildings, number, kind, capacity—in process of erection. 3. Hospital tents, number, kind, capacity—100 hospital, 75 common. 4. Hospital warming, ventilation, lighting—warming by stoves, ventilation good, candles. 5. Hospital water-closets and sinks—common tents with tubs, emptied twice daily. 6. Hospital discipline, police—good. 7. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—pumps, deficient, bad, causing diarrhea, dysentery. 8. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—same as camp. 9. Diet, quality, quantity, and variety—good. 10. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—stoves, medical officers. 11. Medical and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—good, abundant. 12. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—none hospital, pocketcase to assistant surgeons, full set to surgeon in charge. 13. Commissary stores, medical comforts, conditions, deficiencies—good. 14. Hospital records and accounts—well kept. 15. Hospital muster and pay rolls—properly made out. 16. Reports of sick and wounded, and of operations—properly made out. 17. Requisitions and returns—properly made out. 18. Morning reports, provision returns—properly made out. 19. Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—agreeable to orders, fund on hand $3,200.91. 20. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—at Hammond General Hospital, by detail of prisoners.

1. Surgeons, number present, absent—one surgeon, J. H. Thompson, U. S. Volunteers, absent. 2. Assistant surgeons, present, absent—three acting assistant surgeons. 3. Chaplains, present, absent—two prisoners of war. 4. Hospital stewards, present, absent—one, Regular Army. 5. Cooks and nurses, present, absent—13 cooks, 80 nurses, all prisoners of war. 6. Sick, ratio of, to strength of command—10 per cent. 7. Sick, condition, cleanliness—good. 8. Sick, beds for, superficial area and air space per bed—700, sufficient. 9. Medical and surgical treatment—good. 10. Surgical operations, how performed—under chloroform, under surgeon in charge. 11. Nursing, how performed—prisoners of war. 12. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid fever, fevers generally, scurvy, and itch. 13. Diseases of local

origin—diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid. 14. Diseases, prevention, mitigation—good water and vegetables. 15. Recoveries from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—tardy. 16. Mortality from diseases, wounds, per cent.—10 per cent. 17. Vaccination—discontinued for present, unhealthy ulcers following. 18. Interments, how conducted and recorded—properly, headboard marking each grave, giving name, rank, company, and regiment.

Absent medical officer accounted for—J. H. Thompson; rank, surgeon; regiment, U. S. Volunteers; cause of absence, and by what authority, sickness of family, General Augur; date of leaving the command, July 5, 1864.

Special reports respecting the skill, efficiency, and conduct of officers and attendants connected with the medical department, report of vacancies in medical department: J. H. Thompson, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, competent, skillful; L. F. Russell, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient; E. W. Walton, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient; W. Broadbent, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient. Conduct of officers and attendants—good.

Instructions and directions given to medical officers, recommendations for the action of the medical inspector-general: The surgeon in charge being a man competent to discharge the duties pertaining to his position, having his hospital well disciplined and policed, no special instructions were given.

Notes referred to this report.

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners of War, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I deem it proper to call your attention especially to the following points: First. The water, being brackish and scanty, is causing a large increase of disease. This should be remedied at once by a sufficient supply of fresh water being furnished by boats until condensers suitable for the purpose are obtained.[a] Second. The misunderstanding in reference to the construction of a hospital. At present material has been purchased only sufficient to erect one ward, this being understood as your order on the subject. A necessity exists for the building as soon as practicable at least six wards, with laundry, mess-room, kitchen, and sinks. Third. An extra issue of anti-scorbutics to correct the scurvy and tendency thereto now existing. If it could be so arranged that the Baltimore and Fortress Monroe daily boat could touch at this point it would be a great convenience. Among the prisoners is a woman, Sarah Jane Perkins, whose removal is desirable.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1864.

Surg. CHARLES T. ALEXANDER,
Acting Medical Inspector, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You will proceed without delay to examine into the sanitary condition of the depot for prisoners of war just established at Elmira, N. Y., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Eastman, and to confer

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[a] Please see my special report of July 1, 1864.

with him as to the measures necessary to be taken to place the depot in proper condition. You understand my views as to the mode of carrying out the regulations contained in the circular from this office of April 20, and will be able to give any explanations which Colonel Eastman may desire. Make such recommendations as to the interior management of the hospital as you may deem proper and request them to be put in force. In making your report use the forms prescribed for the medical inspectors of the Army, and remark on all matters embraced under the several headings noted thereon. Having completed the inspection, you will report in person at this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CAMP SUMTER, *July 9, 1864.*

Maj. WILLIAM L. BAILEY, *Quartermaster, Richmond, Va.:*

The Commissary-General is purchasing all the greenbacks at this post at $4.50, consequently I shall not be able to furnish you at a less price. If Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General will agree on one price, can arrange to purchase what amount you may need.

R. B. WINDER,

Captain and Post Quartermaster.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., July 9, 1864.*

Maj. N. W. SMITH, *Augusta, Ga.:*

MAJOR: I have exchanged my young mules with Captain Johnson, as requested. I need very much at this post ten small, compact saddle horses, and in conversation with Captain Johnson the other day he said he could easily procure them for me if so instructed. Please give at once the necessary instructions, as this will in nowise affect his supply of horses suitable for artillery purposes, the kind of horse I want being entirely too small for such purpose.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. WINDER,

Captain and Post Quartermaster.

ANDERSONVILLE, *July 9, 1864.* (Received 11th.)

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Send me the officers I have asked for. I have not officers enough for the duty. The guard is raw and dissatisfied. I must have the assistance of more officers. Send me the detectives I have asked for. There is treason going on around us, even to depositing arms in the adjacent counties to arm the prisoners.

I am obliged to commit the investigation to incompetent hands and I fear it will fail. We are in a critical situation. Do send me the assistance I ask. Believe me there is very great danger here. Twelve of the reserves deserted last night with arms, and I cannot depend upon them. Has Lieutenant Davis arrived in Richmond?

JNO. H. WINDER,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 10, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding U. S. Armies:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting that an interview take place between Col. James F. Jaquess and J. R. Gilmore, esq., and Col. Robert Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

I will submit the communication to the Secretary of War and you will be duly informed of his decision. Should the proposition be acceded to, the time and place most convenient for the meeting will be made known to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *July 10, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that one of the sentinels here, in the faithful performance of his duty, on the night of the 8th [7th] instant shot and mortally wounded Col. E. Pope Jones, One hundred and ninth Virginia Regiment, who died from the effects of the wound on the night of the 9th instant. As a justification of the act I submit the report of the court of inquiry, which clearly exonerates the sentinel from any blame. Many of the prisoners have been accustomed to insult and trifle with the sentinels because they are militia, and this shooting is one of the results of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213. } HDQRS. FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *July 8, 1864.*

Capt. Alex. Smith and Lieut. J. F. Daton, of the One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio National State Guard, and Lieut. William Hall, of Battery G, Pennsylvania Artillery, will constitute a board of examination, to convene without delay at the garrison guard-room, and inquire into the shooting of Lieut. Col. E. P. Jones, One hundred and ninth Virginia, C. S. Army, a prisoner of war, by Private William G. Douglass, Company C, One hundred and fifty-seventh Ohio National State Guard, while on duty as sentinel on the night of July 7, 1864. They will report the full facts in the case to the commanding general.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf:

HENRY WARNER,
Second Lieutenant and Adjutant.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 213, hereto attached, issued from headquarters at Fort Delaware, Del., on July 8, 1864, a board of examination—composed of the following officers: Capt. Alexander Smith, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio State National Guard; Lieut. William Hall, Battery G, Pennsylvania Artillery; Lieut. J. F. Daton, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio State National Guard—assembled at the garrison guard-room on said day for the purpose therein expressed.

Private William G. Douglass made the following statement:

I am a private, Company C, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio State National Guard. On yesterday was acting as sentinel at post No. 20; went on guard between 7 and 9 p. m. Some time between those hours a rebel came out of the sink—the officers' sink—and stopped about ten minutes. I told him to "leave;" think he was twenty or thirty feet from me; went back and turned the light; came back and said, "Now, you must leave." Then I said the third time, "If you don't leave, I'll shoot you." The man still stood there. I said again, "Leave." He muttered something, and then I shot him.

William Huscroft's statement:

I am a private, Company C, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio State National Guard; was on guard July 7, 1864, between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m., post 19½; heard sentry on post 20 tell somebody to "move on" or "go on," aint certain which; heard him say second time the same thing; next time said to the man, "Move on, damn you, or I'll shoot you," or something to that amount; next he raised his gun to his shoulder and cocked it, I could hear the click; next he fired; don't know the time exactly between the challenges; think it was about a minute; sentinel challenged distinctly.

Edmund Huntsman's statement:

I am a private, Company C, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio State National Guard; was on guard yesterday at post 19 between 7 and 9 p. m.; heard sentry of post 20 say, "Move on;" the second time he said, "Move on;" again the third time he said, "Move on, or damn you, I'll shoot you;" saw sentinel raise his piece; heard him cock his piece, when he drew it up he said "move on" again, and then he fired; he challenged him distinctly. I heard the sentinel distinctly.

James Adams' statement:

I am a private, One hundred and fifty-seventh Ohio State National Guard; was on post No. 21, July 7, 1864, between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m.; heard the sentinel on post No. 20 say the first time to somebody, "Move on;" the second time he said, "Get out there;" the third time he said, "Damn you, go on;" the reb. turned around and said something; don't know what it was; after that I saw the sentinel jerk down his gun; didn't see anything more till I heard the report of the gun; heard sentinel challenge him distinctly three times; there was quite a pause between each challenge.

John Zinc's statement:

I am a private, Company F, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio State National Guard; was on guard at post No. 22, on July 7, 1864, between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m.; heard sentry at post No. 20 say to somebody, "Go away from there;" think that was the expression; heard sentry say second time, "Move on;" heard sentry say third time, "Go away," or "move on," or "I'll be God-damned if I don't shoot;" didn't hear anything more after that; heard report of the gun and corporal of the guard No. 20 called; heard the challenge distinctly.

Richard W. Woodward's statement:

I am a private, Battery A, Pennsylvania Artillery, was on guard yesterday between 7 and 9 p. m. at post No. 23; heard sentry at post No. 20 say to somebody, "Go in;" heard him say a second time, "Go in;" third time heard him say, "Go in or I'll shoot you;" just before the sentinel called the fourth time somebody said something, and the sentinel challenged again; this was the fourth time; sentinel said this time, "Go in," and immediately fired. I heard the sentinel challenge him distinctly each time.

The circumstance occurred at half-past 8 p. m.

W. G. Nugent's statement:

FORT DELAWARE, *July 8, 1864.*

I examined the wounds of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, One hundred and ninth Virginia, C. S. Army, on the night of Thursday, July 7, 1864. The ball entered the right shoulder, fracturing the humerus about one inch below the shoulder joint; penetrated the chest and made its exit therefrom at the junction of the fifth rib with the sternum of right side.

The pleura was wounded, but there is no symptom leading to the belief that there was any injury done to the lung. There were two wounds in the shoulder, one made by the entrance of the ball, the other in all probability by the exit of a buck-shot, or a fragment of bone shattered from the humerus.

The hemorrhage from the chest was not very profuse, and although very seriously wounded his symptoms are this morning favorable.

W. G. NUGENT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

We, the undersigned, commissioned officers, appointed as a board of examination in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 213, for the purpose therein expressed, do find that Lieut. Col. E. P. Jones, One hundred and ninth Virginia, C. S. Army, was shot by said Private William G. Douglass, Company C, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio State National Guard, on the night of July 7, 1864.

We further find that said Jones was shot by said Douglass while said Douglass was in discharge of his duty as a sentinel, and exonerate said Douglass from all blame.

ALEXANDER SMITH,
Captain Company F, 157th Regiment Ohio State National Guard.
J. FLETCHER DATON,
Lieutenant, Company C, 157th Regiment Ohio State National Guard.
WM. HALL,
Second Lieutenant, Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery G.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of War.

The within proceedings do not show under what orders the sentinel acted, or that he had any orders to meet such a case. There are many ways of punishing a prisoner for disobedience of a sentinel's order when not attended with a demonstration of violence without going to the extremity of shooting him down; and in the case reported there seems to have been nothing to call for such severe measures. If the sentinel was governed by his orders, as from the proceedings it may be presumed he was, he is excusable, and the responsibility rests upon the commanding officer.

A copy of instructions on this point addressed to Brigadier-General Schoepf is herewith inclosed.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 19, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for exchange of prisoners for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

JULY 21, 1864.

If prisoners of war obstinately refuse obedience to the orders of a sentinel, as appears to have been the case in this instance, very unfortunate consequences are to be expected.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Weekly report of the condition of the military prisons, Post of Saint Louis.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 10, 1864.*

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison.—1. Buildings—in need of repairs; kept very clean. 2. Sinks and yards—since repaired, in much better condition. 3. Kitchens and mess-rooms—in very good order. 4. Cleanliness of prisoners—very satisfactory. 5. Quarters and bedding—satisfactory. 6. Hospital—very satisfactory as far as system, cleanliness, and treatment of the sick is concerned.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison.—1. Buildings—too small for the purpose; kept pretty clean. 2. Sinks and yards—could have been kept much cleaner. The building materials in the yard ought to be removed. 3. Kitchens and mess-rooms—not with sufficient system and accuracy. 4. Cleanliness of prisoners—could be better. 5. Quarters and bedding—somewhat in disorder.

The more I become familiar with these institutions the more I feel it my duty to renew my recommendations in behalf of a thorough repair of both prisons. A small amount appropriated for this purpose would not only make good and commodious prisons and facilitate the classification and control of the prisoners, but also enable us to reduce the guard now mounted for these institutions of about 75 per cent. Respectfully referring to my recommendation of February 8, in reference to a change in the commandership of Myrtle Street Prison, I would respectfully recommend that the commandant of prisons be ordered to prepare some positive and precise rules and regulations for the government of the respective prison commanders. This would enable your prison inspector to detect with more certainty any violation of existing orders without fear of coming into conflict with the direct superior officer of the prison. As it is now, the duties of the commander of the prisons seem not to be properly defined, and inasmuch as your inspector is not permitted to order reformations, which are sometimes of immediate necessity, some conflict with the prison commander's arrangements will be unavoidable, as, for instance, in case of an attack on Gratiot Street Prison.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Major and Prison Inspector.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 13, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The cause of three days' delay is owing to the fact that it was only handed to me to-day. I fully concur with Major Heinrichs that the prisons, especially Gratiot Street, are too small and require repairs, but I doubt whether the repairs needed to make Gratiot Street Prison what it should be would not require such an expenditure as to render it a matter of more economy to the Government at once to build a barracks prison either at Jefferson Barracks or Quarantine Island. A change in the command of Myrtle Street Prison has taken place, and I hope for an improvement in its management in consequence thereof. I am not prepared to adopt the suggestion of Major Heinrichs with regard to changing the rules for the government of the commandants

at the prisons. To give him the authority he desires would be practically to make two commandants of each prison, and conflict and trouble would be the inevitable consequence.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri.

DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, July 10, 1864.

Capt. A. N. MEAD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of prison this morning:

The policing during the week has been thoroughly done. The grounds are in very good order. Barracks are not as clean as usual on account of the mud, a heavy shower having just fallen. The hospital is clean and airy and is pretty well filled with patients. Out of a total of 2,318 prisoners last Sunday 47 were sick. To-day the total number is 2,360, with a sick list of 58, showing an increase of 11 from an increase of 42 prisoners during the week. No deaths during the past week.

E. A. SCOVILL,
Major 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Superintendent of Prison.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., July 10, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the police condition of prison and hospitals as follows:

The streets of prison inclosure are kept clean and in good condition. The external as well as the internal appearance of the prison and hospital buildings is much improved by the whitewashing recently received. The kitchens in both departments are in good condition. The general appearance of the prisoners is clean and tidy and they are usually comfortably clad. The bedding of the prisoners being well aired each day, the sanitary condition of both prison and hospital departments is excellent.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., July 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the remark that the bountiful showers of rain which we have had during the week have cleansed and renovated the prison yard, and its sanitary condition is excellent.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

LOWER CELL, LIBBY PRISON, *Richmond, Va., July 10, 1864.*

Mrs. JENNIE SCHOENLE,
No. 48 Mansfield Street, Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR JENNIE: It has been many months since I have received any letter from the North. I have written a great many, but doubt whether they have reached their destination, as all communication by flag-of-truce boat has been stopped. I hope communication will be soon reopened, so that I may hear from the dear ones at home and learn what has been done to effect my release. My situation could not be worse than it now is. I have become so weak and broken down from close confinement and want of food that I can hardly walk. I have now been in this cell two months and five days. Our rations daily consist of half a pound of corn bread, half a pound of boiled beans, and about two or three ounces of bacon. This is what the commissary says our rations weigh, but judging from the quantity we actually receive I doubt whether it weighs that much. You can judge how much we get when I assure you that we eat every morsel as soon as we receive our rations and go hungry the balance of the twenty-four hours. I cannot say how long we shall be able to live on such rations, but I am confident that we cannot stand it much longer. I am becoming both blind and deaf; my eyes are very much inflamed and cause me considerable pain; my sense of hearing is getting worse every day. Write to Fred.; tell him my condition and ask him whether he cannot effect my release. Write to me when you receive this. My love to mother, Fannie, and the boys, Ichdule, Mr. W., and all our friends. Let me know whether Koenigsberger has sent my trunk, &c., home. Give me all the news you have in regard to Colonel Moor, the regiment. Good-by.

Your brother, L. MARKBREIT.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 10, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, with directions to subject the officer held as hostage for the within-named prisoner to the same treatment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf, commanding Fort Delaware, and attention respectfully invited to the order of the Secretary of War.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 10, 1864.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant,* inclosing one received from General U. S. Grant, the commander of the Federal Army.

* Not found.

Your suggestions shall be carefully pursued, and may, I hope, have the results anticipated.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: By direction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners you will please inform all prisoners of war under your charge that for the present no more discharges will be granted, but those who do not wish to be sent South for exchange may make application to you to this effect, and you will please forward to this office semi-monthly or oftener rolls of all such applicants, giving the rank, regiment, and company, when and where captured, and in the column of remarks such other particulars as on examination you may think necessary to a proper understanding of the case. Cases which you may deem of an extraordinary character may be presented separately. No prisoner of war will be sent for exchange who has or is about to make application to be released on taking the oath of allegiance until his case has been submitted to this office for final decision; nor will any prisoner of war be sent for exchange in opposition to his will until his case has been decided by the proper authority. Inclosed please find General Orders, No. 286, for 1863, in relation to the discharging of prisoners of war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 11, 1864.*

Col. J. TAYLOR WOOD and General G. W. C. LEE:
(Care of General Whiting, Wilmington, N. C.)

Dispatch from Washington, 7th, published in New York Herald of 8th, says:

Most of the prisoners at Point Lookout have been sent to Elmira, N. Y., and remainder are being transferred as rapidly as possible.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

NEAR ATLANTA, *July 11, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Richmond:*

I strongly recommend the distribution of the U. S. prisoners now at Andersonville immediately.*

J. E. JOHNSTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, July 12, 1864.*

The OFFICER COMDG. U. S. FORCES AT DEEP BOTTOM, VA.:

SIR: A communication from Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, of the date of July 8, 1864, to General R. E. Lee, requesting that Col. James F. Jaquess

* For reply see Davis to Johnston, Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 877.

and J. R. Gilmore, esq., be allowed to meet the undersigned at such place between the lines of the two armies as may be designated, having been referred to the War Department, I am directed to request you to notify Lieutenant-General Grant that I will be in attendance at some convenient point between Deep Bottom and Chaffin's Bluff (say at Mrs. Grover's) on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., to receive any communication which the above-named parties have to make.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 12, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the sworn testimony of Samuel Johnson as to the occurrences at Plymouth after its capture.

The man is intelligent; was examined by me and duly cautioned as to the necessity of telling the exact truth, and this is his reiterated statement, in which I have confidence as to its main features and substantial accuracy.

It seems very clear to me that something should be done in retaliation for this outrage. Many prisoners have been taken from the Eighth North Carolina Regiment. The Sixth is still at Plymouth.

Were I commanding independently in the field I should take this matter into my own hands, but now deem it my duty to submit it to the better and cooler judgment of the lieutenant-general commanding. For myself, at the present moment I am far too much moved by the detail of these occurrences to act in the matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 11, 1864.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am orderly sergeant of Company D, Second U. S. Colored Cavalry. In about April last I went to Plymouth, N. C., in company with Sergeant French, a white man, who acted as recruiting officer, to take charge of some recruits, and was there at the time of the capture of Plymouth by the rebel forces.

When I found that the city was being surrendered I pulled off my uniform and found a suit of citizen's clothes, which I put on, and when captured I was supposed and believed by the rebels to be a citizen. After being captured I was kept at Plymouth for some two weeks and was employed in endeavoring to raise the sunken vessels of the Union fleet.

From Plymouth I was taken to Weldon and from thence to Raleigh, N. C., where I was detained about a month, and then was forwarded to Richmond, where I remained until about the time of the battles near Richmond, when I went with Lieutenant Johnson, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment, as his servant, to Hanover Junction. I did not remain there over four or five days before I made my escape into the lines of the Union army and was sent to Washington, D. C., and then duly forwarded to my regiment in front of Petersburg.

Upon the capture of Plymouth by the rebel forces all the negroes found in blue uniform, or with any outward marks of a Union soldier upon him, was killed. I saw

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* For further correspondence on this subject see Series I, Vol. XL, Part III, pp. 201, 202.

some taken into the woods and hung. Others I saw stripped of all their clothing and then stood upon the bank of the river with their faces riverward and there they were shot. Still others were killed by having their brains beaten out by the butt end of the muskets in the hands of the rebels. All were not killed the day of the capture. Those that were not were placed in a room with their officers, they (the officers) having previously been dragged through the town with ropes around their necks, where they were kept confined until the following morning, when the remainder of the black soldiers were killed.

The regiments most conspicuous in these murderous transactions were the Eighth North Carolina and, I think, the Sixth North Carolina.

SAMUEL (his x mark) JOHNSON.

Witnessed by John I. Davenport, lieutenant and acting aide-de-camp.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 11th day of July, 1864.

JOHN CASSELS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, July 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Commanding Department of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: Your communication of the 2d ultimo, addressed to the Adjutant-General, asking that certain Confederate prisoners might be sent to Colonel Killborn, at New Orleans, for exchange, having been referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, that officer reports that the officers embraced in the lists transmitted by you, with the exception of one who died at Johnson's Island, made their escape from the steam-boat while on their way from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware, and that the enlisted men were delivered to the rebel agent of exchange at City Point on the 6th day of July, 1863.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., July 12, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: There is now a considerable sum of money in the hands of Capt. Clarence Morfit, assistant quartermaster, quartermaster of prisons in this city. This sum consists principally of U. S. currency, and is between $35,000 and $40,000 in amount. Many of the prisoners to whom it belonged are dead. The greater portion belongs to prisoners who have been removed to the prisons at Macon and Andersonville, Ga. It has been the habit of the quartermaster to retain the money of each prisoner in a separate parcel. I respectfully request that specific directions be given the quartermaster for the disposition of these funds. I beg leave most respectfully to make the following suggestions: The end to be obtained is to so dispose of the funds that the rightful claimants may in the future be enabled to assert their claims and have preserved the evidence to sustain them. Another object should be to permit such of the owners as are still confined the proper use of these funds. I suggest that these ends may be attained by directing the quartermaster to turn over to the Treasury of the Confederate States the funds of all prisoners not now confined in Richmond at such rate of exchange as may from time to time be established. A complete list of these amounts should be returned to Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, and also forwarded to the prisons in the Southern States. The quartermaster of prisons to which the prisoners have been removed

might be instructed to credit each prisoner by the amount placed to his credit on the list. The quartermaster of prisons in this city might be further instructed to make a similar disposition of the funds of all prisoners who may hereafter be removed, whether by transfer, death, or escape. If the quartermasters making the payment on account of sums stated on said lists be required to return periodical statements of such payments, the accounts would always show the balance due each prisoner. I further suggest that the rate of exchange of this money for currency might be established from time to time by the Quartermaster-General.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IS. H. CARRINGTON,
Provost-Marshal.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, July 12, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

For Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, commanding:

L. R. PAGE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 16, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JULY 18, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Let the amount be placed in the hands of the Quartermaster-General with a full report of the facts concerning the deposits and the condition of the prisoners.

By order:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 8th instant, reporting the repeated efforts of prisoners to escape, is received. The simple attempt to escape by a prisoner is not an offense for which he should be punished, but he may with great propriety be placed in more strict confinement, where he will have no opportunity to make the attempt. If, as in this

case, the means by which the escape is undertaken are in themselves crimes, such as forgeries, bribing, wearing the Federal uniform, &c., then the confinement may be so rigorous as to be a punishment. For violation of prison discipline prisoners subject themselves to such punishment as you may [think] necessary and proper.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES,
Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

GENERAL: I believe in my interview with you last evening I omitted nothing that it was necessary to call your attention to in reference to the defense of the prisoners' depot at Point Lookout against any attack from without, or any attempt of the prisoners themselves to overcome the guard; but as the matter is one of much consequence at this time, I think it well to go over the principal points in writing. The matter of first consideration is to have your command in as perfect a state of discipline as possible and always prepared for any emergency. How to accomplish this your long experience and sound judgment will sufficiently indicate to you. The conspicuous points for the defense of the depot, or to resist a rising of the prisoners, are the narrow necks of land which connect the point with the mainland, and by defending these as you propose—by stockade or filled works in two lines, armed with artillery, one line to meet an attack from without, the other from within—you place yourself in a position from which only a very large force can dislodge you. In addition to these works you have the aid of gun-boats lying off the two shores near the works, which will be able effectually to prevent the approach of an enemy without great sacrifice before they come in contact with your own forces. The system of outposts and vedettes which you have established, if they are vigilant, will give you timely notice of the approach of an enemy, and where thus warned, and your command well instructed as to what is required of it on such occasions, there can be no doubt of his signal defeat.

I would suggest that, if possible, the camp of the Fifth Massachusetts Colored Regiment be brought within the stockade on the Chesapeake side, or at least so near it that in case of an attack it will not have to fall back before it can offer any resistance. It is now too isolated from the other troops. I look upon the detail of a field officer for the duty of field officer of the day as a matter of much importance, and therefore again mention it.

In conclusion, let me add that I feel that I may assure the War Department that the command of Point Lookout is in safe hands, and that all proper measures will be taken for the safety of the post and the security of the prisoners.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CHARLESTON, *July 13, 1864.*

His Excellency President DAVIS:

There is a probability that I can exchange the prisoners of war now here for an equal number of ours of like grade in General Foster's custody. Am I authorized to make the exchange if I can?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MACON, *July 13, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Please get authority for me to impress labor and teams to establish the prison at Silver Run, Ala. The people prefer impressment. Please answer at once.

JNO. H. WINDER.

MACON, *July 13, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

I am absolutely compelled to detain Campbell's company, Eighteenth Virginia Regiment, and Fifteenth North Carolina Troops, and a detachment of the Hargrove Blues, Twelfth Virginia Regiment. These troops were guards to prisoners.

JNO. H. WINDER.

[Indorsement.]

Detain the troops only so long as their presence is absolutely necessary. They are needed in the field.

S. COOPER.

MACON, *July 13, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

It is important to move the officers from Macon. Charleston is the only place where accommodations can be had. Shall I send them there? Please answer in full.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 164. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 13, 1864.*

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XV. Col. G. C. Gibbs, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the post and Federal prison at Macon, Ga.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 13, 1864.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:*

GENERAL: I submit to you herewith, in accordance with the expressed desire of the President, the evidences* of two cases of brutal

*See Paxton to Seddon, July 1, in case of White, p. 430. Papers in the other case not found; but see mention of Creigh in Lee to Seddon, July 18, p. 473.

murder committed by the enemy, acting apparently under due military authority, during the recent expedition of General Hunter into the Valley of Virginia, and your opinion is solicited as to whether any or what measure of punishment or retaliation should be adopted. Both are cases of barbarous violation of the usages of civilized war, and one in particular (that of Captain White) seems imperatively to demand from our military authorities some vindication. You will perceive from the indorsements on the papers that these papers have been the subject of conference, at the desire of the President, between General Bragg and myself. My own opinion, as you are probably aware, dictated not, I think, by any spirit of mere vindictiveness, but adopted on deliberate reflection, as in my judgment the best if not the only mode of compelling our malignant foes to an observance of the laws of war, has caused me to recommend invariably in such cases stern and immediate retaliation. The justice of the opinion has, I think, been confirmed by experience, whenever any officer, roused by outrage to assume the responsibility, has within his command sternly retaliated. General Bragg informs me that such was also his experience while in command in the West. With these views, my judgment would be in the present cases to have two prisoners from the same command, of appropriate rank, executed upon the very spots where the murders were committed. I trust to be excused from any expression of this opinion, which I felt to be the more due because my indorsements on the papers referred to, proceeding on the assumption that my opinions were known to the President, have not taken the responsibility of a positive recommendation. The subject, however, with this explanation, is submitted for your consideration and counsel.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CAMP VANCE, BURKE COUNTY, N. C., *July 13, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to ask for information in regard to the following points:

On the 28th ultimo this post was captured by the Third Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry (Federal), G. W. Kirk, colonel commanding, the garrison made prisoners and, with the exception of the sick and medical officers, carried off into Tennessee. The medical officers, Asst. Surg. John C. Whiting, Actg. Asst. Surg. R. H. Baker, and myself were paroled. It was the intention of the Federals to parole the sick also, but they left in such haste as to neglect to do so, and thus some seventy of the men were set at liberty. Colonel Kirk claimed to be a regular U. S. officer, carried a U. S. flag, and his men were all in Federal uniforms. I beg to know whether our paroles are to be respected, and to receive authoritative instructions from the War Office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MERRILL,
Surgeon in Charge.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 20, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major Ould.
By order:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Richmond, July 23, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Hon. J. A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War.

The parole administered to these parties is invalid. They are never recognized by the enemy. Besides, all medical officers when captured are, by agreement, to be unconditionally released.

W. H. HATCH,
Assistant Agent of Exchange.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 14, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General Prisoners of War, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 11th of this month, complying with instructions received from you, I inspected the camp for prisoners of war recently established at Elmira, N. Y. The camp is at present in good condition. Your attention is respectfully called to the sinks. Some being placed upon a slough, at present stagnant, others over vaults, they may soon become offensive and a source of disease. The remedy suggested is either to bring water from the city of Elmira and construct new sinks with suitable drainage, or to cause the river near which the camp is situated to communicate with the slough, thereby producing a running stream through the camp. Upon the cost of the first method and the practicability of the second the commanding officer was requested to inform you without delay, sending at the same time a plan of the camp that all might be readily understood. The barracks for the prisoners will accommodate 5,000, and there is room sufficient in the inclosure to pitch tents for from 3,000 to 5,000 more. The barracks are of three sizes—first, twenty, 18 feet by 88 feet, 8 feet high, intended for 100 of our men; second, eight kitchens, 18 feet square, accommodating each 28 prisoners; third, ten, 20 feet by 80 feet, 12 feet high, intended for 150 of our men, now never used. At present the guard-house in the camp is occupied by prisoners other than prisoners of war, there being no secure place for them elsewhere. At present there is no proper hospital organization. The surgeon in charge of the hospitals for the troops at Elmira visits daily the prisoners' camp. He had as an assistant to look especially after the prisoners a young man, lately a medical cadet, recently contracted with, and not a suitable person to organize or control a hospital such as will be needed. I found the sick, fortunately but few, in no way suitably provided for except as for shelter; diet not suitable; some without bedsacks; blankets scarce. Your attention is called to the immediate necessity of a competent surgeon to take charge. After consulting with the commanding officer, a site was chosen for a hospital and directions given that a laundry and three pavilion wards should be immediately built, one to be so divided as to make suitable apartments for administrative duties. A building formerly used as a carpenter shop is so situated as to be serviceable as kitchen and mess-room, and is to be altered to suit as such. The cost per ward will be about $500. I also stated to the commanding officer the necessity of having a requisition at once made for supplies for hospital of 300 beds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Inspector.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the camp and field hospital of the Elmira Camp for prisoners of war, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Eastman, U. S. Army, made on the 11th day of July, 1864, by Surg. C. T. Alexander, acting medical inspector of prisoners of war.

1. Camp, name and geographical position--Barracks No. 3, Elmira, N. Y. 2. Topography of surrounding country—hilly. 3. Topography of locality, soil, drainage—Valley of Chemung River; soil, sandy, gravel; drainage, good. 4. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—from hills, abundant, good, healthy. 5. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—coal and wood, abundant, obtained on contract. 6. Camp, how arranged, how long occupied—in square, occupied for prisoners since July 6, 1864. 7. Camp, previous use of ground—encampment for recruits for three years past. 8. Barracks, construction, size, number of men to each—see letter of transmittal. 9. Barracks, heating, cleansing, ventilation—stoves, clean, well ventilated. 10. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—some built over slough, others over vaults, clean; see letter. 11. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—good. 12. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—good. 13. Vegetables and pickles, kinds, amount, how obtained—potatoes, conforming to orders; extra issues on surgeon's requisition. 14. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—in Farmer's boilers, daily inspected by officer in charge, two large mess-rooms, space for 200 feet extension. 15. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—fair, deficient in blouses, pants, blankets, shirts, bootees. 16. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—good, for prisoners.

Hospital—no hospital established. See letter of transmittal. Sick, ratio of, to strength of command—not ascertained. Sick, condition, cleanliness—bad. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea principally. Diseases of local origin—none.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Lieut. Col. and Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

STATE OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, July 14, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have been induced to write you in behalf of a large body of rebel prisoners in Camp Morton whose condition, it seems to me, demands special attention. I refer to 350 or 400 Louisianans who were among the captured at Vicksburg. I have been informed, and believe the information to be true, that they refused to be paroled, and were promised by General Logan, I think, they should be discharged on taking the amnesty oath, which they desired to do when captured. They were from New Orleans and its immediate vicinity, and have repeatedly applied to the authorities here for the permission asked. It is said application has been made some time ago, but for some reason no action taken. The question has been presented so urgently that, by direction of Governor Morton, I address you to ask instructions as to the proper mode of application for their release. I confess that we ought to know how to proceed in the affair and were about to address the Secretary of State, but in order to give it the right direction have concluded to write

you. If you will give the question your early attention and answer this I will feel obliged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 14, 1864.*

General SAM. JONES, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Make the exchange if practicable, but be on your guard as to frauds and purpose to get information as to your condition.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES,
Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

GENERAL: By authority of Secretary of War I request you will transfer 3,000 enlisted prisoners of war from Point Lookout to Elmira, N. Y., as soon as you can spare the necessary guards from your command. Please observe the instructions given recently on a similar occasion. Direct the officer in charge of each party to see that the cars furnished at New York are well provided with lights and water. Brigadier-General Rucker, chief depot quartermaster in this city, will furnish the necessary transports on your notifying him when you require them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

P. S.—Transports to carry 400 to 800, with a guard of 100 to 150 men, have been asked for, if practicable.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 15, 1864.

General D. H. MAURY, *Mobile, Ala.:*

On reference of your telegram of June 29 to the agent of exchange, it is concluded that the fifty Yankee prisoners in hospital must be delivered at Vicksburg or retained. Otherwise they will not be counted in exchange but regarded as released.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

ATLANTA, *July 15, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

No more prisoners should be sent this side of South Carolina for the present. Have ordered the new depot at Cahaba and the transfer immediately.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1864.

Surg. C. T. ALEXANDER,
Acting Medical Inspector Prisoners of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You will proceed without delay to make an inspection of the sanitary condition of the military prisons in the West and the general management of the several branches of the service as connected with prisoners at those stations. Examine into all matters mentioned and provided for in the printed circulars from this office, particularly as to the disbursement of and accountability for the hospital and prison fund, and also the manner of accounting for money deposited by individual prisoners. You will visit the prisons in the following order: Johnson's Island, Camp Douglas (Ill.), Rock Island, Saint Louis, Alton, Camp Morton (Ind.), Louisville, Cincinnati, and Camp Chase (Ohio). Report by telegraph your arrival at and departure from each station, and from each station forward a report of your inspections. When changes are necessary in the administration of the affairs of the hospital to improve the condition of the sick you will order them made, and you will direct such improvements in the accommodations for the sick and in the public arrangements as may be indispensably necessary, provided they can be made at a small expense. For improvements costing more than $100 the matter, with an estimate of the cost, should be submitted to this office.

It is not expected that anything more will be done to provide for the welfare of rebel prisoners than is absolutely necessary, and in directing or recommending expenditures for their benefit you will have this constantly in mind. Structures which may be ordered for them must be of a temporary and cheap character, though suitable to give protection against inclement weather and to serve the war. Hospitals will not be fitted up with all the conveniences which are provided in hospitals for Federal soldiers, but enough will be allowed to insure good police and to meet all necessary wants of the sick. Having performed the service above ordered, you will report in person at this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 16, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN:

Have 4,965 prisoners. Can provide for 500 more.

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Samuel Johnson, first sergeant, U. S. colored cavalry, makes affidavit as to the butchery of Union colored soldiers at Plymouth, N. C.*

[Indorsement]

JULY 16, 1864.

This is a villainous lie, and badly told at that. Samuel Johnson is a bad affidavit man, whatever may be his other excellencies. If the truth is wanted, let inquiry be made of Colonel Beach, or other captured officers, always excepting the chaplains.

[RO. OULD.]

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* See July 11, p. 459.

MACON, *July 16, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Cahaba not at all suited for a large prison—timber too distant. Cost will be enormous. Still worse, the time to build will be entirely too long for any useful purpose. Union Springs only thirty miles from Silver Run on same road.

I sent an officer to General Johnston to explain the state of things here. He made no objections to Silver Run, but directed the officer to tell me to separate prisoners; if I would take care of them he would take care of the raids. Silver Run is the most convenient place that I can hear of; the next place is Pulaski County, Ga. I have received the following telegram: "General Withers, commanding reserves, says he cannot furnish guard." Signed by Joel Ruggs, adjutant and inspector general, Alabama. Please answer me at once.

JNO. H. WINDER.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, July 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Kentucky:

GENERAL: Information has reached me that General Hobson and staff, who were captured by the forces under my command at Cynthiana, Ky., on the 11th ultimo, have been returned to duty, and that the officers who were deputed by me to accompany them to Cincinnati under flag of truce have been retained as prisoners of war. I am very loath to believe that all this is true, the more so since it was at the earnest solicitation of General Hobson himself that he was permitted to return within your lines. He gave his parole of honor that if he was not successful in his efforts to exchange himself and staff for officers of my command now held by the Federal Government that he would return with the "flag" within my lines wherever they might be at the time this result was determined. It has been some five weeks since the "flag" referred to was sent out and yet nothing has been heard from it. I cannot think there has been so flagrant a violation of faith as is herein indicated, and to promote a better understanding I beg leave respectfully to ask what has been the action of your Government in the premises.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, July 17, 1864.

Capt. JUNIUS R. SANFORD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of Sunday morning inspection in prison: The barracks and grounds near them are in good order. The ground taken in by the moving of the fence is being smoothed down and policed. The sinks on woods side were all moved to new pits along new line of fence. The old pits are covered with boards and earth thrown over them. Lime cannot be had in sufficient quantities for purifying. Copperas has been used with good effect, but is not as good as lime for the purpose. No deaths during

the week. Number of prisoners last Sunday, 2,360; number of prisoners to-day, 2,406; increase, 46; sick last Sunday, 49; sick to-day, 47; decrease, 2, showing an increase of 46 prisoners and a decrease of 2 sick.

E. A. SCOVILL,
Major 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, July 19, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

This is transmitted under the belief that it may be the second one forwarded for the same day. Major Scovill's report for the 17th was received in time, and if not indorsed and forwarded that day (as I believe it was) it must have blown off from my desk or been mislaid. Not being certain of sending it, I asked for another copy and now transmit it.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Weekly report of the condition of the military prisons, Post of Saint Louis.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 17, 1864.*

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison.—Buildings—in need of repairs, kept very clean. Sinks and yards—in good condition and attentively kept in order. Kitchens and mess-rooms—clean and in good order. Cleanliness of prisoners—very satisfactory. Quarters and bedding—satisfactory. Hospital—very satisfactory as far as cleanliness and treatment of prisoners is concerned. As to the medical department, I can of course have no opinion.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison.—Buildings—too small for the purpose. Cleanliness—improving since last report. Sinks and yards—in an improving condition. Kitchen and mess-rooms—satisfactory. Cleanliness of prisoners—soldiers generally clean, not so with the citizens. Quarters and bedding—somewhat in disorder, ought to be more systematically attended to.

I also have the honor to transmit herewith communication from the commanding officer of Myrtle Street Prison in relation to some alterations and repairs.* The propositions of Captain Brooke are very practical, and I respectfully recommend that these alterations be made as soon as possible. The result of my inspection of this week is that Gratiot Street Prison, as always, is well governed, and that Myrtle Street Prison is much improving under the new commander.

I have the honor, colonel, to remain, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Major and Inspector of Prisons.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

I fully concur, from my own observations and inspections, in all that

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* Omitted.

is stated by Major Heinrichs as to the condition of the buildings, sinks, yards, kitchens, and mess-rooms, and cleanliness of prisoners. So in regard to his remarks to the bedding; attention has been specially directed to the matter and an improvement is anticipated. I have directed an examination of the proposed alterations and an estimate of the cost of them, which will be forwarded as soon as received, with such remarks as may suggest themselves. Myrtle Street Prison, under the directions of its new commander, is improving in every respect.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of letters received by me from Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, commanding Confederate forces in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; also copies of my letters in reply to the same.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 17, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Instruct General Winder to exercise his best judgment to procure safe prisons for the prisoners, and to proceed to distribute and procure safe guards in the best manner and with the least delay forthwith. He must act on his own responsibility, as there is no time for consultation, nor knowledge to enable us to instruct.†

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

Telegram sent July 17, 1864.

ON TRANSPORT B. L. HODGE, *July 18, 1864.*

Col. CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Commissioner of Exchange on behalf Major-General Banks:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that I will be at Red River Landing, "Mouth Red River," on Friday, 22d instant, with a full equivalent of Federal prisoners for the Confederate prisoners that you have notified me you are prepared to exchange.

Trusting you will meet me with the prisoners at the place and time designated,

I have the honor to remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Actg. Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Dept.

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* See Jones to Foster, July 13 (three letters), and Foster to Jones, July 16, Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, pp. 174, 175.

† See Winder to Cooper, July 16, p. 469.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., July 18, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the police condition of prison and prison hospital for the week ending to day as good. The streets of prison inclosure are clean and in good condition. The kitchens in both departments are in excellent order. The general appearance of the prisoners is clean and tidy. The bedding of the prisoners being well aired each day, the sanitary condition of both departments is good.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., July 20, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the remark that after a careful inspection I fully concur with the within report.
A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: The Department understands that some of the officers and crew of the steamer Pevensey, which was run ashore and destroyed near Beaufort, N. C., while endeavoring to run the blockade, have been sent to Point Lookout for imprisonment. They claim to be British subjects, and if they are really such their transfer to Point Lookout was made under a misconstruction of the Department's orders respecting the disposing of blockade-runners. Bona fide neutral subjects captured in neutral vessels violating the blockade are not subject to treatment as prisoners of war. I will thank you, therefore, to give directions for the immediate release of those of the officers and crew of the Pevensey as well as of any other neutral blockade-running vessels that have been sent to Point Lookout for imprisonment, and are foreign subjects.

Very respectfully, &c.,
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

ANDERSONVILLE, *July 18, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

The prison at Macon is not secure and will take great expense and labor to make it so. It is within a few hundred yards of three important railroad depots and very large workshops, which escaped prisoners might and probably would burn. It is in a large town, which renders an inefficient guard more inefficient. It is in an unhealthy locality, to which our troops ought not to be exposed.

This is an answer to your telegram of the 15th instant.
JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 18, 1864.

General J. H. WINDER, *Andersonville*.

Confer with General B. Bragg, now at Montgomery, as to location of prisons and disposition of prisoners, and conform to his instructions.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., July 18, 1864.*

Maj. W. L. BAILEY:

I am so seriously in need of funds that I do not know what I shall do. For God's sake send me $100,000 for prisoners of war and $75,000 for pay of officers and troops stationed here. You can put in my estimates, and if you only knew what trouble I was in here for the want of funds I know you would do your very best to send me at once above amounts. I have only had $75,000 since 1st of April.

Hoping you will give above matters your immediate attention,
I am, your obedient servant,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Post Quartermaster.

N. B.—Did you receive the money which I sent you by express? Please forward Treasurer's receipt for same at once.

R. B. W.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 18, 1864.

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant and the accompanying papers relative to the murder by the enemy of Mr. Creigh and Captain White.

I have on several occasions expressed to the Department my views as to the system of retaliation, and revolting as are the circumstances attending the murder of the citizens above mentioned, I can see nothing to distinguish them from other outrages of a like character that have from time to time been brought to the attention of our Government. As I have said before, if the guilty parties could be taken, either the officer who commands or the soldier who executes such atrocities, I should not hesitate to advise the infliction of the extreme punishment they deserve, but I cannot think it right or politic to make the innocent, after they have surrendered as prisoners of war, suffer for the guilty.

I think, however, that something should be done, if possible, to put a stop to the barbarities of the enemy. I can see no remedy except in refusing to make prisoners of any soldiers belonging to commands in which these outrages are perpetrated. It is true the innocent may sometimes suffer by this course, but it will have a tendency to make those who do not approve the savage usages of their comrades exert all their influence to restrain them. The papers referred to are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 21, 1864.

Returned to the Secretary of War.

The views of General Lee I regard as just and appropriate. If the guilty can be identified a retributive punishment should be inflicted. Against troops guilty of such atrocities it would be proper, I believe, and politic to use the harshest measures, refusing to take prisoners in any case. It remains to be seen whether orders to that effect would be executed by such men as are most apt to capture the enemy.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

Stephen C. Hill, acting ensign, U. S. Navy, wishes to be paroled and sent through the Confederate lines, on the ground that he is wounded and cannot perform military service.

JULY 18, 1864.

Returned to Honorable Secretary of the Navy. This request had better not be complied with at this time. When any delivery is made from our Southern prisons this party will be sent off.

[RO. OULD.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, July 19, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 4th instant an attempt was made on the part of the prisoners in Prison No. 3 to escape by rushing through the gate at the time a cart was passing out. From the report of the provost-marshal, Lieut. A. Sankey, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, it appears that twenty-one succeeded in getting through the gate. All were almost immediately recaptured. Private Ezekiel A. Cloyd, Company H, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, one of the prisoners, attempting to escape, was shot through the right arm. The wound was of such a nature as to require amputation of the arm above the elbow. He has received proper medical attendance and is doing well.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient,

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, July 19, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington City, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 7th instant Private Junius Cloyd, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, prisoner of war at this post, was shot and wounded in the left leg below the knee under the following circumstances: A ditch divides Prison No. 3, and all the prisoners were placed on one side of the ditch for the purpose of calling the roll and counting them. Each prisoner was required to answer his name and pass to the other side of the ditch and there remain until the call was finished. The prisoner had been called and

passed, but refused to remain in his proper place. Having made several attempts to cross over to those who had not been called, and persisting after repeated warnings, he was fired upon and wounded, as before stated. The injury was so severe as to require amputation. He is doing well.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient,

W. P. RICHARDSON,

Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, July 19, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington City, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Privates Joseph W. Rutter, Company E, Twenty-third Virginia Cavalry, and Mahlon Hurst, Company C, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, prisoners of war at this post, were fired upon and wounded by a sentinel on the parapet of Prison No. 3, under the following circumstances: The sentries were instructed to prevent prisoners from throwing water or offal of any kind in the ditch on that side of the prison, a proper place having been provided for that purpose. The prisoner Rutter violated this rule and was warned by the sentinel not to repeat it, but he did so several times and used much abusive language toward the sentinel. Finding it impossible to cause him to desist in any other way, the sentinel fired upon him, the ball passing through his right arm and inflicting a severe flesh wound. Unfortunately, the same ball wounded Mahlon Hurst in the left thigh so severely as to cause it to be amputated. Hurst had no connection with Rutter and is an entirely innocent sufferer. Both men received immediate medical attention and are reported by the attending surgeon as doing well. A very insubordinate spirit has prevailed among the prisoners for four or five weeks, manifesting itself in combinations to resist the prison rules and to escape from prison. Better order and a disposition to obey now prevails. In this case I cannot feel that the sentinel was entirely justified in firing, especially as it resulted in the wounding of an innocent man; but at the same time the provocation was so great that I have inflicted no other punishment except a reprimand.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. P. RICHARDSON,

Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, July 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER,

Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War authorizes you to exchange any prisoners of war now in your hands, rank for rank, or their equivalents, as fixed by the cartel, such exchange being a special one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *August 5, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded.

This was submitted to the Secretary of War before it was sent. Copy is in possession of the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

M. S. Quay, military secretary [to] Governor of Pennsylvania, asks if certain Federal prisoners would be offered for exchange if it were known that their term of service had expired when captured, as intimated by Confederate officers having them in charge.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 19, 1864.

Returned to Maj. John E. Mulford.

Confederate officers in charge of Federal prisoners had no authority for making the declaration referred to. I know of no order or rule which has been adopted which places troops whose term has expired in any different position from others. The Confederate authorities contend that all prisoners are to be released, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole, and that exchanges are to be consummated so far as equivalents can be given. I hope that the next communication which emanates from the "Executive Chamber" at Harrisburg will not so grossly violate the courtesies of correspondence as the present.

[RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.]

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, July 19, 1864.*
(Via Macon, 22d.)

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Raid at Opelika, ten regiments cavalry and some artillery, for the present puts an end to all idea of a prison in Alabama.

J. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 22, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

For remarks. I do not see how the conclusion is reached.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the President.

I suppose General Winder considered the interruption of communication would preclude for some time the removal of prisoners to Alabama. I regret to learn that the injuries to the road are very serious, and cannot be repaired for at least a month or six weeks. Still, preparations might be in progress in Alabama.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 20, 1864.

Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: I will thank you to inform me if Capt. E. G. De Jarnette is held in any other condition than as a prisoner of war. He is regularly in the Confederate service, and was on duty in his uniform when captured. He was acting in obedience to orders from his superior officer. Such being the case, if any unusual proceeding is instituted against Captain De Jarnette, or if he is treated in any manner other than as a prisoner of war, we will be reluctantly compelled to adopt retaliatory measures.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: There are points connected with our treatment as prisoners of war in Charleston, with exchanges, with furnishing desirable supplies to our prisoners of war generally, &c., that it appears to us can be beneficially and promptly settled could we communicate fully and directly with you by personal interview, or with some officer who should represent you. Such an interview will not be objected to by the Confederate authorities, provided a Confederate general officer, also prisoner of war (and preferentially either General Gardner or General Johnson), should be present.

If you think proper to consent to meet one of the general officers (United States) at Port Royal Ferry in this manner, please signify at what time it will be agreeable to you to do so. Unless otherwise indicated, Brigadier-General Seymour will be the U. S. officer who will make these communications to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 20, 1864.*

Major-General FOSTER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: After a full consideration as to the circumstances of our peculiar position, it has been thought best to make the request contained in General Wessells' letter to you,* believing that much could be said to you that would tend to modify the estimation in which that position is held by you, and generally expedite any action that may seem desirable regarding our exchange. But should such an interview as is requested be agreed to by you there are many reasons why no publicity whatever should be given to the matter and, beyond all, that no notice whatever should be made of it in the journals—in fact that it should be as informal as possible.

Under any circumstances please gratify us by securing privacy with respect to this matter.

Yours, very truly,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General.

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*Next, *ante*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Comdg. Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: The removal of our prisoners of war from Richmond to Macon and Andersonville and the nature of the operations on the James River have shut off from these prisoners a source of supply from the North that had theretofore gone far to mitigate the many inconveniences, if not sufferings, to which they had been subjected. That these sufferings exist at this moment in an aggravated degree at both the places named there can be but little doubt.

It is respectfully submitted to your consideration that the proximity of these places to Hilton Head and the abundance of supplies there, especially in charge of the Sanitary Commission, will permit important relief to be given, particularly to the sick. I therefore request your permission for the Sanitary Commission to send whatever may be deemed advisable by its agents (by Savannah, if proper, on account of more convenient transportation), and that one of its agents or an officer from this place may be designated and permitted to proceed with these supplies to superintend their distribution.

Respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 20, 1864.

Col. C. W. KILLBORN, *Commissary of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that all paroles granted to prisoners of war be revoked, and that the persons so paroled be taken into custody. He also directs that at this time especial care should be taken of the condition and safety of prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. J. D. B. Fout, lieutenant, Company K, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, states that a member of his company, captured and confined at Point Lookout, when at the point of death, was induced by the entreaties of his mother to take the oath of allegiance and return home. Having recovered and wishing to join his command, he asks if he can be freed from the obligation imposed by such an oath.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 20, 1864.

Returned to Lieutenant Fout.

We cannot in any way recognize the binding force of such an oath. An exchange even would not release him, if there is any validity in the oath. If a Confederate soldier, under any suffering or disease, takes the oath of allegiance to the enemy, he does it in his own wrong, and does not thereby relieve himself from his paramount duty to his own Government. His first and last and exclusive service is due to the Confederacy and cannot be thrown off by any terms made with the enemy. The soldier you refer to must go to duty, otherwise he is

a deserter in the eye of the law. If he is in a scrape he has gotten himself into it. I do not think, however, he need fear any serious consequences. Be that as it may, however, the line of his duty is clear.

[RO. OULD.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, *Indianapolis, Ind., July 21, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to order of the War Department and the instructions of Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department, Major Chenoweth, Capt. C. C. Morgan, Surgeon Good, and Private Voorhies, of the rebel army, under an officer in charge, will be sent to Lexington, Ky., there to be reported to Major-General Burbridge, to be sent through the Federal lines.

II. Lieut. Richard W. Hargrave, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, and acting aide-de-camp at these headquarters, is charged with the execution of this order.

III. Upon reaching Cincinnati, Lieutenant Hargrave will report with his charge to Lieut. Col. G. W. Barrere, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding, and receive from him Capt. William Blanchard, of General Morgan's staff, and his orderly, Private John M. Dougherty, Company F, Second Kentucky Cavalry, now at McLean Barracks, in Cincinnati. He will then proceed without delay with all said prisoners to Lexington, Ky.

IV. The officer in charge will not allow these rebel officers and privates to hold any communication with any person while en route for Lexington. This restriction to be rigidly enforced.

V. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the officer in charge, with one orderly, and said prisoners to Lexington, and for Lieutenant Hargrave and said orderly to return to Indianapolis, Ind.

VI. The commanding officer at Camp Morton will detail a reliable orderly to accompany Lieutenant Hargrave to Lexington and return.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carrington:

CHAS. T. FLOWERS,

Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY, *Johnson's Island, Ohio, July 21, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

I am very anxious to know, in conjunction with my brother surgeons, if there is any other cause for the detention of surgeons as prisoners of war except the suspension of communication with the Confederate Government per flag of truce. If there is not, is there no possible condition by which we can obtain a parole consistent with the regulations of your Government? I was left under flag of truce in charge of Confederate wounded and was on parole at Lexington, Ky., for one month. I was sent from that point to this place and placed in the prison yard. You can imagine the amount of liberty and comfort we receive there. We think this very strange treatment toward non-combatants, for last year when we were held as prisoners we had parole of

the island at Fort Delaware, and on account of two of our surgeons who are ill from the effect of the water at this prison we would most respectfully ask the parole of this island or to be transferred to Fort Delaware, where we might enjoy that liberty.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very respectfully,

T. W. HOLLAND,
Assistant Surgeon Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Giltner's Brigade.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., July 21, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: Your indorsement on the letter of Lieut. S. B. Davis, relating to the strength of the guard at this post, contains a very severe censure which, I am sure, would not have been made if you had had a clear comprehension of this post, of its wants and its difficulties. Reflect for a moment; 29,201 prisoners of war, many of them most desperate characters, a post a mile long by half a mile wide, the stockade for prisoners within 160 yards of a mile in circumference, numerous avenues leading to the post to be guarded, public property to be cared for, guard for working parties, and the ordinary camp guard for the troops, and you can form some estimate of the number it would require for these purposes. The following are the daily guards required, and they cannot be reduced, but ought to be increased:

Stockade, 1,600 yards around, 52 posts—10 supernumeraries, 166 enlisted men, 2 commissioned officers.

Hospitals, two (uninclosed), 1,735 patients and attendants, guard 73, 23 posts—69 and 4 supernumeraries and 1 commissioned officer.

Pickets around the stockade, 206. This picket is indispensable to prevent escape by tunneling. Outlying pickets and railroad-bridge guard, 43. Six commissioned officers.

Guard with party cutting wood daily, 100. Guard with working parties, 25. (This does not include accidental guards and camp guards.)

Total, 613.

Strength of guard July 20, 2,421, including the prisoner guard detained here, from which deduct 517 sick, daily duty, 227, and the artillery company, 126—870, leaves 1,551. You will observe that since Lieutenant Davis' report the detained prisoner guards have been added to the strength of the guard.

This gives the most favorable report of the forces at the post and the duties required of it. You speak in your indorsement of placing the prisoners properly. I do not exactly comprehend what is intended by it. I know of but one way to place them, and that is to put them into the stockade, where they have between four and five square yards to the man. This includes streets and two acres of ground about the stream.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 21, 1864.

Dr. W. S. MORRIS, *President Southern Telegraph Company:*

DEAR SIR: Colonel Persons, commanding post at Anderson, Ga., strongly recommends the putting up of a telegraph line between Fort

Valley and Anderson, a distance of about thirty miles. The colonel states that this line is of great importance to announce the arrival of additional prisoners, but especially to give prompt information of the approach of any raiding party intended to effect the liberation of the prisoners, and further to call for help in case of a revolt of the prisoners, and give information as to any direction taken by those who escape. Colonel Persons is of the impression that wire can be obtained from Macon, Ga., and insulators from the vicinity of Savannah, Ga. Please let me know whether you can furnish any help with labor or skilled foremen for the construction, and how long a time it will take with a moderate force. Also, please let me know the probability of securing the wire, and on what terms.

By order of General Gilmer:

Very respectfully,

A. L. RIVES.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., July 21, 1864.*

I. All officers and men captured at Vicksburg who have reported at Enterprise, Demopolis, Vienna, Natchitoches, Shreveport, and Alexandria at any time prior to April 1, 1864, have been declared duly exchanged by the commissioner of exchange. All those in this department who are embraced in this list will immediately rejoin their commands in the field.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OLD CAPITOL PRISON, *Washington, D. C., July 22, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN, U. S. Army:

COLONEL: I most respectfully call your attention to the fact that surgeons of the Confederate Army are now confined in this prison as prisoners of war, when some of your surgeons are on parole in Petersburg, Va., with their liberty unabridged, in attendance upon their wounded. In the name of a common humanity I respectfully urge an assimilated status with us, now in your lines, and promise faithfully an earnest endeavor with our authorities to effect an understanding that surgeons captured in charge of wounded shall not be considered prisoners of war. Be pleased, colonel, to give this your immediate attention, as a general order without exception has been received by the officers confined to leave here (I suppose for Elmira) this afternoon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. COVERT,
Surgeon, C. S. Army.

RED RIVER LANDING, LA., *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I regret that the interview asked for in my letter to you, dated Red River Landing, June 17, 1864, did not take place. Had my request been granted by you it is possible that the various questions which have arisen in relation to the exchange of prisoners would have been speedily and satisfactorily arranged.

No arrangement of a permanent character could be effected with Colonel Dwight, the commissioner who met me at Hog Point at the time alluded to, as he stated that he was not clothed with the necessary powers. I could therefore only hand him the paper dated Hog Point, June 21, 1864, containing propositions on my part to be submitted for your consideration.

There is, however, one question not referred to in that paper, resulting from the action of Major-General Banks, to which your attention is earnestly requested, and which I feel assured from the high esteem in which you are held by your former comrades in arms will receive from you a satisfactory solution.

By an order from Major-General Banks 1,360 paroled U. S. prisoners have been returned to duty, in contravention of General Orders, No. 49, issued from Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, February 28, 1863, article 8. It is true that these prisoners were delivered at Boutte Station, and that by General Orders, No. 207, from Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 3, 1863, it is required that prisoners shall only be delivered at points specified in the cartel, or at points mutually agreed upon between commanders of opposing armies.

This order could not, however, apply to the delivery of the prisoners in question, as they were delivered upon the very day upon which the order was issued, and that previous to our knowledge of General Orders, No. 207, other places than those specified in the cartel, &c., could be used for the delivery of prisoners is established by the fact that such deliveries were made and respected in February, March, and April, 1863, at Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Colonel Dwight has in a letter addressed to Maj. William M. Levy, commissioner on behalf of Lieutenant-General Taylor, dated Red River Landing, June 17, 1864, acknowledged the delivery of the 1,360 U. S. prisoners to whom I refer. I have also been required by General E. Kirby Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, to urge upon your attention for the sake of humanity to allow an additional exchange to be made from our captures for the Confederate troops known as Louisiana brigade paroled at Vicksburg, and I will deliver as equivalents any of the U. S. troops captured in recent battles.

I have the honor, respectfully, to repeat my request for a personal interview.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Agent of Exchange.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner requests list of prisons under his command.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 22, 1864.

Returned to Lieutenant-General Ewell.

The only regular depots of prisoners that I know are Richmond, Salisbury, Columbia, Danville, Macon, Andersonville, Cahaba, and Tyler (in Texas); Staunton, Charleston, Jackson, and other places, however, have been temporarily used for the purpose. It is probable there are prisoners at these points now. It is of the very greatest importance that monthly or semi-monthly reports from each depot should be made to some one in Richmond, otherwise it will be practically impossible for me to answer inquiries.

[RO. OULD,

Agent of Exchange.]

CAMP SUMTER, *July 22, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Did not remove the prisoners. The people complied so promptly to my call themselves as troops, with their servants and horses, that I did not think it necessary to attempt to move the prisoners.

JNO. H. WINDER.

ABINGDON, *July 22, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Will the Government sustain me in arresting the families of prominent Union men in East Tennessee and holding them as hostages for the families of Southern men who have been sent North? Answer.

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

RED RIVER LANDING, LA., *July 22, 1864.*

I have received this day from Col. Charles C. Dwight, U. S. agent of exchange for the Military Division of West Mississippi, the following enumerated prisoners of war of the C. S. Army, captured within the Trans-Mississippi Department, viz:

Rank.	Number.	Reduced to privates.
Colonels	1	15
Lieutenant-colonels	1	10
Majors	3	24
Captains	25	150
Lieutenants	52	208
Non-commissioned officers	187	274
Privates	819	819
Total		1,500

For whom I have delivered in exchange the following enumerated prisoners of war of the U. S. Army, captured within the same department, viz:

Rank.	Number.	Reduced to privates.
Colonels	2	30
Lieutenant-colonels	4	40
Majors	2	16
Captains	23	138
Lieutenants	57	228
Non-commissioned officers	141	282
Privates	627	627
Total		1,361

Colonel Dwight has thus delivered to me upon this exchange an excess of officers and enlisted men equivalent to 139 privates. Against this excess there is to be charged to the United States an excess of 29 privates due on previous exchanges, leaving a balance due on exchanges to the United States of 110 privates or their equivalent, for which excess an equivalent number of officers and men of the U. S. troops, delivered on parole to Colonel Dwight at Red River Landing on the

17th day of June ultimo, it is understood, will be declared exchanged; the selection of the officers and men thus to be declared exchanged to be made by the U. S. authorities, and a list thereof to be furnished to the authorities of the Confederate States.

IG. SZYMANSKI,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Asst. Agent of Exchange, Trans-Miss. Dept.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, *July 23, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General Prisoners of War, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit report of inspection of Johnson's Island. I would respectfully call your attention to the following points: First. The bad police of the camp. Seeing the camp, you would not know whether to be most astonished at the inefficiency of the officer in charge of the prisoners' camp or disgusted that men calling themselves gentlemen should be willing to live in such filth. The quarters are very dirty; the kitchens filthy. Major Scovill has charge, assisted by Captain Wells. The major is somewhat of an invalid, not, however, so sick as to be confined to his quarters at all times; judging from his appearance, able to direct. A necessity exists for placing in charge of the prisoners an efficient, practical officer, who knows what good police is, and with decision sufficient to enforce his orders. This want of police is in part due, in my opinion, to the system of messing allowed. No general mess-room exists. Besides the large messes there are sub-messes of eight or ten, having small private cooking-stoves purchased by the prisoners, consequently I saw but few rooms which are not used as kitchen and mess-room, as well as sleeping apartment. To improve the police, and at the same time the health, I would respectfully suggest that two large mess-rooms, with kitchen and store-room, be constructed, agreeable to the plan inclosed, or such other as you may deem proper, thus doing away entirely with sub-messes, or at any rate in the quarters. What now are used as kitchens could be fitted up with bunks and used as quarters. Second. The prisoners are allowed to wash their clothes in every part of the camp, even in the halls of the barracks, consequently dirty soapsuds meet you on every turn. To obviate this, I would suggest the propriety of building a cheap wash-room upon plan inclosed, furnishing it with two Farmer's boilers for heating water. This would protect the prisoners from the weather in winter and could be used as a room in which to bathe. The necessity for such an apartment is evident. With the improvements above recommended and an efficient officer to enforce the keeping the ditches for drainage empty, the sinks clean, and the quarters properly scrubbed and swept, the camp can be brought to such a standard as will be respectable. I would say, in passing, that as the soil is a sandy loam and in winter gets very muddy, now would be a proper time to construct such gravel walks as are absolutely necessary. The gravel being near at hand and the laborers abundant, the work can be easily accomplished. Third. The water as supplied now is not sufficient. The two pumps communicating with the lake are of an inferior quality and frequently out of order. One only was in working condition when I inspected. I was informed that the other had not been in use for several days. Why not sooner repaired I am unable to say. The complaint was made that one or the other was frequently at fault. With one more pump, better pattern, a sufficient supply of water could be obtained. The commanding officer, Colonel Hill, will in a few days submit to you a plan for supplying the entire camp with

water. As it involves a large expenditure, I doubt if you will approve so extensive a work, probably for only a temporary purpose. Such a structure would, without doubt, be very beneficial. Fourth. The sinks being constructed on vaults, without drainage, are somewhat a nuisance, though much could be done to improve their present dirty condition by the free use of water and lime. I understood the commanding officer to say that as many vaults had been constructed as the ground would permit. Those now in use are fast filling. Something will have to be done soon to meet the emergency; probably boxes upon wheels, that could be emptied every night in the lake and washed out, would be the proper thing. Fifth. All dealing with the sutler is done by the check system. Sub-sutlers are allowed in each barracks; prisoners who buy at wholesale from the sutler and retail to the other prisoners. This trade is also by check. The sutler's prices appeared to me exorbitant. The articles sold are such as are allowed by order, the supply being more limited; coffee, sugar, flour, eggs, milk, being restricted. I told the commanding officer I thought the list furnished me would permit of those articles being added to the sutler's list. The prison fund at end of June was $18,910.32, the disbursements for that month being fair and just. As far as I was able to judge, a very complete set of books is kept by the commanding officer, showing all deposits and expenditures of prisoners of war. Proper instructions are given to the guard. The hospital was in good condition, well policed; the sick in every way sufficiently well provided for. The fund on hand the end of June small—$190.74. The surgeon in charge has been in the habit of purchasing from his hospital fund some articles furnished on proper requisition. This I directed him to stop, making his requisitions in time to meet the demand. The number of sick has largely increased recently, acute cases of dysentery being the most common. This I considered owing to the bad police of the camp, bad bread, and want of vegetables, as there is also scurvy existing among the prisoners. Ascertaining that the potato allowed had been irregularly issued since 1st of this month, I instructed the surgeon in charge to recommend an extra issue of onions for eight weeks, at rate of 60 pounds to 100 men, twice a week. The bread being same as is used by the Federal soldiers, every exertion is being made to correct its quality.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of a medical inspection of the camp and hospital of the prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, commanded by Colonel Hill, made on the 22d and 23d days of July, 1864, by Surg. C. T. Alexander, U. S. Army, acting medical inspector of prisoners of war.

1. Camp, name and geographical position—Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, in Lake Erie. 2. Topography of surrounding country—water. 3. Topography of locality, soil, drainage—island, gravel, loam, drainage good. 4. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—from Lake Erie by pumps, supply not sufficient; quality, effects, good. 5. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—wood, mixed, merchandisable, on contract, abundant. 6. Local causes of disease, removal, mitigation—bad police, bad bread, deficient supply of vegetables. 7. Camp, how arranged, how long occupied—in square, nearly three years. 8. Camp, previous use of ground—farm. 9. Tents, kind, quality, condition—none. 10. Barracks, construction, size, number of men to each—two-

story, wooden, 120 feet by 28 feet, averages 215 to 220 men to each, occupied by prisoners, one used as hospital. 11. Barracks, heating, cleansing, ventilation—stoves, cleansing imperfect, ventilation good. 12. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—wooden frames, over vaults, dirty, badly managed. 13. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—not sufficient attention to removal of rubbish, police very bad. 14. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—quality, quantity, generally good; variety, not sufficient. 15. Vegetables and pickles, kinds, amounts, how obtained—none. 16. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—on stoves mostly, very few Farmer's boilers, seldom inspected, messing by barracks, small independent messes allowed. 17. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—good, enough. 18. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—fair.

1. Hospital, topography of locality, soil, drainage—one of set of quarters; soil, drainage, same as camps. 2. Hospital buildings, number, kind, capacity—one, two-story, four wards 40 by 26 feet, 9 feet high, 20 beds to ward. 3. Hospital tents, number, kind, capacity—none. 4. Hospital warming, ventilation, lighting—stoves, ridge and side, coal oil. 5. Hospital water-closets and sinks—one sink in rear 80 feet, wood, over vault 6 feet. 6. Hospital discipline, police—fair. 7. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—from lake by pumps, sufficient, good. 8. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—same as camp. 9. Diet, quality, quantity, and variety—good. 10. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—cooking-stove, Farmer's boiler, inspected by medical officer. 11. Medical and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—quality, condition, good; deficient in opium, morphine, &c. 12. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—sufficient. 13. Commissary stores, medical comforts, condition, deficiencies—good. 14. Hospital records and accounts—properly made out and kept. 15. Hospital muster and pay rolls—properly made out and kept. 16. Reports of sick and wounded, and of operations—properly made out and kept. 17. Requisitions and returns—properly made out and kept. 18. Morning reports, provision returns—properly made out and kept. 19. Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—properly, end June, $190.74. 20. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—by prisoners, washing machine.

1. Surgeons, number present, absent—1 present; absent, none. 2. Assistant surgeons, number present, absent—none. 3. Chaplains, number present, absent—none. 4. Hospital stewards, number present, absent—1. 5. Cooks and nurses, number present, absent—3 cooks, 7 nurses from prisoners. 6. Sick, ratio of, to strength of command—2 per cent. 7. Sick, condition, cleanliness—good. 8. Sick, beds for, superficial area and air space per bed—sufficient. 9. Medical and surgical treatment—by rebel surgeons principally. 10. Surgical operations, how performed—none. 11. Nursing, how performed—by prisoners. 12. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea, dysentery, acute. 13. Diseases of local origin—dysentery, caused by bad police, bad bread. 14. Diseases, prevention, mitigation—good police, good bread, vegetables. 15. Recoveries from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—rapid generally. 16. Mortality from diseases, wounds, per cent.—very small; one since 16th of May, 1864. 17. Vaccination—thorough last fall, none since. 18. Interments, how conducted and recorded—in cemetery in rear of prison yard, conducted by prisoners, headboard to each grave, properly marked.

Absent medical officers accounted for—Henry Eversman; rank, surgeon; regiment, volunteers; remarks, efficient.

Instructions and directions given to medical officers, recommendations for the action of the medical inspector-general: To recommend the issue twice a week, for eight weeks, of onions, at the rate of 60 pounds to 100 men. To be careful not to purchase from hospital fund such articles as can be obtained on requisition.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Actg. Medical Inspector of Prisoners,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Plans, specifications, and estimate of cost of mess-room and kitchen, with capacity for 3,000 men, for use of prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, Ohio.

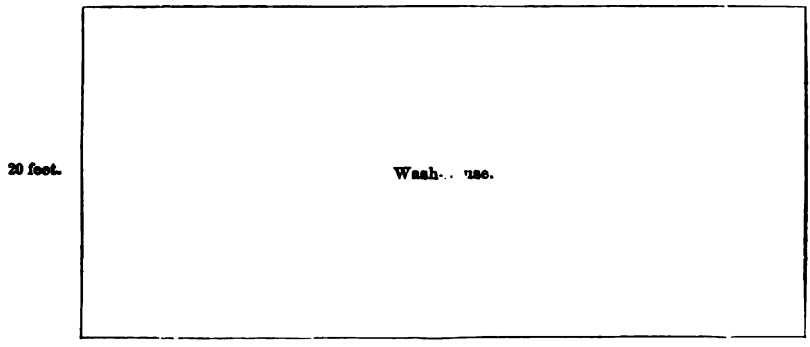
The building is to be 800 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 7 feet high, with board roof and gravel floor. To be divided into three rooms, viz, two mess-rooms, 375 feet each, and one kitchen and store-room 50 feet long; four tables in each mess-room 365 feet long and 2½ feet wide; 80 windows, 6 lights, 9 by 14. Ninety-four thousand feet of common 1-inch lumber siding, battening, roofing, and tables; 26,000 feet timber for sills, rafters, studding, and joists; 1,200 pounds of nails. Lumber can be purchased at Saginaw, Mich., and delivered on the island at a cost of $20 per 1,000 feet. Lumber can be purchased at Sandusky, Ohio, at $22 per 1,000 feet.

Estimated cost purchasing at Saginaw, Mich.		*Estimated cost purchasing at Sandusky, Ohio.*	
120,000 feet lumber, at $20	$2,400	120,000 feet lumber, at $22	$2,640
1,200 pounds nails, at $8.50	102	1,200 pounds nails, at $8.50	102
Sash, glass, and putty	150	Sash, glass, and putty	150
Total	2,652	Total	2,892

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Estimate of cost of wash-house for use of prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, Ohio, 40 feet long, 20 feet wide, board roof.

3,200 feet common lumber, at $22 per thousand	$70.40
800 feet timber and joists, at $22 per thousand	17.60
100 pounds nails	8.50
Total	96.50



HDQRS. U. S. FORCES JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, July 23, 1864.

Col. C. W. HILL, *Commanding Prison Depot:*

SIR: Having made a preliminary survey of your grounds with a view to supplying water for the post, I have the honor to submit a map,* profiles,* and approximate estimate of the cost of the same. As a basis for the amount of water required I assume that there may be 5,000 men to be supplied. For all purposes I estimate five cubic feet, equal to about thirty-two gallons, per man per day, which makes 25,000 cubic feet per day. To supply this amount we will require a pipe of six inches caliber, through which we can throw 2,000 cubic feet per hour, at the rate of 166 feet per minute, requiring the pump to be used twelve hours and a half per day. A reservoir 70 feet by 200 and 7 feet deep will contain 100,000 cubic feet, or about four days' supply. For distributing pipes I have estimated for 3-inch caliber, which will certainly be sufficiently large. With these data the approximate cost will be as follows:

Estimate of probable cost, exclusive of labor by soldiers:

1,600 lineal feet cast-iron pipe, 6 inches diameter, ½ inch thick, 30 pounds per foot, making 48,000 pounds, at 6 cents per pound	$2,880.00
1 engine and pump	600.00
200 pounds hydraulic cement, at $2.50	500.00
650 perches of 25-foot masonry, at $1.25	812.50
2,375 feet 3-inch cast-[iron] pipe, at 3 pounds per foot, 30,875 pounds, at 5 cents per pound	1,543.75
10 hydrants and fire plugs, at $10	100.00
Contingencies, 10 per cent	643.63
	7,079.88

This is exclusive of tools and powder used in the work.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. MORTON,
Civil Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT RENDEZVOUS,
Elmira, N. Y., July 23, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward to you a report of Capt. M. H. Church, Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, relating to a collision of a train of cars filled with prisoners of war on the 15th instant while en route from New York to Elmira.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, July 26, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Secretary of War.

I learned from conversation with the agent of the road that the accident occurred through the misconduct of one of their telegraphic operators, who informed the conductor of the coal train that there was no

* Omitted.

train on the road. He made his escape immediately after the accident. Whether due notice of the movement of the prisoners' train was given along the road can only be learned by official inquiry by the quartermaster at New York. I am informed that the railroad company has agreed to pay damages for the injuries to members of the guard.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Inclosure.]

BARRACKS NO. 3, ELMIRA, N. Y., *July 22, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN, *Commanding Depot:*

SIR: As officer in command of guard in charge of prisoners of war from Point Lookout, Md., I have to report that we left on steamer Crescent with a guard of 125 men and 3 commissioned officers and 833 prisoners on the eve of July 12. Arrived at New York at 3 p. m. July 14, and disembarked at Jersey City at 4 a. m. of the 15th.

Left Jersey City at 6 o'clock via Erie Railway, and at 3 p. m. came in collision with a coal train near Shohola, Pa., causing a complete wreck of the train and killing 14 of the guard and 40 of the prisoners instantly, mortally wounding 3 of the guard and 8 prisoners, all of whom have since died, and wounding 16 of the guard and 93 prisoners.

Nearly all of the guard on duty were either killed or wounded, and immediately I caused the reserve to be posted around the wreck and prisoners to prevent their escape.

The wounded were extricated as soon as possible and taken to Shohola, where every attention was rendered by the citizens and guard.

The wounded all being cared for, the dead were buried in the immediate vicinity of the accident, and each grave properly designated. The prisoners were removed to Shohola, where we remained until 11 a. m. July 16, when we proceeded on our way, arriving at Elmira at 9.30 p. m.

Many of the prisoners killed were so disfigured that it was impossible to recognize them, and five escaping whose names are unknown, I am unable to give a correct list of killed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORRIS H. CHURCH,
Captain, Eleventh Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Guard.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Died of wounds.	Wounded.	Missing.	Unhurt.	Total.
Guard	14	3	16	.....	92	125
Prisoners	40	8	93	5	687	833

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston. S. C., July 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say, in reply to your communication of the 20th instant, that he has no control over the prisoners at Andersonville, the officer commanding at that post receiving his orders direct from the War Department.

It is presumed that such a request as you make will, if addressed to the Confederate Government by that of the United States, receive proper consideration.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Foster, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., for his information and action.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

I would respectfully ask that authority be given me to send to our prisoners at Andersonville such supplies as may be necessary to relieve their distresses. I have no doubt that arrangements can be made to have them distributed by one of our officers.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLOTTE, *July 23, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

Over 500 Yankee prisoners left here this morning for Anderson, Ga. Might it not be politic to send no more to Anderson until the fate of Atlanta is decided?

WM. JOHNSON,
President.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 24, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I do not consider it advisable to send more prisoners just now to Andersonville. So order.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Gardner.

If he has not entire control over the prisoners, this will be returned for reference to General Lee.

By order Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, July 26, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to Adjutant and Inspector General with the remark that there are but three prisons for privates, viz, Richmond, Danville—ordered to be broken up because too much exposed to raids—and Andersonville, Ga.

The vague indorsement from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, placing me in charge of all the prisons, does not inform me what prisons

exist, nor does it name those which are excepted from its operation and left in charge of General Winder, though some such are excepted.

I have time and again made written application to General Ewell to define the extent of my command and responsibility in this respect, but can get no answer.

I recommend that a new prison be immediately established at Charlotte, N. C., or that the officers' prison at Columbia, S. C., be sufficiently enlarged to accommodate several thousand privates. I do not think it safe to send more to Andersonville.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., July 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS, U. S. Volunteers,
Prisoner of War, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 20th instant. It will give me great pleasure to meet any of our officers now prisoners of war, and I will do so as soon as the meeting can be arranged, provided the presence of one of the Confederate generals now prisoners of war be not insisted on. I cannot consent to that part of the proposition. Regretting that I cannot comply with your wishes in this respect,

I remain, very truly and sincerely, your friend,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, July 24, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Ould consents to exchange full lists of officers now held as prisoners of war, and will furnish monthly thereafter a complete list of all captures made, this arrangement to be reciprocal on our part.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, July 24, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Butler, commissioner for exchange, to inform you that the objection to forwarding the Confederate surgeons now in our hands no longer exists, and he desires them to be placed at my disposal for delivery and exchange. I will notify you by telegraph when we are ready for them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, July 24, 1864.

Capt. JUNIUS R. SANFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of prison this Sunday morning and of improvements needed. Number of prisoners last Sunday, 2,406; number of prisoners to-day, 2,404; decrease, 2; sick report last Sunday, 47; sick report to-day, 52; increase, 5; actual increase of sick, 3; 2 men taken to the hospital and reported sick were wounded by a sentinel last night. No deaths during this week. The policing has been somewhat neglected during the latter part of the week; it will be remedied immediately. Owing to the scarcity of time, the sinks are very offensive, and the drains are also becoming foul from the same cause. The present arrangement of prisoners' messes makes it almost impossible to keep their quarters in even a passable condition. With one stove and one kettle to cook with, they are compelled to cook about two hours for breakfast; another hour is consumed in eating and clearing up the tables; then they must begin to cook for dinner. They have no place to store their rations; their pork is hung everywhere, greasing everything near it; sometimes it is in the mess-room, then on a shelf in the kitchen, again on the floor. A kitchen and store-room with a mess-room to each block would be a great improvement both as to cleanliness and convenience. When eating and sleeping is done in the same room to the extent that it is done in this prison a great part of the time the rooms are very dirty. With the ditching that is now being done more teams are necessary for thorough policing. The one team we have inside is employed all the time carrying away the dirt from the ditches. Another pump should be put up in the prison. The two now up are run to their utmost capacity. When one breaks, as is often the case, the prisoners have to be let out to the bay to get water. The wells inside are a failure; the water is unfit for use. The large drain on the west side of the prison will have to be sided up with plank or stone for about half its length to prevent constant caving.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Major 128th Ohio Volunteers, Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The report handed in Sunday morning was returned as insufficient, and this comes in its place to-day, though dated on Sunday. Major Scovill has been in poor health for some time, but with his approbation Captain Wells, an efficient officer, who has been on duty here for nearly three years, was detailed to assist on the 8th instant, and ordered to devote his whole time to the prison. That order, I believe, has been obeyed. The prison inclosure was extended on an average of ninety-five feet to the northwest on the 12th, and six new sinks previously made thus brought into use along that line. The offensive sinks are on the side toward the bay and not well constructed. I should have submitted a plan with profiles and estimates two weeks since, showing

what changes and improvements I think most essential, but the work was delayed by the illness of the engineer assisting me. In a few days I hope to submit the papers in a satisfactory manner.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Consolidated return for C. S. military prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., for the week ending July 24, 1864.

Date.	Received.	Recaptured.	Total received.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Grand total.	Escaped.	Died.	Sent to other posts.	Total died, escaped, sent off, paroled, released, and exchanged.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Total on hand.
1864.													
July 18	*a* 10	.....	10	27,496	1,640	29,146	....	70	.....	70	27,506	1,570	29,076
19	*b* 10	.....	10	27,495	1,581	29,086	....	48	.....	48	27,505	1,533	29,038
20	.....	.....	.....	27,410	1,628	29,038	3	66	*c* 1	70	27,406	1,562	28,968
21	*d* 97	.....	97	27,312	1,656	29,065	....	67	.....	67	27,409	1,589	28,998
22	*e* 519	1	520	27,338	1,660	29,518	3	63	.....	66	27,857	1,595	29,452
23	.....	8	8	27,786	1,666	29,455	....	46	.....	46	27,787	1,622	29,409
24	*f* 7	.....	7	27,753	1,656	29,416	....	59	.....	59	27,760	1,597	29,357

a 10 from Mobile.
b 10 from Augusta.
c 1 sent to Macon.
d 97 from Atlanta.
e 517 from Richmond, 2 from Atlanta.
f 7 from Augusta.

I certify that the above is a correct copy from my prison journal.

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

Capt. W. S. WINDER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Approved:

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

It will be observed the ratio of mortality is very great. It is very necessary that another prison should be immediately established at some other point, if possible; or if that cannot be done conveniently, I will set to work immediately to build another stockade here. I have been ordered by the Secretary of War to confer with General Bragg and be governed by his instructions. I have, in consequence, sent an officer to Atlanta to see General Bragg (as I cannot leave the post so long), and expect him back to-day or to-morrow, when I shall proceed at once to establish the prison.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 25, 1864.*

Major-General CANBY, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the facts, so far as I have been able to ascertain them, bearing upon the question of the validity of the paroles given at Brashear City and Bayou Bœuf.

Those places were surrendered by the U. S. forces on the 23d day of June, 1863. The prisoners taken numbered, in all, about 1,700. The

officers were retained as prisoners of war; the enlisted men were paroled. The paroles were taken on rolls of the several commands, and a printed copy of the parole was furnished to each man.

The parole lists were attested in case of the Brashear City capture by Maj. R. C. Anthony, Second Rhode Island Cavalry, who commanded there, those of the Bayou Bœuf captured by Capt. A. D. Hopkins, Twenty-third Connecticut, who commanded at Bayou Bœuf.

The prisoners captured at the latter place were first removed to Brashear City, and on the 27th day of June the enlisted men captured at both places were sent under guard toward our lines.

I have in my possession an original receipt signed by P. G. Temple, lieutenant, U. S. Army, dated Boutte Station, La., July 3, 1863, acknowledging the receipt from Maj. L. C. Rountree, C. S. Army, of about 1,360 paroled U. S. prisoners.

I have been informed by Brigadier-General Emory, who then commanded the Defenses of New Orleans, that on the arrival of these prisoners at Boutte Station Major Stancel, commanding there, telegraphed to him for directions as to their reception, but that before an answer was returned to his application the prisoners were received. I am informed that the officer who receipted for the prisoners was a lieutenant in command of the picket guard.

The number of the prisoners who signed the parole list was over 1,500. This I learn from the officers who attested the rolls and also from the rolls themselves, which have been exhibited to me by the Confederate agent of exchange.

I have no doubt that the full number of 1,360 were actually delivered, as claimed, at Boutte Station.

It cannot, I think, be asserted that this delivery was made by reason of any fear of a recapture of the prisoners before they could be removed. They were actually held ten days and Brashear City was not evacuated by the enemy until several days after their delivery.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., July 25, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the police condition of the prison for the week ending this day:

No material change having taken place in the barracks, either by additions or repairs, and being kept clean in both kitchen and sleeping apartments, I can only report them as still in good condition. The surroundings are daily policed, the sewers are supplied with lime as the occasion demands, which, with the almost constant flow of water through them, is calculated to render them free from smell. The general appearance of the prisoners is clean, healthy, and comfortably clad. The bedding in both prison and hospital departments is clean and frequently aired. The hospital department is skillfully managed, consequently in very good order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., July 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the remark that the condition of the prison and hospital is good.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 25. 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: It has been reported to the War Department that the issues of beef to the troops and prisoners at Fort Delaware have not been honestly made, and I have respectfully to request you will have a strict investigation made of all the facts and report to this office without delay. Inquire into the quality of the beef, the amount received, and the amount issued.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *July 25. 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington City:

SIR: The undersigned officers, prisoners of war, captured at Port Hudson, July 9, 1863, respectfully represent that under the stipulations of their surrender their private property was guaranteed to them; that up to the time of their removal from Johnson's Island to Point Lookout this stipulation had been respected by the military authorities of the United States and their property untouched. When on the point of leaving Sandusky we were informed by General Terry that we need feel no anxiety about our baggage; that it was placed under the immediate charge of the officer in command of the detachment, and we were separated from our baggage and did not see it again till after our arrival at Point Lookout. When our trunks were delivered to us they had been broken open and rifled of the most valuable portion of their contents, including our uniforms, &c. A few days after we reached the Point General Butler paid us a visit of inspection, and upon the facts of the case being represented to him he declared that this was entirely unauthorized and should be remedied, if possible. Immediately afterward a board of survey was ordered on the case, and we were ourselves examined, and there the matter rested for some time. We subsequently wrote to General Butler while the matter was pending, requesting permission to replace the articles taken from us, including uniforms, &c., at our own expense, and received for answer that we would have to await the report of the board of survey. Nearly four months have elapsed since the meeting of this board, and we still remain in ignorance of the result of their deliberation. Please enlighten us on the subject and let us know whether or not we will be permitted to replace our stolen property.

Respectfully submitted.

P. F. DE GOURNAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Provisional Army, C. S.
B. R. CHINN,
Captain, Provisional Army, C. S.

CHICAGO, ILL., *July 25, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General Prisoners of War, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit the report of the inspection of Camp Douglas, camp for prisoners of war near Chicago, Ill. The camp is in excellent condition, well disciplined and policed. Great credit is due to Maj. L. C. Skinner, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, in immediate charge of the camp, and his assistant, Capt. W. Sponable, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, both practical, industrious, and efficient officers. I saw the camp last April. The change since then for the better is astonishing. The water as now supplied for the number now in camp is sufficient, though owing to the size of the main pipe, 3-inch, much delay is occasioned in obtaining it. Should the number of prisoners be increased to 12,000, the capacity of the camp, I would recommend that 6-inch main pipes be allowed. This change now is very necessary as a safeguard in case of fire. Some old buildings that have been used by Federal troops, now abandoned, are being moved in the prison inclosure, to be occupied as prison quarters. I doubt if there will be sufficient to fill the entire unoccupied space; if not, I would recommend, if more prisoners are to be sent to this camp, that the commanding officer be directed to build as cheap as possible the deficient number. This, I am convinced, will maintain the present good police of the camp and be healthier and cheaper than if tents are used. Major Skinner has in his possession $270 called confiscated funds. This money, in part, was taken from the clothes of prisoners, secreted in the seams and elsewhere, and, in part, accrued from sale of boots, after they were defined as contraband. He wishes instructions as to what disposition shall be made of it. The prison fund at end of June, 1864, amounted to $19,691.50. No payments were made during that month, the commissary being out of funds. To what extent he is indebted I was unable to ascertain. The commissary stated he had in possession some $1,700, credited to Camp Butler, that could be disbursed if so directed. The means of accounting for money deposited by individual prisoners is safe and simple. No dissatisfaction has been expressed or losses sustained. The trade with the sutler, as I understand it, is as follows: Money is received and placed to the credit of prisoner. Receipt is given to him for the amount. The prisoner gives the sutler an order on the commanding officer for a stated amount, the sutler giving him at the time checks for the amount called for by the order, which checks are received at the sutler's store for goods from prisoners only, this sutler being allowed to trade with only prisoners, the checks being useless elsewhere or in the hands of any one else. The sutler handing the prisoner's order to the commanding officer, receives the money on it. I called the attention of the commanding officer to the order on the subject. The way now in vogue appears to him the only practical way of dealing. Strict instructions are given to the guard and the prisoners, the duties of the one and the privileges of the other well defined. The hospital is a good two-story building, with four wards, mess-room, kitchen, &c., adjoining a two-story laundry. It is outside the prison inclosure, distant about 200 yards, in a separate inclosure. Capacity, 200 to 225 beds. Built last winter and spring at a cost near $10,000. Occupied in April. As it is not large enough to accommodate all the sick prisoners, two of the old abandoned buildings are being moved into the hospital inclosure, which will give the hospital an additional capacity of seventy beds. This will accommodate all sick prisoners, except smallpox cases. The report shows

forty-six cases of smallpox. They are treated outside the camp in part of a building that was used as cavalry stables. It has, however, been converted into a comfortable ward; is well ventilated and policed. Proper precaution is taken against the escape of prisoners thus detached from the main camp. The hospital is quite well managed; not, however, enough attention to proper police. Seeing the camp and hospital, you would be pleased at the general condition and management.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Inspector.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the camp and hospital of the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Ill., commanded by Colonel Sweet, Veteran Reserve Corps, made on the 24th and 25th days of July, 1864, by C. T. Alexander, acting medical inspector, U. S. Army.

1. Camp, name and geographical position—Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill. 2. Topography of surrounding country—prairie. 3. Topography of locality, soil, drainage—prairie, soil sandy, drainage good. 4. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—from Chicago Water-Works, sufficient, good. 5. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—on contract, wood and coal. 6. Camp, how arranged, how long occupied—in square, for prisoners over two years. 7. Camp, previous use of ground—fair grounds. 8. Barracks, construction, size, number of men to each—wooden, 70 feet by 24 feet, with kitchen 20 by 24, average men to each 170. 9. Barracks, heating, cleansing, ventilation—stoves, clean, imperfectly ventilated, need roof ventilation. 10. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—wood, east side of camp, clean, well managed. 11. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—very good. 12. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—quality, quantity, good; health would be improved by greater variety. 13. Vegetables and pickles, kinds, amount, how obtained—only potatoes, issued agreeable to orders. 14. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—Farmer's boilers, daily by inspecting officer, no mess-room. 15. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—fair, sufficient. 16. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—good for prisoners.

1. Hospital, topography of locality, soil, drainage—same as camp, sandy soil, drainage good. 2. Hospital buildings, number, kind, capacity—one building, two wings, wood, capacity for 200 to 225 beds. 3. Hospital, warming, ventilation, lighting—stoves, side, end, and ridges, oil. 4. Hospital water-closets and sinks—sufficient, good drainage, police fair. 5. Hospital discipline, police—fair. 6. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—same as camp. 7. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—same as camp. 8. Diet, quality, quantity, and variety—good. 9. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—range, cooking stove, by medical officer, mess-room. 10. Medical and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—good. 11. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—sufficient. 12. Commissary stores, medical comforts, condition, deficiencies—good. 13. Hospital records and accounts—properly kept and made out. 14. Hospital muster and pay rolls—properly kept and made out. 15. Reports of the sick and wounded, and of operations—properly kept and made out. 16. Requisition and returns—properly kept and made out. 17. Morning reports, provision

returns—properly kept and made out. 18. Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—rationally, properly, end of June $503.85. 19. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—by prisoners, washing machine.

1. Surgeons, number present, absent—1 assistant of volunteers present. 2. Assistant surgeons, present, absent—acting assistants, 4 present. 3. Chaplains, present, absent—post chaplain officiates. 4. Hospital stewards, present, absent—steward of post, hospital superintendents. 5. Cooks and nurses, present, absent—10, 33, prisoners. 6. Sick, ratio of, to strength of command—5 per cent. 7. Sick, condition, cleanliness—good. 8. Sick, beds for, superficial area and air space per bed—sufficient. 9. Medical and surgical treatment—good. 10. Nursing, how performed—prisoners. 11. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea, dysentery, measles, smallpox, fevers. 12. Diseases, prevention, mitigation—probably an increased supply of vegetables might mitigate. 13. Recoveries from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—tardy. 14. Mortality from diseases, wounds, per cent.—10 per cent. of sick. 15. Vaccination—discontinued some time since owing to unhealthy ulcers following; recommenced four days since. 16. Interments, how conducted and recorded—by sexton on contract, proper records kept.

Special reports respecting the skill, efficiency, and conduct of officers and attendants connected with the medical department, report of vacancies in medical department: A. M. Sigmund, assistant surgeon of volunteers, in charge, efficient; Actg. Asst. Surgs. G. W. Bicknell, F. A. Emmons, B. F. Jacobs, G. B. Lester, reported by assistant surgeon in charge efficient.

Instructions and directions given to medical officers, recommendations for the action of the medical inspector-general: Needed no instructions; directed to improve police of hospital.

O. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners.

[JULY 25, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 101, Department of the Gulf (Banks), declaring exchange of prisoners of war delivered at Red River Landing, July 22, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 380.]

ANDERSONVILLE, *July 25, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

L. B. Lowe, of Selma, Ala., has your permission to visit the prison at this place to seek workmen for a rolling mill. He has found them. Shall I deliver them to him? I think the policy a very doubtful one. Please answer it as soon as convenient.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 26, 1864.

Mr. Lowe may take the workmen on their parole, so that they may be under command.

J. A. S.

ANDERSONVILLE, *July 25, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

There are 29,400 prisoners, 2,650 troops, 500 negroes and other laborers and not a ration at the post. There is great danger in this state of things. I have ordered that at least ten days' rations should be kept on hand, but it has never been done.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to Commissary-General.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

The relation which subsists between commissaries of posts and the commanding officers thereof, so far as relates to the subsistence of prisoners of war, is quite different from their duties connected with troops. In the former relation the commanding officer of the post has nothing to do with the person employed in feeding the prisoners; if he thinks the prisoners are likely to rebel on account of food he should state the case to the Commissary-General.

A reference to the acts approved May 21, 1861, and February 17, 1864, is conclusive.

Prisoners, either soldiers or sailors, were first turned over to the Quartermaster-General to be kept in custody and fed by him and his subordinates under direction of the Secretary of War.

Now the latter part of these duties are by law devolved on the Commissary-General. If General Winder has the custody of the prisoners of war he is so far a subordinate of the Quartermaster-General. The Commissary-General claims to control everything relating to subsisting them through his subordinates. If the commanding officer of the post thinks anything about supplies is going wrong it is his duty to report his views to the Commissary-General. General Winder has no right to give any orders on the subject according to my understanding of the laws, and practice hitherto, when the Quartermaster-General had charge of the prisoners' subsistence and the Commissary-General furnished the stores.

The supplies for the prisoners are furnished by the district commissary, Second District of Georgia, who has long been under orders to send stores for the army of Virginia as fast as possible hither.

Had General Winder's orders for ten days' rations for over 32,000 men to be kept ahead been complied with, I should have countermanded it to the district commissary. The reasons against such accumulation are greater now than before. The West Point Railroad is cut. Fifteen or twenty days will be required to repair it if we succeed in keeping it open; hence the support of the Army of Tennessee is on Georgia, which must still furnish Virginia with stores. Alabama had previously supplied the former army with corn, while the troops on the waters of the Atlantic drew from Georgia and South Carolina.

Meanwhile we have no money either to buy or impress provisions. See my paper of July 2 instant. General Winder thinks the prisoners should have ten days' ahead, while the army may be restricted in a day's ration. And during this campaign around Richmond, with all the roads cut, a deficiency below what was here would have been critical.

If General Winder thinks that the subsistence of the prisoners has been or is critical, and he is anxious about their remaining quiet or in good condition, he can communicate with the Commissary-General on the subject if he pleases, and he will bring to his mind appropriate considerations which may satisfy his anxiety about them, or if he prefers to communicate with the Quartermaster-General, who is responsible for their custody, the latter will receive from the Commissary-General such information which will satisfy him that the prisoners will be duly cared for and not suffer until the army is pinched.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Returned July 28, 1864.

Benjamin F. Butler, major-general, U. S. Army, informs the Confederate agent of exchange that the within-named Confederate officers at Fort Delaware have been placed in close confinement in cells in retaliation for the like confinement of the within-named Federal officers in the Libby in alleged retaliation for treatment of certain Confederates in Northern prisons.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 25, 1864.

Referred to the Honorable Secretary of War.

The Federal officers named herein were placed in the basement of the Libby (misnamed cells), in retaliation for the confinement of four of our soldiers at Johnson's Island. It was done in pursuance of your order. I will thank the Honorable Secretary for instructions in the premises.

[RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 26, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, New Orleans:

SIR: You are authorized to exchange the Louisiana brigade, Confederate Army, captured and paroled at Vicksburg, Miss., for an equivalent number of prisoners now held by the Confederate forces under the command of General E. K. Smith.

The Helena prisoners referred to in the communication of Major Szymanski are not now under General Canby's control, but an application will be made to have them sent here with a view to their being exchanged. The captures made by the troops under the command of Major-General Steele, from the forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, will be included in any arrangement, keeping in view the principles prescribed by the cartel of July 22, 1862, and the instructions hereafter given you.

You will please ascertain from Major Szymanski whether supplies, for the relief of our prisoners remaining in the hands of the Confederate troops, may be sent to them, and the extent and condition upon which they can be sent.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, July 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of the East, New York:

GENERAL: Major Turner has referred to me a letter of Major Bolles of the 23d instant, respecting nineteen prisoners held in Fort Lafayette, whose discharge has been recommended by the military commission of which Colonel Howe is president. These prisoners, it appears, are blockade-runners, committed by the authority of the Secretary of the Navy. I do not know how the misunderstanding arose which led to the opinion that they were held subject to the orders of this Department, but it is important that it should now be clearly understood that they are prisoners of the Navy Department alone, held under warrant of the Secretary of the Navy, and to be released under his authority alone. The War Department has nothing to do with them except to keep them as an act of courtesy to the Navy Department. They are accordingly not proper subjects of any inquiry by any military commission whose authority is derived from the Secretary of War or from any officer of the Army. Any investigation into their officers, or the reason why they are held as prisoners, must be made by the Secretary of the Navy alone, and the Secretary of War has no orders to give respecting them, except that they are to be confined so long as the Secretary of the Navy shall require. Any inquiries respecting them made by friends or attorneys are to be referred to the Navy Department, by which also any charges should be borne of which these prisoners may be the occasion.

The list which has been furnished me contains the names of nineteen men only, but many others have been imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, by the same authorities, for the same reasons, whose names are not included in this list. Some of these were very dangerous men, being skillful pilots, engineers, and sea captains engaged in the service of the Confederate States, and I trust that although they are not reported as still held in prison they have not through any inadvertence or misapprehension been set at liberty. Among the nineteen names, I find one only, G. W. Stoll, who has been turned over by the Navy Department to the War Department, to be treated either as a prisoner of war or unconditionally released as the Secretary of War may determine, but I believe also that others have been similarly turned over. Of course all such cases pass out of the category of naval prisoners into that of prisoners of the War Department, respecting whom orders may be sought from the Secretary of War.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 175. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XLVIII. Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the military prisons in the States of Georgia and Alabama, and Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner, Provisional Army, C. S. to the command of the military prisons in the other States east of the Mississippi River. In reference to all matters relating to prisons and

prisoners they will communicate directly with and receive orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADAMS' RUN, *July 26, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

I have just received telegram from General Winder saying that by your authority he will send to Charleston on Thursday 600 Federal officers, prisoners of war, and continue to send until all the officers, prisoners, are sent. The presence of so many prisoners in Charleston will complicate negotiations for exchange of those now there. If the prisoners must be sent from Macon allow me to exercise some discretion as to where they shall be confined, and, if possible, give me a few additional troops. I left Charleston this morning; will return to-morrow.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1864.

Col. J. A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General, War Department:*

COLONEL: There are now at Point Lookout 11,430 prisoners of war; 3,059 have been removed to Elmira. A steamer will leave Point Lookout to-day with 850 and another steamer carrying about the same number will sail on day after to-morrow. A suitable steamer will be available about every other day, which is as fast as the rolls and other preparations can be made. I propose to remove in all 8,000 to Elmira, which will leave at Point Lookout 6,000 to 7,000.

The guard at the depot consists of two regiments of veteran reserves, one of 100-days' men and one Massachusetts colored regiment. There were four gun-boats at the Point a few days since, including the steam frigate Minnesota, and I have not heard that any have been ordered away. The two necks of land which connect the Point with the mainland are cut by a stockade and field-work each, the latter to guard against attack from without and the former to meet any effort of the prisoners to liberate themselves. With proper vigilance on the part of the troops stationed there and with the assistance of the gun-boats no successful attack can be made on the depot.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, July 27, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Camp Chase, Ohio:*

COLONEL: Your letter of the 19th instant, reporting the escape and recapture of twenty-one prisoners, is received. It appears to me as something very remarkable that twenty-one prisoners could in the daytime rush through the prison guard and make their escape without

injury to but one of them. If the care of the gate when open was intrusted to a single sentinel, and he armed only with his musket, I can understand how the thing was possible; but as it is not reasonable to believe that such a state of things was permitted, some explanations are necessary. Please report the organization of your prison guard, the number on post at a time, the orders given to sentinels, and the special duties of the guard, with a view to the safe custody of the prisoners. Report the number of officers on guard, their duties, and in what manner the men of the guard are instructed in their duties. You have 400 revolvers for this service. Are your guards armed with them, and are they instructed how to use them?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1864.

Col. J. C. STRONG,
Commanding Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: The Commissary-General of Prisoners has reported that notwithstanding the orders from this Department under date of 1st instant, you continue your headquarters in the city of Chicago. Your attention is drawn to the requirements of that order, which direct the commanding officer of the camp to take up his quarters at Camp Douglas, in order that his personal attention may be given to the affairs of that camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., July 27, 1864.*

An appeal to the citizens of Macon, Randolph, Schley, Terrell, Baker, Calhoun, Lee, Sumter, and Dougherty Counties:

Prominent citizens have suggested that the agricultural interests of the country would be promoted by an appeal to the people to furnish at this time labor enough to complete at once the fortifications at this post. I am informed that the farming communities can better spare their entire force at this particular season than a small portion at a later period. The fortifications of this post must be constructed at once. The safety of the very country and people upon whom I call, and the welfare of the Government, demand that it shall be done. The engineer in charge says with 2,000 negroes, properly supplied with axes, spades, and picks, and supported by the requisite number of wagons and teams, he can complete the work in ten days. Each owner, so far as is practicable, will send these implements with his negroes. The counties above mentioned are rich and prosperous. I appeal to the people to send at once the required force and save themselves from the necessity of impressment. Whether the works are completed or not the negroes shall be returned to secure fodder, &c. Two thousand negroes and fifty wagons and teams are required. Provisions and forage are scarce and each owner will send food and forage for his hands and horses. So far as can be foreseen, this will be the last call

made upon the people for this post. I have authority to make impressments, but the patriotic response in the late emergency makes it desirous, if possible, to avoid the exercise of this power.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1864.

Col. C. W. HILL,
Commanding Johnson's Island, near Sandusky City, Ohio:

COLONEL: The report of Surgeon Alexander, acting medical inspector of prisoners, shows the condition of the police of the depot under your command to be in a most censurable condition, even much worse than I had been led to believe by the meager reports of Major Scovill, and you are required to institute immediately an entire and thorough reform. As a first step you will immediately erect two mess-rooms, with kitchens to each; the kitchen twenty-five to thirty feet broad and seven to nine feet high, as will best suit the lumber. Windows on each side, six lights, nine by fourteen, ten feet apart, those on one side being opposite the interval on the other. The posts, or studding, three by four, will be set in the ground, so that no sills will be required. If the ground is too much inclined for a gravel floor, put in a rough board floor. Place the two buildings parallel to the line of the barracks and opposite the middle block in each, half on the lower side 60 to 100 feet from them. The kitchen will be furnished with one cooking-stove and as many Farmer's boilers, 60 to 120 gallons, as may be necessary. Of course the boilers now on hand will be used. A mess-room 210 feet long, with four tables 2½ feet broad, will accommodate 1,000 men, at two sittings 2,000 men, and the two mess-rooms will accommodate 4,000 prisoners—as many as you are likely to have. Commence this work immediately and make a weekly report of its progress on Saturdays, giving a detail of what has been done. The work must be hurried forward with all dispatch, and if you cannot get lumber from Saginaw without too much delay, you must purchase in Sandusky.

I have heretofore (May 29) written you about the sinks and the necessity of moving the rear fence, and I had reason to expect that you would pay some attention to my instructions, but it appears they have been entirely neglected. You will immediately carry out those instructions, which were based on your own recommendation. The sinks must be immediately put in a satisfactory condition. Report your action on these instructions.

It is reported that your sutler is dealing with the prisoners by means of checks, which is a violation of paragraph 14 of the circular from this office of April 20, and it is further reported that there are sub-sutlers for each barrack, whose charges are unreasonably high. If these things are so you have violated and neglected your duty in permitting them. Please report immediately in what manner the trade of the sutler is conducted, and send a list of his prices. Paragraph 14 requires the sutler to sell on orders on the commanding officer, which the prisoner signs; he receives the articles he wishes, which are enumerated on the back of the order, and this order is presented to the officer holding the prisoner's money for payment at the end of the week, or other convenient time.

You will immediately erect a wash-house near the lower fence for the use of the prisoners, twenty feet by forty feet. Lest it may be lost

sight of, I think it proper to remind you that while the work is in progress the greatest care must be taken to prevent the prisoners appropriating tools or lumber which they could make use of in effecting their escape. You are expected to take all proper precautions to guard against any escape.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in relation to clothing issued to prisoners of war at the Lincoln General Hospital, and I beg to inform you, in reply, that the surgeon in charge has been directed to issue only inferior clothing, for which he is required to make proper requisitions. We have now about 60,000 prisoners of war on hand, for one-third of whom it may be expected we will have to furnish coats, pants, shirts, socks, shoes, and blankets. The number of prisoners on hand will probably increase, and I respectfully suggest that a sufficient supply of the above-named articles of inferior quality for 35,000 prisoners may be provided. I am informed that there are large amounts of unclaimed clothing at some of the general hospitals, and I would respectfully suggest that it may be issued to prisoners.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 25th instant is received. You are authorized to lease a half-acre lot in the Woodlawn Cemetery in Elmira, as a burying ground for deceased prisoners of war, to be used during the war, at the price named by you ($300), and you are also authorized to employ a laborer at $40 per month to dig the graves. Your recommendation that the running gear of a wagon be purchased, to be converted into a hearse, is approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *July 28, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit report of inspection of camp and hospital for prisoners of war at Rock Island, Ill. The camp is well managed. Colonel Caraher, Veteran Reserve Corps,

has immediate charge of prisoners of war. I find no abuses or short comings to which your attention should be specially directed. Prison fund, end of June, amounted to $14,874.98, with some outstanding debts unpaid. The chief expenditure during the month had been for building material. The system of accounting for money deposited by individual prisoners is very good. Accounts accurately kept and balanced. Here all trade with the sutler is done by orders of the commanding officer. The system works well and is satisfactory. The instructions to the guard are definite and forcibly impressed upon them. Being 100-days' men, it is difficult to get them in all cases well understood. It was the intention of the Government to have suitable waterworks erected for supplying the entire camp with water. For some reason (misunderstanding as to the cost of the masonry of the reservoir, I am informed) this order has been countermanded. Should the work, upon which already much has been done, be completed, it would be a great advantage. The management of the sinks, as now, will do very well for the summer, but in winter, when everything is frozen, they must, unless placed over proper drainage, prove a great nuisance. Anything you may be pleased to do toward forwarding the completion of the water-works before winter will be of great advantage as to maintaining the now well-policed condition of the camp. The hospital is well managed by Surg. William Watson, U. S. Volunteers. The inmates of it are well provided with all necessaries and well taken care of. The fund at end of June was $2,684.99, properly accounted for and economically disbursed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the camp and hospital of the Rock Island prisoners, commanded by Colonel Johnson, Veteran Reserve Corps, made on the 26th and 27th days of July, 1864, by Surg. C. T. Alexander, acting medical inspector, U. S. Army.

1. Camp, name and geographical position—Rock Island Barracks, Rock Island, Ill. 2. Topography of surrounding country—water. 3. Topography of locality, soil, drainage—gently undulating, soil alluvial, drainage good. 4. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—artesian well, one, and by force pumps from river, good, sufficient. 5. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—coal, on contract, good, abundant. 6. Camp, how arranged, how long occupied—in square, occupied since December, 1863. 7. Barracks, construction, size, number of men to each—wooden, 22 feet by 100 feet, 120 men to each. 8. Barracks, heating, cleansing, ventilation—by stoves, good, sides and ridge. 9. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—wooden, with portable barrels, one end each street north and south of camp, management good. 10. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—good. 11. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—quality, quantity good, variety limited in vegetables. 12. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—Farmer's boilers, inspected by Colonel Caraher, and assistants, no mess-room. 13. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—fair, sufficient. 14. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—good, for prisoners.

1. Hospital, topography of locality, soil, drainage—Rock Island, soil alluvial, drainage good. 2. Hospital buildings, number, kind, capacity—wards fourteen, with executive building, kitchen, laundry, mess-room, &c., frame; capacity, forty beds to ward give 711 cubic feet to patient, fifty beds give 570 feet to man. 3. Hospital, warming, ventilation, lighting—stoves, side, ridge, and ends, coal oil. 4. Hospital water-closets and sinks—one general and one to each ward, frame with portable pots, emptied twice daily. 5. Hospital discipline, police—good. 6. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—wells for drinking and cooking, carted from river for washing, good, fairly sufficient. 7. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—coal, good, abundant. 8. Diet, quality, quantity, and variety—good. 9. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—by range, by medical officer in charge, mess-room. 10. Medical and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—good, no deficiencies. 11. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—sufficient. 12. Commissary stores, medical comforts, condition, deficiencies—good. 13. Hospital records and accounts—properly made out and kept. 14. Hospital muster and pay rolls—properly made out and kept. 15. Reports of sick and wounded, and of operations—properly made out and kept. 16. Requisitions and returns—properly made out and kept. 17. Morning reports, provision returns—properly made out and kept. 18. Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—properly, on hand end June $2,684.99. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—by prisoners.

1. Surgeons, number present, absent—1. 2. Assistant surgeons, present, absent—1; 7 acting assistant surgeons, 1 absent. 3. Chaplains, present, absent—post chaplain officiates. 4. Hospital stewards, present, absent—2 hospital stewards, regular. 5. Cooks and nurses, present, absent—prisoners of war, 7 cooks, 87 nurses. 6. Sick, ratio of, to number of prisoners—6.1 to 100. 7. Sick, condition, cleanliness—good. 8. Sick, beds for, superficial area and air space per bed—sufficient. 9. Medical and surgical treatment—good. 10. Surgical operations, how performed—by surgeon in charge. 11. Nursing, how performed—by prisoners of war. 12. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea, dysentery, pneumonia, febris, scurvy, small extent. 13. Diseases, prevention, mitigation—probably improved by issue of more vegetables. 14. Recoveries from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—tardy. 15. Mortality from diseases, wounds, per cent.—2.2 to 100 sick. 16. Vaccination—all men are now vaccinated; all on hand vaccinated in last three months. 17. Interments, how conducted and recorded—by a proper detail, properly recorded

Absent medical officers accounted for—R. R. Hall; rank, acting assistant surgeon; cause of absence, sickness in family; date of leaving command, July 22, 1864.

Special reports respecting the skill, efficiency, and conduct of officers and attendants connected with the medical department, report of vacancies in medical department: William Watson, surgeon, volunteers, in charge, efficient; M. King Moxley, assistant surgeon, volunteers, executive officer. Acting assistant surgeons—James E. Brooke, efficient; Henry F. Salter, should be relieved as a sympathizer, suspected of carrying news and articles to prisoners; P. A. Baldwin, efficient; M. K. Gleason, efficient; R. R. Hall, efficient; Lucius Mills, efficient; N. B. Matthews, efficient; James McCortney, efficient.

C. T. ALEXANDER,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners.

Cartel for the exchange of prisoners captured, respectively, from the commands of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, made at Red River Landing, La., July 28, 1864.

The undersigned appointed commissioners, respectively, by Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, for the purpose of arranging and agreeing upon a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war belonging to the above mentioned commanders, do hereby agree upon the following articles, viz:

I. All the officers and enlisted men of the C. S. Army belonging to the organization known as the Louisiana Brigade who were captured and paroled at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863, and who are now within the Trans-Mississippi Department, commanded by General Smith, shall be exchanged, officer for officer and enlisted man for enlisted man (according to the scale of equivalents), for the same or an equivalent number of the officers and enlisted men heretofore captured from the forces of the United States by the forces of General Smith and confined as prisoners of war at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Tex.

Lists of the officers and men above mentioned of the Louisiana Brigade will be furnished to Colonel Dwight by Major Szymanski as soon as practicable, and the officers and men so enumerated shall be held to be exchanged and may be so declared upon the delivery to the commissioner of General Canby of the officers and enlisted men to be exchanged for them as above provided.

II. All the officers and enlisted men of the C. S. Army now held by Major-General Steele, U. S. Army, as prisoners of war heretofore captured from the forces of General Smith, C. S. Army, shall be exchanged, officer for officer and enlisted man for enlisted man (or according to the scale of equivalents), for the same or an equivalent number of the officers and enlisted men heretofore captured from the command of Major-General Steele by the forces of General Smith and confined as prisoners of war at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Tex.

III. The officers and men of the forces of General Smith, captured at Helena, Ark., not now being within the control of Major-General Canby, their exchange cannot be certainly agreed upon, but Major-General Canby will make application for their return to this department for the purpose of exchange, and, if his application be granted, will exchange them for the same, or an equivalent number of the officers and men of the forces of the United States remaining in the hands of General Smith.

IV. Due notice shall be given by the commissioner of Major-General Canby to the commissioner of General Smith of the number of prisoners to be delivered by the former to the latter under each of Articles II and III.

V. The place of delivery of the prisoners of both sides to be exchanged shall be the Red River Landing, near the mouth of Red River, in the Parish of Pointe Coupée, unless changed by future agreement between the parties hereto.

VI. The exchange and delivery of prisoners herein provided for shall be simultaneous and shall be fixed by future correspondence at as early a day as practicable.

VII. It is understood and provided that if any of the troops of the Louisiana Brigade shall have been exchanged before the execution of this agreement by the general agent of exchange at Richmond, Article I of this agreement shall be so far inoperative and void, but shall

be carried into effect in respect to any portion of said brigade not embraced in such exchange declared at Richmond.

CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Col. and Agt. of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi.
IG. SZYMANSKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Agent of Exchange.

Approved August 4, 1864.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, July 28, 1864.*

Capt. D. W. VOWLES,
Capt. W. S. WINDER:

CAPTAINS: By Special Orders, No. 143, you will proceed, as directed, to select a site for a new prison in the neighborhood therein designated. After selecting the site you will secure by rent the land, water privileges, timber, and such houses adjacent as may be thought advisable. You will use a sound discretion in your selection, conferring with reliable men in the vicinity as to the health of the location, &c.

Notify me by telegrams as soon as you have made the selection.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., July 29, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: The steamer New York is now in Philadelphia undergoing repairs, and is expected to be ready to return here early next week, in which case I can receive the rebel medical officers now confined at Fort Delaware, and thus save the trouble and expense of an extra or special guard from there. If this meets your approbation please instruct General Schoepf to deliver to me such as you desire to have returned to their own lines. I expect to go up early next week, and if there are any medical officers in Washington or at Point Lookout to be sent home they may be forwarded here at once.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

HDQRS. FORT LAFAYETTE, *N. Y. Harbor, July 29, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: In reply to your telegram of this date I have the honor to submit the following statement about the conspiracy referred to in my communication of the 24th instant. H. B. Frazer, an old man over sixty years of age, confined here since January 9, 1864, sent me an

anonymous note stating that an attempt by a number of prisoners to escape would be made; also saying that Belk and Bird were the leaders in the conspiracy. I immediately investigated the matter, and upon examination discovered an aperture in the partition separating the prisoners sufficently to allow the passage of a man's body. I then isolated from the prisoners the following men implicated in the conspiracy, put them in irons, and confined them alone in casemate No. 1, to wit: Alexander White, in irons; A. G. Bird, in irons; L. T. Belk, in irons; Israel Putnam, J. W. O'Neil. Upon questioning L. T. Belk, after being in irons some time, he admitted that an attempt to escape was contemplated and that a boat was to be in waiting off the port. In his statement he also implicated Capt. R. Lockwood, a blockade-runner, who was reconfined for offering a bribe for liberation from Ludlow street jail. Also a Capt. T. M. Harris, a blockade-runner, claiming to be a British subject. Frazer has been released a few days ago by the Secretary of the Navy unconditionally, and I feel satisfied that his timely warning and information frustrated the attempt to escape and allowed me to place in close confinement the leaders of the conspiracy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN BURKE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[JULY 29, 1864.—For Foster to Jones, in regard to special exchanges, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 198.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. N. G. WATTS, *Agent of Exchange, Jackson, Miss.:*

SIR: Your favor of July 2 is before me. You state you "have effected a few individual exchanges" at Vicksburg. How am I to understand you? Did you give equivalents for them? You are aware that the Confederate Government for many months past has refused to make partial, special, or individual exchanges. We insist upon the terms of the cartel, and demand the release of all the excess on either side to be on parole. This the Federals refuse to do, and I have been instructed to notify them that unless this is done they shall have none of their prisoners. This I have done, and therefore no deliveries are made here, and of course no exchanges. It is extremely important we should have uniformity of action and that the same rule should be followed East and West. Acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War I have notified Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith to hold on to all his captures. Only in this way can we bring the enemy to terms. Moreover, exchanges can only be made here. Deliveries may be made at Vicksburg, and by consent, elsewhere. Unless this rule is rigidly adhered to utter confusion will prevail and parties will be several times exchanged.

The only reason why I did not telegraph you of Exchange Notice No. 11 was that I doubted whether you could be reached. I telegraphed to Captain Curell, feeling sure that he would immediately notify you.

I have directed Henry E. Johnson to be brought to Richmond and will send him North by the first flag-of-truce boat. Tell Mrs. Roach I received her letter and according to her request telegraphed to her at

Brandon that I would send Johnson North by this route. I could not well send him to you.

The names of the men who reported at Camp Polk were sent to me in the Louisiana list and are embraced in Exchange Notice No. 11. They are exchanged.

I have heard nothing about the delivery of the Camp Douglas and Rock Island prisoners.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

R. E. A. Stuart, captain Company H, Twenty-fifth Virginia, and prisoner of war, asking that clothing be sent him.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 29, 1864.

Returned to Honorable Secretary of War.

The Federals still continue to refuse that State or Confederate contributions should be sent to our prisoners, and allege as the reason that we will not allow a like proceeding. They say they will make a reciprocal rule.

[RO. OULD.]

Col. G. C. Gibbs, commanding C. S. military prison, Macon, Ga., asking that the Federal chaplains be sent home, as they give a great deal of trouble.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 29, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The chaplains and surgeons have been ordered to Richmond to be sent through the lines by flag of truce.

[RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.]

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *July 30, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: In a letter from Charles W. Pavey, lieutenant, Eightieth Illinois Volunteers, to the Hon. L. Trumbull, dated Libby Prison, Richmond, June 5, 1864, Lieutenant Pavey gives the following names of men said to be confined at Johnson's Island, on account of whose confinement Lieutenant Pavey and others have been put in close confinement in Richmond, to wit: John Marr, Company I, Independent Kentucky Infantry; George P. Simms, Barbour County, Ky.; W. S. Burgess, Harrison County, Ky.; Thomas M. Campbell, Nicholas County, Ky. I will thank you to state the circumstances under which these men are held at Johnson's Island and the manner of their confinement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of this date, requesting information in relation to the confinement of certain prisoners at Johnson's Island, I have the honor to inform you that two only of the four received are in close confinement, viz: George P. Simms, no county or State given, captured at Ruggles' Mills, Ky., April 19, 1863, a "spy," sentenced to be hung May 29, 1863, has applied to take the oath of allegiance, and William S. Burgess, no county or State given, captured at Ruggles' Mills, Ky., April 20, 1863, a "spy," sentenced to be hung May 29, 1863.

The other two, viz: John Marr, alias Perkins alias Hawkins, captured at Paris, Ky., April 5, 1863, a "spy," sentenced to be hung May 29, 1863, and Thomas M. Campbell, no county or State given, captured at Ruggles' Mills, Ky., April 11, 1863, and still at Johnson's Island, but not in close confinement.

There are two other prisoners in close confinement, viz: H. P. Esteph, private, Fourteenth Kentucky, Company H, no place or date of capture given, a "spy," sentenced to be hung, and Private John C. Shore, One hundred and ninth Illinois Infantry, Company F, a deserter, under sentence to be shot.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: The medical officers and chaplains of the rebel army at Camp Chase and Johnson's Island have been ordered to Fort Delaware. When they arrive will you forward them with others of the same class of officers to Fort Monroe, to be delivered to Major-General Butler, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, for discharge beyond our lines? Place them in charge of a suitable guard, and report their delivery. The steamer New York is now in Philadelphia, being repaired, and she is expected to be at Fort Delaware to receive the prisoners above referred to by Wednesday next.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,
Camp Morton, Ind., July 30, 1864.

Surg. CHARLES S. TRIPLER, U. S. Army,
Medical Director Northern Department:

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of July 27, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the causes of the unusually large mortality at this hospital during the week ending July 23, 1864: Death was caused by typho-malarial fever in four cases; by congestive

intermittent fever in one case; chronic diarrhea in five cases; acute dysentery in seven cases; measles in two cases; consumption in one case; inflammation of the lungs in three cases; cholera morbus in one case. The above statement shows that eighteen deaths were caused by acute and six deaths by chronic diseases. All the diseases prevailing at this camp are of a strongly marked adynamic type, and are more or less complicated with scurvy and nostalgia. The asthenic character of the prevailing diseases is undoubtedly caused by overcrowding in the barracks and by the exhalations from the ground, which has served as a receptacle for the excreta of thousands of men who have been stationed here since the beginning of this war. Most of the prisoners occupy poorly ventilated buildings and have an average allowance of about eighty cubic feet of air space to a man. Those who occupy tents are still more crowded. The camp covers an area of nearly four and a half square acres and contains 4,964 men. The hospital is also situated within the camp inclosure. The prisoners receive a sufficient quantity of food, but no succulent vegetables have been issued since last fall, although the commanding officer's attention has been called to the necessity of supplying the men with anti-scorbutics. The cooking was formerly done in messes of from five to ten men, but now kitchens have been built, in each of which food is prepared for from 300 to 400 prisoners. Water is procured from wells situated in camp; it contains large quantities of salts of lime and magnesia, but only a trifling quantity of organic matter. The surrounding country abounds in malaria. Most of the diseases observed here are characterized by periodicity and other symptoms of malarial intoxication. Dysentery is prevailing to a considerable extent and is of a very malignant character. The cases which terminated in death were complicated with decided symptons of scurvy and of malarial poisoning. Typho-malarial fever is also very prevalent. It attacks mostly debilitated subjects, and is in many cases complicated with bronchitis and pneumonia. But few cases of measles have been under treatment. The cases which terminated in death were complicated with inflammation of the bowels, pneumonia, and meningitis. Cholera morbus is quite prevalent. We have lost but one case. Most of the cases are of a very severe character and bear a strong resemblance to cases of epidemic cholera. Our cases of pneumonia are generally of a decided asthenic character, and are frequently complicated with scurvy and dysentery. The accompanying table of monthly rates of sickness and mortality of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Ind., is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. KIPP,

Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

[Indorsement.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Respectfully forwarded to the Surgeon-General.

The overcrowding of the prison at Camp Morton and the condition of the grounds herein reported in my opinion should be remedied or we may expect the large mortality of last year to occur again. This rests with the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CHAS. S. TRIPLER,

Surgeon and Medical Director, Northern Department.

[Inclosure.]

Table of monthly rates of sickness and mortality of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Ind., during the year ending June 30, 1864.

Months.	Mean strength.	Taken sick or wounded during the month.		Total number of sick treated during the month.	Number of deaths.		Ratio of sickness per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of sick.
		Sick.	Wounded.		From disease.	Other causes.			
July, 1863	438	28	6	79	24	.....	63.85	54.78	303.79
August, 1863	2,386	152	9	190	24	2	63.83	10.89	102.06
September, 1863	1,446	82	1	172	23	.....	56.7	15.90	133.72
October, 1863	1,899	118	12	189	35	1	62.66	18.95	108.05
November, 1863	2,808	396	25	407	66	2	141.02	24.21	162.13
December, 1863	3,144	277	8	564	92	.....	88.1	29.26	163.12
January, 1864	3,248	266	5	495	103	1	81.89	32.01	200.80
February, 1864	3,149	318	2	547	67	1	100.9	21.59	104.02
March, 1864	2,579	194	2	511	47	.....	75.22	18.22	108.72
April, 1864	2,606	221	4	446	17	2	84.80	7.02	30.80
May, 1864	3,186	229	18	440	17	.....	71.56	5.03	30.80
June, 1864	4,426	272	22	429	34	.....	61.45	7.06	79.25

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., July 30, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I am making arrangements to go up the river under flag of truce on Tuesday next. Please have medical officers and any other persons whom you may desire to send at this post on Tuesday morning (August 2). I leave for Philadelphia to-night for the New York, and will call at Fort Delaware myself for medical officers there. I will thank you to instruct the commanding officer to deliver them to me. You will please designate whom he shall send. I transferred from this post fifteen Confederate medical officers to Fort Delaware some time since under your orders. There are none now here.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

CAMP SUMTER, GA., *July 30, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

In obedience to orders I have sent Captains Vowles and W. S. Winder to Millen, Ga., to select location for a new prison. They are directed to apprise you when selected. Please send them authority to press negroes and teams and wagons. Send a quartermaster at same time. It is very important to build as soon as possible. We have now 32,235 prisoners of war.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to Quartermaster-General.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August 5, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant and Inspector-General with the recommendation that Capt. L. L. Varnadoe, assistant quartermaster, Twentieth Georgia Battalion, be ordered to report to Brigadier-General Winder for assignment to duty as within indicated.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

E. P. Scammon, brigadier-general, U. S. Army, Charleston, S. C., inclosing surgeon's certificate, and asking to be exchanged or paroled.*

[Indorsement.]

JULY 30, 1864.

Returned to the Honorable Secretary of War.

My own view is that if we yield in one case of special exchange we are overwhelmed. Moreover, the Federal authorities would not so far respect the parole mentioned by General Scammon as to let him return. Several officers heretofore were sent off with such paroles, and the U. S. War Department has declared them exchanged. If General Scammon's conduct was such as to entitle him to special favor he might be sent off on a general parole, but I more than doubt the policy of naming his equivalent. If we did, how could we refuse to do the same thing in other equally meritorious cases?

[RO. OULD.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 30, 1864.

PETER HAMILTON, Esq.:

SIR: You have been selected by this Department, and are hereby commissioned, to make a full examination into the cases of all prisoners not connected with the Confederate Army held in confinement by the military authorities of the Confederate States of America at any military post or prison in the State of Alabama.

You will communicate this appointment to Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury and inquire where such prisoners are confined, and with as little delay as practicable will repair to the respective posts or prisons and enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned. You are authorized to require the production of all documentary testimony and military orders respecting such prisoners; may examine any witness who can be produced for or against them, and may hear any statements which the prisoners desire or are willing to make. You are authorized to discharge, either absolutely or upon such oath or parole as you may think proper, all prisoners against whom no well-founded suspicion of having violated any law of the Confederate States may exist, or where longer detention you may think not demanded by the public interest, and to transfer to the civil authorities of the State or Confederacy such prisoners as you may think answerable to their jurisdiction. Orders will be issued to Major-General Maury to render you every facility in the discharge of your duties, and to obey your instructions in regard to the prisoners you may examine. A full report of your proceedings under

* Scammon's papers not found.

this commission, and your opinion with regard to each prisoner examined, will be made by you as promptly as practicable.

Major-General Maury will be instructed to advise with you upon any questions arising in his jurisdiction which may require the aid of legal counsel, and retain you to appear in behalf of the Department in any judicial investigation in which he may judge it necessary for the interests of the Government to be protected by counsel. You will notify the Department on receipt of this communication whether you will accept the position assigned you, and when it will comport with your convenience to enter upon the discharge of the duties. By way of compensation for your services you will be allowed the sum of $150 per month, to be paid on the order of the commanding officer of the department, Major-General Maury, by any quartermaster of the Confederate States, and transportation will be furnished you for all necessary travel by the commandants of the several posts. The rate of compensation above named is not designed to preclude your right to demand and receive additional compensation for services in court.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

OFFICE SUPT. OF PRISONERS, DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, July 31, 1864.

Capt. JUNIUS R. SANFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of inspection of prisons this Sunday morning: The condition of prisons and prisoners is quite satisfactory. The policing of grounds and barracks has been well done, and will improve from this time. The want of lime is severely felt. The extremely hot weather of the present week has affected the drains and sinks, and with all possible attention they could not be kept from smelling badly. I would suggest that a small limekiln be put up and burned on the island. We want hoes and split brooms for policing in the prison. The brooms can be made here. There has been great trouble again this last week with the pumps. They broke down again, making it necessary to let the prisoners out to the bay to get a supply of water. Two more pumps would be an improvement. Number of prisoners last Sunday, 2,404; number of prisoners to-day, 2,441; increase, 37. Number in hospital last Sunday, 50; number in hospital to-day, 52; increase, 2. One death occurred July 25. If the prison barracks were whitewashed again it would add very much to the appearance of the prison and be conducive to health.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Major 128th Ohio Volunteers, Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, July 31, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The want of hoes and brooms might better have first appeared in a requisition. There has been a readiness at all times to supply the superintendent with everything needed. The project of burning our

own lime I have repeatedly laid before the quartermaster, but he thought it unnecessary and impracticable, without too much expense of preparation. The great scarcity of lime is doubtless much occasioned by the absence of 100-days' men living near here. The Commissary-General of Prisoners is respectfully reminded that I am in most matters compelled to depend upon my subordinates for facts. I have placed great confidence in Major Scovill's experience and judgment, and have given him timely and pertinent admonition about his prison duties. I think proper results will soon be reached.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

[JULY 31, 1864.—For report of prisoners of war and deserters received and disposed of in Department of the Cumberland during July, 1864, see Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 159.]

CHARLESTON, *July 31, 1864.*

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

The U. S. Secretary of War has authorized Major-General Foster to make special exchange, according to the terms of the cartel, of the prisoners now in his (Foster's) custody. The exchange will be made on Wednesday next.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Consolidated return for C. S. military prison at Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., for the month of July, 1864.

Prisoners on hand on 1st of July, 1864:		
In camp	25,005	
In hospital	1,362	
		26,367
Received during the month from various places	7,064	
Recaptured	12	
		7,076
Total		33,443
Died during the month	1,742	
Escaped	20	
Sent to other posts	3	
		1,765
Total on hand		31,678
Of which there are in camp		29,998
In hospital		1,680
		31,678

The number escaped from stockade and not recaptured from the 1st of April up to date is 27 men.

Average number of prisoners each day	29,030
Average number of dead each day	56½

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

Consolidated return of the C. S. military prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., for the week ending July 31, 1864.

Date.	Received.	Recaptured.	Total received.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Grand total.	Escaped.	Died.	Sent to other posts.	Total died, escaped, sent off, paroled, released, and exchanged.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Total on hand.
July 25.....	3	....	3	27,712	1,645	29,360	....	63	....	63	27,715	1,582	[a] 29,297
26.....	36	....	36	27,647	1,655	29,338	....	65	....	65	27,678	1,590	[b] 29,268
27.....	673	....	673	27,634	1,634	29,941	2	71	1	74	28,304	1,563	[c] 29,867
28.....	1,029	....	1,029	28,033	1,784	30,896	2	80	....	82	29,110	1,704	[d] 30,814
29.....	1,110	....	1,110	29,061	1,733	31,924	3	83	....	85	30,191	1,648	[e] 31,839
30.....	4	2	6	30,088	1,751	31,845	....	71	....	71	30,092	1,682	[f] 31,774
31.....	.....	....	.....	29,998	1,776	31,774	....	96	....	96	29,998	1,680	31,678

[a] 3 from Savannah.
[b] 31 from Salisbury, 5 from Augusta.
[c] 494 from Lynchburg, 39 from Atlanta.
1 140 from Macon, and 1 sent to Macon.
[d] 1,019 from Atlanta, 10 from Augusta.
[e] 724 from Atlanta, 385 from Danville, 1 from Macon.
[f] 4 from Atlanta.

I certify that the above is a correct copy from my prison journal.

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

Capt. W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga.

CAMP SUMTER, *Anderson, Ga., July 31, 1864.*

Return of staff officers acting under the orders of Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, commanding post at Andersonville, Ga., commanding camps and stockade containing the Federal prisoners of war and the guard troops for the same, the prison for Federal prisoners of war at Macon, &c., July 31, 1864.

Number.	Name.	Rank.	Date of order.	By whom assigned.	On what duty.
1	W. S. Winder [a]...	Captain and assistant adjutant-general.	June 3, 1864	Special Orders, No. 129, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.	
2	Robert W. Brown	Lieutenant and aide-de-camp.	June 3, 1864	.....do	Sick and absent.
3	Warner Lewis ...	Detailed without commission.	June 3, 1864	.....do	
4	S. Boyer Davis [b]..	Lieutenant and aide-de-camp.	June 3, 1864	.....do	Assistant to the commandant of Federal prisoners at this post.
5	W. Shelby Reed [c].	Captain, Provisional Army, C. S.	June 11, 1864	Special Orders, No. 136, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.	Provost-marshal at the post.

[a] The staff were brought with me by the verbal consent of the Adjutant and Inspector General to take with me such as I might require, there being no staff officers at this or the previous command to which I was assigned.
[b] Lieutenant and aide-de-camp to Major-General Trimble; wounded at Gettysburg; escaped from Federal hospital. Assigned to me for duty.
[c] Assigned for thirty days, and waiting further orders from the War Department.

Return of staff officers acting under the orders of Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, &c.—Cont'd.

Number.	Name.	Rank.	Date of order.	By whom assigned.	On what duty.
6	R. B. Winder *a* ...	Captain and assistant quartermaster.	Aug. 13, 1862	Secretary of War	Post quartermaster, also in charge of quartermaster's department of Federal prisoners at Macon.
7	J. W. Armstrong .	Captain and assistant commissary of subsistence.	May 25, 1864	Special Orders, No. 121, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.	Commissary of the post.
8	T. Moreno *b*	Captain and C. S. engineer.	July 13, 1864	Major-General Mc-Laws, through Capt. John McCrady, acting chief engineer District Georgia, and Third District, S. C.	Engineer in charge of works now being constructed at this post.
9	Dr. I. H. White...	Chief surgeon.	Jan. 21, 1864	Special Orders, No. 17, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.	Chief surgeon in charge of C. S. and Federal hospitals at Andersonville.
10	E. Griswold *c*	Major and assistant adjutant-general.	Feb. 29, 1864	Special Orders, No. [49], Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.	Engaged in selecting a site for a new prison to be established by authority of Adjutant and Inspector General.
11	H. Wirz.....	Captain and assistant adjutant-general.	.....	.....	Commandant of Federal prisoners at Andersonville.
12	D. W. Vowles	.....do	July 11, 1864	Secretary of War, through General W. M. Gardner, commanding at Richmond.	Supernumerary.
13	Samuel T. Baily ..	.....do	July 7, 1864	Special Orders, No. 158, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.	Acting inspector and ordnance officer to the troops.

a Ordered by General Winder to report to the commandant at Andersonville December 10, 1863, per special orders, headquarters Department of Henrico.

b Lieut. Robert M. Stiles, Engineer Corps, is temporarily on duty as assistant to Captain Moreno at Andersonville, Ga., by order of Capt. John McCrady, acting chief engineer, District of Georgia and Third District of South Carolina, Special Orders, No. 12, of July 26, 1862.—D. T. CHANDLER, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

c Assigned to duty by order of the Secretary of War. Transferred from Richmond.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ANDERSON, GA., *August 4, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted with "Inspection report."

D. T. CHANDLER,
Lieut. Col. and Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army, &c.:

SIR: It appears by letters dated at Libby Prison, Richmond, that Lieut. Charles W. Pavey, Lieutenant Markbreit, Lieutenant Duchesney, Captain Driscoll, were placed in cell confinement, as is supposed for some alleged confinement of prisoners held in the North.

Very special inquiries have been made to ascertain any facts bearing upon this matter, and it does not appear that we hold any one in confinement except upon just grounds, according to the laws of war.

The Secretary of War directs me to ask your special attention to this subject with a view to the release of the four officers above named, because of whose confinement a corresponding number of prisoners in our hands have been closely confined, who will, of course, be released as soon as it can be known that the four Federal officers above named shall have been placed on the footing of other prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major-General of Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
August 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding Northern District:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that authority has been given him to exchange the rebel prisoners of war within this department for our officers now confined in Charleston, S. C. Arrangements have been made for the exchange to take place in Charleston Harbor on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Consequently you will cause a sharp lookout to be kept, and when their steamer makes its appearance the firing from our batteries on Morris Island will cease, and not be resumed until exchange is completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[AUGUST 1, 1864.—For Jones to Foster, in relation to a special exchange of prisoners of war, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 210.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo in behalf of certain prisoners of war from Louisiana who are in confinement at Camp Morton, Ind. In May last a petition in behalf of these prisoners was presented by His Excellency Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, to the War Department, and it was then decided that as the proclamation of amnesty does not extend to prisoners of war, and as there was nothing in these cases to distinguish them from those of other prisoners of war who desire to take the oath of allegiance, an exception could not be made in their favor to grant them a discharge. If you have any special considerations to present which would be likely to induce favorable action on the application I will be happy to submit them for the decision of the War Department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN,
Commanding Depot of Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: Doubts having been entertained as to the propriety under Circular No. 3, from this office, of purchasing tea and sugar for the sick when the ration allowed is insufficient, and antiscorbutics for the prisoners generally, I am directed by the Commissary-General of Prisoners to inform you that the articles named may be purchased whenever in the judgment of the surgeon they are necessary. Such purchases will be made on the certificate of the surgeon that the articles are necessary, with your approval; the tea and sugar to be bought from the commissary and paid for from the hospital fund, and the antiscorbutics for general use will be paid for from the prison fund. When the hospital fund is too limited to meet such expenditures they may be made from the prison fund.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; Col. A. J. Johnson, commanding Rock Island, Ill.; Col. C. W. Hill, commanding Johnson's Island, Ohio; Lieut. Col. Martin Burke, commanding Fort Lafayette, N. Y.; Maj. Stephen Cabot, commanding Fort Warren, Mass.; Col. W. P. Richardson, commanding Camp Chase, Ohio; Col. J. P. Sanderson, provost-marshal-general, Saint Louis, Mo.; Col. B. J. Sweet, commanding Camp Douglas, Ill.; Capt. S. E. Jones, aide-de-camp and provost-marshal-general, Louisville, Ky.; Col. A. A. Stevens, commanding Camp Morton, Ind.; Col. T. Ingraham, provost-marshal, Washington, D. C.)

RICHMOND, VA., *August 1, 1864.*

General S. JONES, *Charleston, S. C.:*

If exchange is perfected, furnish prompt list of officers received, that orders of assignment may be sent.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Sumter, August 1, 1864.

Colonel CHANDLER, C. S. Army:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose consolidated report of the military prison under my charge for the month of July, 1864.*

Allow me to point out to you some items which, if possible, ought to be attended to.

We have an inadequate supply of tools to put the interior of prison in a proper condition; we need axes, wheelbarrows, and such things; we need lumber, lime, iron, sheet-iron for baking pans.

The prison, although a large addition has been made, is too crowded; almost daily large numbers of prisoners arrive, and before two weeks it will be in the same condition it was before the addition was made, and all internal improvements, which you are aware yourself are of the

* See p. 517.

utmost importance, will come to a dead halt for want of room. As long as 30,000 men are confined in any one inclosure the proper policing is altogether impossible. A long confinement has depressed the spirits of thousands, and they are utterly indifferent.

Manifold ways and means have been resorted to to get out of stockade; 83 tunnels, some 20 feet under ground, and varying in length from 10 to 140 feet, have been discovered and filled up. One prisoner alone has made his escape through a tunnel. All the others escaped from the guard while at work at the outside.

The rations are mostly the same as for our own men, one-third of a pound of bacon, one and one-fourth pounds corn-meal, or one pound of fresh beef in lieu of bacon; occasionally beans, molasses, and rice is issued; vinegar and soap, both very important articles, are very seldom issued, as the commissary says he cannot get them. Scurvy is the principal disease, and it and all other diseases are in an undue proportion confined to the old prisoners, who were at first at Belle Isle, Richmond. The guard which I require for safe-keeping of the prisoners is entirely insufficient, simply because the men have to perform guard duty every other day; this, it is not necessary for me to say, is too much. With the exception of a portion of the Fifty-fifth Georgia, the balance are militiamen, and are perfectly undrilled and undisciplined.

A good deal could yet be said as to how and why the prison is not in a better condition, but I deem it unnecessary, as you have seen for yourself where the fault lays.

Hoping your official report will make such an impression with the authorities at Richmond that they will issue the necessary orders to enable us to get what we so badly need,

I remain, colonel, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WIRZ,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, Commanding Prison.

[Indorsement.]

ANDERSON, *August 4, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted with inspection report.*

D. T. CHANDLER,

Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., *August 2, 1864.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to introduce to your acquaintance Waldo P. Goff, esq., of Clarksburg, in this State. A son of Mr. Goff, Maj. Nathan Goff, jr., of the West Virginia Volunteers, is now a prisoner of war at Richmond, and in close confinement, being held as a hostage for one Armesy, who has been condemned as a spy. A rebel major has been placed in confinement as a hostage for Major Goff, but under the circumstances this is not calculated to hasten the liberation of the latter. His father visits you to ascertain whether something further cannot be done to secure the son's release from close confinement, and whatever Your Excellency may do on his behalf will be gratefully acknowledged by the numerous friends of the prisoner in this vicinity. It is pertinent to add that Major Goff, although very young, is distinguished for his gallantry and other soldierly qualities, is a true patriot, and most highly

* See August 5, p. 546.

esteemed by all who know him. I recommend his case to the favorable consideration of Your Excellency, and remain with high esteem and respect,

Your obedient servant, P. G. VAN WINKLE,
U. S. Senator.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 18, 1864.

If General Hitchcock can effect a special exchange of Thomas D. Armesy, now under conviction as a spy, or something of the sort, and in prison at ———, for Maj. Nathan Goff, made a prisoner of war, and now in prison at Richmond, let it be done.

A. LINCOLN.

OFFICE AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 2, 1864.

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI,
Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. Army:

MAJOR: At our last interview you were good enough to express a willingness and even a desire that the U. S. authorities should furnish supplies of clothing and sanitary stores for the use of the U. S. prisoners confined at Camp Ford. It is the desire of Major-General Canby to forward such supplies at the earliest opportunity when transportation can be given them to their destination, and I therefore propose, with your consent, to bring to our place of meeting at the time of the exchange of prisoners, to be made under our agreement of July 28, some stores of the following description, viz: Clothing, desiccated vegetables, vinegar, assorted medicines, axes (for cutting fuel and logs for huts). These articles shall be reasonable in amount, shall be securely packed, and transportation will be furnished for them by us to any point permitted by you; beyond that point I have the honor to ask your assurance that transportation shall be furnished by the Confederate authorities, and that the articles shall be applied to the use of the U. S. prisoners remaining in your hands. Your personal assurance upon this point will be ample guarantee to us.

An answer to this proposition returned at the time of forwarding the lists of paroled men of the Louisiana brigade, to be exchanged, will enable me to have the supplies put up in time for delivery to you at the time of our next exchange.

There are some of the paroled men of the Louisiana brigade in this city not confined as prisoners, but ordered to report here, to be sent within your lines. I will furnish you with lists of such as desire to be exchanged, and if you desire it will exchange them on the terms provided by our agreement of July 28.

I am, major, yours, &c., CHAS. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel, &c.

CHARLESTON, *August 2, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Unless otherwise ordered I shall grant leaves of absence to the five generals and forty-five officers prisoners of war who will be exchanged day after to-morrow, to await orders, taking their address. I can communicate to them any orders you may desire.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 2, 1864.*

General WINDER, *Americus, Ga.:*

I understand you contemplate sending 2,000 Federals, prisoners, to this department for safe-keeping. Owing to enemy's reported movements on my frontier I earnestly request that they shall not be sent at this time.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE, *August 2, 1864.*

Colonel CHANDLER:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the C. S. military prison:

The number of sick on morning report is 1,305 in hospital and 5,010 in quarters.

The total number of deaths from the organization of the prison (February 24, 1864) up to date is 4,585.

The following table exhibits the ratio per 1,000 of mean strength during the different months:

Month.	Mean strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.
March	7,500	283	37.4
April	10,000	576	57.6
May	15,000	708	47.2
June	22,291	1,201	53.87
July	29,030	1,817	62.7

Owing to insufficient hospital accommodation many are treated in quarters who should be in hospital. The present capacity of the hospital is for 1,400 sick. The hospital is situated in an oak grove, affording good shade. Through the hospital passes a stream, furnishing an ample supply of water for cleanliness; drinking water is obtained of good quality from wells and springs on the banks of the stream.

The tents are insufficient in number and not of proper size for the treatment of sick; most of them are the small fly tent and tent flies. There should be at least 200 hospital or 500 wall tents to properly accommodate the sick. It has been impossible up to this time to obtain straw for bedding, this not being a grain-growing district; small crops of wheat have been raised this year, and efforts are being made to collect a sufficient quantity as soon as the present crop is thrashed; but there is lack of transportation at the post, and farmers are unwilling to hire their own teams for the purpose. The attendants are paroled prisoners, who, as a rule, are faithful in the performance of their duty, being actuated by the improvement of their own condition on removal from the stockade, and a fear of a return if negligent in the performance of duty, apart from a desire to serve their own sick comrades. The number of medical officers, until the recent call of militia by the Governor of Georgia, was utterly inadequate; since that time a number of physicians have been employed by contract, and others have been detailed by the Governor to serve in the medical department. These

have been but recently assigned and it is impossible to decide on their proficiency. The other medical officers, with a few exceptions, are capable and attentive. The physicians who have been recently employed will no doubt cancel their contracts as soon as the militia is disbanded, and the services of the detailed physicians will also be lost. With this view I would suggest that a sufficient number of competent medical officers be assigned.

There is a deficiency of medical supplies issued by the medical purveyor. Supplies of medicines have occasionally been entirely exhausted, and we have been left several days at a time without any whatever. This has arisen from the delay experienced in sending requisitions to medical director at Atlanta for approval.

The hospital ration is commuted as for other general hospitals, and supplies for the subsistence and comfort of sick are purchased with hospital fund. Heretofore we have been able to supply the sick with vegetables; but during the entire month of July the commissary has been without funds, and difficulty has been experienced in purchasing on time.

The ration issued to the prisoners is the same as that issued to Confederate soldiers in the field, viz, one-third pound pork, one and a quarter pounds meal, with an occasional issue of beans, rice, and molasses. The meal is issued unbolted, and when baked is coarse and unwholesome.

Amongst the old prisoners scurvy prevails to a great extent, which is usually accompanied by diseases of the digestive organs. This, in connection with the mental depression produced by long imprisonment, is the chief cause of mortality. There is nothing in the topography of the country that can be said to influence the health of the prison. The land is high and well drained, the soil light and sandy, with no marshes nor other source of malaria in the vicinity, except the small stream within the stockade. The densely crowded condition of the prisoners, with the innumerable little shelters irregularly arranged, precludes the enforcement of proper police and prevents free circulation of air.

The lack of barrack accommodation exposes the men to the heat of the sun during the day and to the dews at night, and is a prolific source of disease.

The margins of the stream passing through the stockade are low and boggy, and having been recently drained, have exposed a large surface covered with vegetable mold to the rays of the sun, a condition favorable to the development of malarious diseases. It is the design of the commandant of the prison to cover the surface with dry sand, but the work has been unavoidably retarded.

The absence of proper sinks (and the filthy habits of the men) have caused a deposit of fecal matter over almost the entire surface of this bottom land.

The point of exit of the stream through the walls of the stockade is not sufficiently bold to permit a free passage of ordure.

When the stream is swollen by rains the lower portion of this bottom land is overflowed by a solution of excrement, which, subsiding and the surface exposed to the sun, produces a horrible stench.

Captain Wirz, the commandant of the prison, has doubtless explained to you the difficulties which have prevented these with other projected improvements in the way of bathing and other arrangements for cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon of Post.

[First indorsement.]

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *August 4, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted with inspection report.*

D. T. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

Surgeon Covey has been ordered to inspect and report on hospital accommodations for the prisoners.

Surgeon White was authorized some time since to send his requisitions for supplies direct to the medical purveyors. Not having supplies is his own fault; he should have anticipated the wants of the sick by timely requisitions. All requisitions are approved by medical directors.

It is impossible to order medical officers in place of the contract physicians. They are not to be had at present.

S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, CAMP SUMTER,
Anderson, Ga., August 2, 1864.

Return of employés with statement of services performed by them in the quartermaster's department, C. S. military prison, at Anderson, Ga.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Command.	By what authority detailed.	On what duty.
1	H. De Veuve[a]	Bonded agent.	Quartermaster's department.	Special Orders, No. 134, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.	In charge of shoe shop
2	Wm. F. Butler, jr., *b*.	Private	Company B, 15th Virginia Regiment.	By Secretary of War	Chief clerk quartermaster's department.
3	Wm. Back[c]	Corporal	Company F, 5th Florida.	Special Orders, No. 101, headquarters Army of Northern Virginia.	Carpenter.
4	S. G. Clarke[c]	Private	Company A, 12th Georgia.	Special Orders, No. 62, headquarters Army of Northern Virginia.	Yard master.
5	Wm. Hipkins	Exempt		Employed by Captain Winder.	In charge prison, Macon, Ga.
6	Wm. Fedderman.	Exempt		do	Wagon-master and in charge of forage.
7	Thos. Auld	Exempt		do	In charge of military store-house.
8	W. M. Pickett *d*.	Conscript.		By order Col. John S. Preston.	In charge of workshops, &c.
9	Henry Pecha	Exempt		Employed by Captain Winder.	Mechanic.
10	J. M. McNeeley.	Exempt		do	Do.

[a] To be placed in charge of shoe shop about to be established at Oglethorpe, Ga.
[b] Detailed for thirty days by Secretary of War. Held by General Winder for further orders; should be ordered to company and Camp of Instruction.
[c] Unfit for field service.
[d] Should be ordered to company and Camp of Instruction.

Very respectfully submitted.

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Post Quartermaster.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER, *Commandant Post, Anderson, Ga.*

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*See August 5, p. 546.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, August 3, 1864.*

Major-General HUNTER, *Monocacy:*

Application having been made to the President by Mr. Schley to suspend your order removing sundry persons, citizens of Frederick, beyond the lines, and imprisoning others, the President has transmitted to this Department the following order:

The Secretary of War will suspend the order of General Hunter mentioned within until further orders, and direct him to send to the Department a brief report of what is known against each one proposed to be dealt with.

A. LINCOLN.

You will therefore suspend any order made by you for removing any citizens of Frederick, male or female, from their homes, either to place them beyond the lines or imprison them at Wheeling, and transmit to this Department a report of the facts and reasons on which said order is made.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT RENDEZVOUS,
Elmira, N. Y., August 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since my last report I have the honor to state that 5,000 prisoners of war have arrived at this depot and quartered in barracks and tents at Barracks, No. 3. All recruits, substitutes, and drafted men have been transferred to Barracks, No. 1, excepting deserters, who are confined in the guard-house. The latter will be transferred as soon as the guard-house is completed at Barracks, No. 1. The Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Militia, numbering about 350, arrived here on the 27th of July to serve as guard over prisoners of war. This regiment, with the six companies of the Sixteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, furnish about 700 men for guard duty at the prisoners' camp. At Barracks, No. 1, there are 200 colored drafted men and substitutes, organized into two companies, armed and equipped, doing guard duty there. Thirty of these are detailed daily as a patrol guard inside the inclosure at prisoners' camp. I have just received notice from Major-General Dix that two more regiments of militia from New York City will be ordered here for duty, and it is probable that they will arrive here to-night or to-morrow. Owing to the number of troops to arrive here suddenly it became necessary to direct the quartermaster to lease some ground next to the prisoners' camp for an encampment, which I respectfully request may be approved. The new hospital is completed and occupied. The general condition of this post is excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., August 3, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

I send you some funds which it is believed belong to prisoners of war under your charge. If the prisoners are living and in our custody

* For reply, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 553.

the funds should be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 746, General Army Regulations; paragraph 5, General Orders, No. 50, dated Headquarters Department of the Missouri, 28th of February, 1862; paragraphs 38 and 72, General Orders, No. 100, dated War Department, 24th of April, 1863. If the prisoners have died or escaped, or it is not known from whom the money was received, the bills, notes, or bonds should be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army as prescribed by General Orders, No. 89, of 1864. The Secretary of War wishes the Confederate money belonging to prisoners of war in our possession to be so controlled as to prevent its circulation in the loyal States of the Union. On the 20th of May last, by order of the Secretary of War, a box said to contain $94,829.71, C. S. money, according to invoice, the private property of prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, was returned through Adams Express Company to Col. W. S. Pierson, but it is not known at the War Department whether it has been received by the colonel or not. The box containing the funds having been bursted before delivery to the Adjutant-General a new one was made and the money was returned therein without breaking the packages. The packages handed to you are numbered 6, 16, 19, 31, 42, 43, and 46.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Inspector-General.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, August 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: Under your request to me* I instructed the adjutant-general of the State to make visitation and report to you as to the condition, security, and treatment of the rebel prisoners within this State. Herewith I hand you the report of General Cowen as to Camp Chase. The pressure upon his time has been so great, connected with the new regiments, that he has not yet been able to visit Johnson's Island. He will do so in a few days. This report is full and clear upon all the points embraced in your note. I simply call your attention to so much of it as relates to the furnishing of supplies, outside of the rations, to these men, and the fact that it is done under the order of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, which there is no authority here to modify or change. This extraordinary leniency is a matter of great dissatisfaction in our community, who continually contrast it with the sufferings our men are called upon to endure. Perhaps it cannot be remedied without further increasing the sufferings of our own men, but this is not understood. There is certainly a very large limit given to it and much feeling resulting therefrom.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor of Ohio.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF OHIO,
Adjutant-General's Office, Columbus, August 1, 1864.

Hon. JOHN BROUGH, *Governor, &c., Columbus, Ohio:*

SIR: In obedience to instructions from you, based on a letter from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, dated July 1, 1864, relative to inspection of rebel prisoners, &c., in Ohio, I have the honor to submit

* See July 1, p. 428.

the following report of the condition and treatment of the prisoners now confined at Camp Chase:

This camp is situated on the National road, five miles west of this city, and consists of wooden barracks for the prisoners as well as for the garrison. The prisons are surrounded by tight board fences twelve feet in height, surmounted by a parapet for the sentinels, from which a full view of the entire inclosure is obtained and any unnecessary movement on the part of the prisoners observed. The prison inclosures are lighted with coal-oil lamps at night to guard against any unnecessary collection of prisoners or any concerted efforts to overpower the guard. The prison buildings are similar in construction and material to the temporary military prisons in the Northern States, and, in my opinion, are as safe as wooden buildings can be made. The garrison consists of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Regiment, which has been stationed there since their organization. The available strength of the regiment is now 895, aggregate, officers and men. From this regiment all the guards are detailed, and, with the exception of the post commandant, Col. W. P. Richardson, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, the quartermaster, Captain Kerr, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, and Captain Harrington, commissary of subsistence, all the details for office work, &c., are from the Eighty-eighth Regiment. These details consist of officers in charge of prisoners' money, to receive contributions from friends of prisoners, to inspect the mail to and from prisoners, provost-marshal at the post, adjutant, &c., together with all the clerks in these several offices. So heavy are the necessary details for these duties and for the regular guard duties immediately over the prisoners, together with the necessary details for fatigue duty, that no guard is established around the camp to prevent the egress of soldiers. For this reason many of the men of the regiment stroll beyond the limits of the camp, to the detriment of neighboring farmers, who suffer grievously thereby in their henroosts and milk-houses. To guard against this straggling of the garrison one of two things is absolutely necessary to be done. The garrison must be so much increased that a chain of sentinels can be established around the camp, or a fence must be built inclosing the entire camp—a fence similar to the prison inclosure, that cannot be scaled. Looking at these two plans with a view to economy, I would unhesitatingly recommend the latter. The fence will be about 6,000 feet in length and will cost something less than $2,000. This comprises the entire expense, while to increase the garrison sufficiently to guard securely the entire camp would require one entire regiment in addition to the one now there. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that every consideration of economy and safety requires the construction of a close, high fence around the entire camp. Another consideration in favor of this change is that with it the number of the prisoners may be doubled without any increase of garrison, while the camp can, at the same time, be made the rendezvous of new organizations to the number of 5,000 men, or for paroled prisoners of equal number, without increase of guards. The precautions taken to observe all actions of prisoners looking toward efforts to escape, &c., are ample, in my opinion, to prevent any such efforts from being successful. The discipline and morale of the regiment is good, and their vigilance is evidenced by the fact that while efforts to escape are often made they are very seldom successful.

Treatment of prisoners.—On arrival prisoners are deprived of their money and other articles, which are kept for them in the prison office. The money is merely kept on deposit, however, as they are permitted

to draw it when they please, the officer in charge of this branch of the business assuming the position of banker to the prisoner, safely keeping the money subject to the order of the depositor. With the money so drawn the prisoner repairs to the sutler's store in person and makes purchases of such articles of comfort or luxury as he may desire. To facilitate the purchase of articles by prisoners the sutler has an opening on one side of his store directly into the prison inclosure. In addition to this convenience to prisoners their friends are permitted to contribute to their comfort in the shape of liberal and frequent supplies of clothing, money, and food, which contributions are given them without hesitation and without stint. These comforts, together with the rebel ration, certainly constitute a bill of fare much more creditable to our generosity than to our proper consideration of the treatment due an enemy which has constantly violated the commonest dictates of humanity in the treatment of prisoners of war, and is an unpleasant contrast to the treatment received by our soldiers now languishing in Southern prisons. I would most respectfully but earnestly urge that these prisoners be confined strictly to the rebel ration in all cases, cutting off entirely the access to the sutler's booth and the reception of contributions from friends. If, after due notice given that supplies of this nature will not be received, they are still sent, I would suggest that they be turned over for the use of loyal men, sick or wounded in hospital. The sleek, fat, comfortable-looking rebels were never better fed nor more comfortably situated, and the mere fact of their being thus comfortably circumstanced may account for their resting so quietly under their confinement.

Intercourse with prisoners.—In this regard the custom is certainly very commendable. No intercourse is allowed with the prisoners unless in case of dangerous illness. On all other occasions no persons whatever are allowed to visit prisoners. The mail matter for prisoners is carefully inspected by an officer detailed for that duty, and if anything objectionable appears therein the letter is destroyed. All money is taken from the letters and deposited to the credit of the prisoner to whom it was sent.

General remarks.—The general business of the camp moves with commendable regularity and promptness, all the officers seeming intelligent and prompt. The commandant devotes himself personally, as far as practicable, to an inspection of the details of the different departments. The hospital department is neat and clean, and the very small number of sick (forty-five) is sufficient evidence of the healthfulness of the location and the general good treatment of the prisoners. The treatment of the prisoners in the matter of food, &c., to which I have taken exception in the foregoing report, is strictly in accordance with instructions from Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, and there is no authority in the camp or elsewhere in this vicinity to correct the abuse. For this reason I would respectfully suggest that the personal attention of the Secretary of War be at once called to this matter.

I have the honor to remain, Governor, very respectfully,

B. R. COWEN,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OHIO, *Columbus, August 3, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his personal inspection.

JNO. BROUGH.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 10, 1864.

Colonel Hoffman is desired to read and remark upon this report.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange.

The regulations in relation to the sale of articles to prisoners of war were made on the suggestion of the Commissary-General of Prisoners and by the order of the Secretary of War. In February last Major-General Butler, commissioner for exchanges, recommended that boxes containing "nothing hurtful or contraband" sent to prisoners of war by their families or friends should be delivered, and at the same time he recommended that prisoners should be permitted to purchase such clothing or other articles, liquor excepted, as they might desire. The undersigned did not concur in these recommendations, but submitted them for the consideration of the Secretary of War, with the suggestion that boxes containing certain articles might be sent from beyond our lines to prisoners in our hands provided the prisoners held by the enemy were permitted to receive boxes of the same articles sent from the loyal States. At the same time a limited list of articles was presented, which it was recommended prisoners might be permitted to purchase from the sutler. This list was approved by the Secretary of War and orders were issued accordingly, and a few days after the recommendation of Major-General Butler in relation to the delivery of boxes was approved by the Secretary of War and the necessary orders were issued. The limitations put on this privilege were at the suggestion of the undersigned. Copies of the orders authorizing sales and the delivery of boxes to prisoners are herewith inclosed. If the prisoners at Camp Chase have been permitted to receive contributions of "clothing, money, and food without stint," as reported by General Cowen, the commanding officer has disobeyed orders and greatly neglected his duty. Prisoners are not permitted to receive money or to have it in their possession. It should be taken from them and be held by the commanding officer or officer appointed to receive it, and the prisoners can use it only in the purchase from the sutler of such articles as are allowed, which are paid for by an order on the commanding officer. Only such clothing is allowed as is necessary for immediate use. If an excess of food has been received it shows that the commanding officer, from want of judgment, has permitted what was intended as a privilege to grow into an abuse. Major-General Butler's letter on this subject was a second time submitted to the Secretary of War on the 1st ultimo, together with copies of the letters from this office on the same subject. The undersigned concurs in the recommendation of General Cowen that Camp Chase be inclosed by a substantial fence, as being economical in dispensing with the presence of a large guard to prevent straggling from the camp.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 11, 1864.

Colonel Hoffman is requested to state whether suitable instructions have been sent to the commanding officer at Camp Chase, in view of the within statements.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Fifth indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Hitchcock, with circular of regulations issued from this office April 20, 1864,* with reference to paragraphs 14 and 15 and to the inclosed orders to sustain the within statements.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Sixth indorsement.]

AUGUST 13, 1864.

General Hitchcock invites the attention of Colonel Pelouze to the paper with indorsements by Colonel Hoffman in order that the Secretary may be advised of a recommendation in the paper, approved by Colonel Hoffman, that a fence shall be constructed at Camp Chase for the better security of the prisoners.

[Seventh indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange, with a report on this subject heretofore submitted to the War Department. I also submit Circular No. 4,† recently issued from this office, limiting the articles which may be delivered to prisoners, together with a notice of the order cut from the Washington Morning Chronicle of this date disapproving these instructions and urging that the order may be revoked.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Eighth indorsement.]

AUGUST 29, 1864.

The undersigned, as growing out of the report within, respectfully recommends that the fence, as approved by Colonel Hoffman, be authorized.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Ninth indorsement.]

Approved:

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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*See p. 72.

†See August 10, p. 573.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit the inspection of Gratiot Street Prison for prisoners of war. The prison fund on hand ending July, 1864, amounted to $4,840.70; hospital fund ending July, 1864, amounted to $600. Both appear properly managed and economically expended. The individual accounts of prisoners is safely kept, satisfactory to the prisoners, and without much chance of loss to the officer in charge of it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the building and hospital of the Gratiot Street Prison, commanded by Colonel Sanderson, district provost-marshal, Saint Louis, made on the 1st and 2d days of August, 1864, by Surg. C. T. Alexander, acting medical inspector, U. S. Army.

1. Camp, name and geographical position—Gratiot Street Prison, Saint Louis, Mo. 2. Topography of surrounding country—Saint Louis. 3. Topography of locality, soil, drainage—corner Eighth and Gratiot streets, good. 4. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—from city, good, abundant. 5. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—coal, wood, good, abundant. 6. Local causes of disease, removal, mitigation—none, health could be improved by free supply of vegetables. * * * 8. Camp, previous use of—house, medical college. * * * 10. House warming, ventilation, change of position—stoves, ventilation good enough. 11. Number of prisoners—321, capacity, 500. * * * 13. Huts, heating, cleansing, ventilation—stoves, good, good enough. 14. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—good, clean. 15. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—good. 16. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—quality, quantity, good; variety, good. 17. Vegetables and pickles, kind, amount, how obtained—supplied three times a week, sufficient amount, variety, cabbage, onions, by quartermaster. 18. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—range, inspected by officer in charge. 19. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—good for prisoners. 20. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal condition—good for prisoners. 21. Hospital, topography of locality, soil, drainage—corner Gratiot and Eighth streets, Saint Louis, good. 22 and 23. Hospital buildings, number, kind, capacity—two wards in McDowell's building, capacity, 116 beds, also three small brick buildings opposite, capacity, 70 beds. 24. Hospitals, warming, ventilation, lighting—stoves; ventilation McDowell's building, good; other buildings, fair; coal oil. 25. Hospitals, water-closets and sinks—good, clean. 26. Hospitals, discipline, police—good. 27. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—from city, abundant, good. 28. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—coal and wood, good, abundant. 29. Diet, quality, quantity, and variety—good. 30. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—cooking-stove, by medical officer, daily. 31. Medical and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—good, abundant. 32. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—sufficient. 33. Commissary stores, medical comforts, condition, deficiencies—good. 34. Hospital records and accounts—properly kept.

35. Hospital muster and pay rolls—properly made out and kept. 36. Reports of sick and wounded, and of operations—properly made out and kept. 37. Requisitions and returns—properly made out and kept. 38. Morning reports, provision returns—properly made out and kept. 39. Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—end July, $600, properly kept. 40. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—at city steam laundry, paid by medical purveyor. 41. Surgeons, number present, absent—1. 42. Assistant surgeons—2. 43. Chaplains—1. 44. Hospital stewards—1. 45. Cooks and nurses—13, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2 female nurses, Sisters of Charity. 46. Sick, ratio of, to strength of command—20 per cent. 47. Sick, condition, cleanliness—good. 48. Sick, beds for, superficial area and air space per bed—sufficient. * * * 51. Medical and surgical treatment—good. 52. Surgical operations, how performed—none. 53. Nursing, how performed—principally by prisoners. 54. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea, dysentery, fevers, malarial. 55. Diseases of a local origin—diarrhea, dysentery, probably from prison diet and confinement. 56. Diseases, prevention, mitigation—improving diet by vegetables in greater abundance. 57. Recoveries from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—tardy. 58. Mortality from diseases, wounds, per cent.—small, ten deaths in last three months. 59. Vaccination—vaccination on admission. 60. Interments, how conducted and recorded—properly.

Special reports respecting the skill, efficiency, and conduct of officers and attendants connected with the medical department, report of vacancies in medical department: George Rex, surgeon, volunteers, efficient; J. M. Youngblood, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient; G. F. Dudley, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners.

Surg. G. William Semple, in charge of General Hospital, No. 21, relative to medicine for Federal prisoners. Forwards invoice.*

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 3, 1864.

Returned to the Surgeon-General.

I know of no instance wherein medicines intended for Federal prisoners or anybody else have been brought into our lines by flag-of-truce steamers. I do not believe that any such thing has occurred. If it has it has been entirely without my knowledge or consent. Of course, I except the one case of vaccine matter.

[RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.]

RICHMOND, VA., *August 3, 1864.*

Capt. J. R. CURELL,
Assistant Agent of Exchange, Mobile, Ala.:

SIR: Your favor of July 26, 1864, has just been received. The Pointe Coupée Battery has not been exchanged.

Under the circumstances, I have no objection to your receiving via the lake the Confederates in New Orleans belonging to commands on

* Papers not found.

this side of the river; provided, however, that you do not deliver more than you receive. Let the delivery be made to you and you make the delivery to the enemy with the distinct understanding that it is to be a mere delivery, and that the exchange is to be made here by subsequent action between their agent and myself. Communicate this to Lieutenant-Colonel Watts, as it is somewhat at variance with a letter which I sent to him by the same messenger who bears this.

Thad. P. Gibson, Third Kentucky, is not exchanged. I have made inquiry as to Josiah Wheeler, but have received as yet no reply.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 182. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XLV. Maj. Garnett Andrews, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed to Danville, Va., and Salisbury, N. C., and make an inspection of the C. S. military prisons at those places. He will receive instructions from and make his reports to Brig. Gen. William M. Gardner, commanding, &c.

XLVI. Capt. John C. Rutherford, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed to Columbia and Charleston, S. C., and make an inspection of the C. S. military prisons at those places. During his absence he will select a point south of Danville, Va., for the establishing of a prison. He will receive instructions from and make his reports to Brig. Gen. William M. Gardner, commanding, &c.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALTON, ILL., *August 4, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit report of inspection of Alton prison for prisoners of war. The quarters occupied by the prisoners are the old State prison and some old buildings that were used as workshops. The exact number of men to each could not be ascertained; both, however, are well filled. Your attention is called, first, to the necessity of better police. I am told by the officer directly in charge of this duty that in this respect great change has recently taken place for the better. If he carries out what he proposes, namely, grading and graveling the entire inclosure, repairing the sewers and having the quarters better policed, in a short time it will be greatly improved. Second, I consider the prison overcrowded. Unless circumstances compel such a number to be held in it I would recommend that 500 be transferred elsewhere. The capacity of this prison for health is not, at most, in my opinion, over 1,200. Two thousand may be forced into it for a short time. The prison and hospital fund is well managed and properly disbursed. The amount of the former on hand end of July was near $18,000, the latter $740. The money deposited by individual prisoners is so managed as to be satisfactory to them, and not apt to be attended with loss to the officer in charge. The hospital referred to in the report is a new one just completed and will

be occupied in a very few days. What is now used as a hospital will be fitted up with bunks and afford additional quarters for prisoners. The surgeon in charge has managed the old hospital accommodations to the very best advantage. As it will no longer exist when this reaches you I consider a special report upon it unnecessary. The trade of prisoners is with the sutler by checks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,

Surgeon and Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the camp and field hospital of the Alton prison, commanded by General Copeland, U. S. Volunteers, made on the 4th day of August, 1864, by Surg. C. T. Alexander, acting medical inspector, U. S. Army.

1. Prison, name and geographical position—Alton, Alton, Ill. 2. Topography of surrounding country—Alton, Ill. 3. Topography of locality, soil, drainage—on bank of Mississippi River, clay, drainage good. 4. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—from Mississippi River, sufficient, good. 5. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—coal and wood, good, abundant. 6. Local causes of disease, removal, mitigation—none. * * * 8. Prison, previous use of—old State penitentiary. * * * 10. Prison warming, ventilation, change of position—stoves, only fair ventilation. 11. Number of men in prison—prisoners of war, 1,086; citizens, 173; Federal soldiers, 218. 12. Barracks, construction, size, number of men to each—three old workshops. 13. Barracks, heating, cleansing, ventilation—stoves, ventilation not good. 14. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—wooden, two, northwest and northeast corners of prison yard, good, well managed. 15. removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—not good. 16. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—good. 17. Vegetables and pickles, kind, amount, how obtained—the potato ration issued according to order. 18. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—Farmer's boilers and ranges, inspected daily, one large mess-room and several small messes allowed. 19. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—good for prisoners. 20. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—good for prisoners. 21. Hospital, topography of, locality, soil, drainage—same as prison. 22. Hospital buildings, number, kind, capacity—one, wooden, 200 feet by 40 feet, capacity, 200. * * * 24. Hospital warming, ventilation, lighting—coal stoves, side, ridge, and end, gas. 25. Water-closets and sinks—sink connected with hospital. 26. Hospital discipline, police—good. 27. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—Mississippi River water, abundant, good, salutary. 28. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—coal and wood, abundant. 29. Diet, quality, quantity, and variety—good. 30. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—ranges, purveying officer, daily, mess-room. 31. Medical and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—good. 32. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—sufficient. 33. Commissary stores, medical comforts, condition, deficiencies—good. 34. Hospital records and accounts—properly made out and kept. 35. Hospital muster and pay rolls—properly made out and kept. 36. Report of sick and wounded and of operations—properly made out and kept. 37. Requisitions and returns—properly made out and kept. 38. Morning reports, provision returns—properly made out and kept. 39.

Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—$740, properly. 40. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—by contract, paid out of hospital fund. 41. Surgeons, number present and absent—1. 42. Assistant surgeons—1 present, 1 absent. 43. Chaplains—none. 44. Hospital stewards—1. 45. Cooks and nurses—35. 46. Sick, ratio of, to strength of command—11 to 100. 47. Sick, condition, cleanliness—good. 48. Sick, beds for, superficial area and air space per bed—sufficient. * * * 51. Medical and surgical treatment—good. 52. Surgical operations, how performed—none. 53. Nursing, how performed—by prisoners. 54. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea, fevers, malaria. 55. Diseases of local origin—probably none. 56. Diseases, mitigation—by better police. 57. Recoveries from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—tardy. 58. Mortality from diseases, wounds, per cent.—$1\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. for past three months. 59. Vaccination—attended to properly. 60. Interments, how conducted and recorded—properly.

Absent medical officers—D. R. Marks, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army; family reasons, by authority of General Rosecrans.

Special reports respecting the skill, efficiency, and conduct of officers and attendants connected with the medical department: T. A. Worrall, surgeon of volunteers, efficient; H. Williams, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient; D. R. Marks, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon and Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am authorized by Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, to require a suitable barge to be purchased and fitted up for the accommodation of a guard of thirty-five men, armed with a 6-pounder field piece and a 24-pounder howitzer, to be anchored in the Mississippi River, off Rock Island, as additional security for the depot of prisoners of war, and I respectfully request you will direct the quartermaster at Saint Louis to provide such a barge properly fitted up. The officers of the quartermaster's department at Saint Louis have had so much experience in gun-boats that I do not think it advisable to make any suggestions further than this, that the object is to establish a floating citadel, inaccessible to the prisoners, and so armed as to overawe them, which it is desirable should be done at as little expense as possible. A substantial flat-boat would probably answer the purpose. Besides the accommodations for the men for messing and sleeping, a suitable room will be required for one or two officers. Should it become necessary to move it at any time a ferry-boat will be used for the occasion. The gun carriages will be prepared for the purpose, and the quartermaster will be informed of their character, so that the frames in the barge may be made to correspond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., August 4, 1864.

HON. ROBERT OULD,
Comr. for Exchange of Confed. Authorities, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Very probably you have had your attention called to the particulars of the engagement between the U. S. steamer Kearsarge and the steamer Alabama, which claimed to sail under a flag and commission from your authorities.

It would seem from the reports,* copies of which I inclose, of R. Semmes, captain, and John A. Winslow, captain, in command of the two vessels, that the Alabama surrendered to the Kearsarge in a sinking condition; that her colors were then hauled down and a boat dispatched to the Kearsarge to inform her of that condition; that the Kearsarge, although employed in picking up the drowning crew, was prevented from taking them all in actual custody by the sinking of the prize before she was actually boarded. Some of the Kearsarge's prisoners were picked up, at the request of Captain Winslow, by the British steamer yacht Greyhound [Deerhound].

Under the precedent set by this Government in the case of the officers and crew of the U. S. steamer Mercedita, which surrendered to the ironclads which came out of Charleston in January, 1863, and although not taken possession of by the Confederate forces, who were driven off before they had opportunity so to do, her officers and crew were regarded by this Government as prisoners of war, and were duly exchanged, equivalents being forwarded for them.

I am instructed by the Government of the United States to bring this matter to your attention and notify you that the officers and crew of the Alabama at the time of her surrender are regarded by this Government as prisoners of war, and that we shall expect, in each exchange for them, our officers and seamen prisoners in the South or on parole.

I also take leave to forward for your consideration, as bearing upon the subject-matter of this note, the report of a board of naval officers to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, convened by his order to examine and report upon the questions here involved.*

I take leave to ask that you will favor me with an early reply, stating whether you desire special exchanges for these prisoners, or whether you desire to let them stand as subject to the general cartel or other general negotiations as prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Commissioner for Exchange, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the proposed exchange of prisoners of war in this division and the Trans-Mississippi Department failed on the alleged ground of want of authority on the part of General Smith. A special exchange was subsequently proposed, to which I have agreed, as it will release a large number of our prisoners now confined in Texas, in exchange, in great part, for men that have been paroled

*Not found as inclosures; but see Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies, published by the Navy Department.

and are within the rebel lines. I inclose a copy of this agreement,* and have the honor to request that the prisoners referred to in articles 2 and 3 may be sent me for delivery.

The exchange of the prisoners belonging to our navy now confined in Texas was refused in consequence of orders from the rebel Government at Richmond prohibiting their exchange except for prisoners belonging to the rebel navy. It is hoped that Admiral Farragut's operation at Mobile Bay will give us the means of effecting the release of these men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 4, 1864.*

The following-named officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, being of the number of prisoners of war delivered on parole at Red River Landing, La., June 17, 1864, and being an equivalent for 110 privates, are hereby declared duly exchanged in accordance with an agreement entered into July 22, 1864, between Col. Charles C. Dwight, U. S. commissioner of exchange for the Military Division of West Mississippi, and Maj. Ig. Szymanski, C. S. commissioner of exchange for the Trans-Mississippi Department:

Col. Frank Emerson, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; Capt. Robert B. Ennis, One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers; Second Lieut. George W. Gibson, One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers; Second Lieut. Squire Pinkston, Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers; Second Lieut. Harrison S. Poulter, Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers.†

Officers and enlisted men above enumerated will join their respective commands without delay.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 4, 1864.—For Foster to Halleck (two letters), reporting special exchange of officers, representing condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville, and recommending that no more exchanges be made at Charleston, for reasons stated, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, pp. 212, 213.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, *August 4, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following names of Federal officers captured on the 30th ultimo by the troops of Anderson's division, Brig. Gen. William Mahone commanding, whilst in command of negro troops of the enemy, for action of the Department, as indicated in order of His Excellency the President, published in General Orders, No. 111, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, series of 1862:

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*See July 28, p. 508. † And 61 enlisted men (names here omitted).

Charles Robinson, captain Company B, Thirty-first U. S. Colored Volunteers; D. W. Scott, captain Company E, S. D. Barnum, captain Company C, P. A. Simonson, first lieutenant Company F, Twenty-third U. S. Colored Volunteers; F. S. Bowley, first lieutenant Company H, Thirtieth U. S. Colored Volunteers; W. H. Mix, first lieutenant Company I, Nineteenth U. S. Colored Volunteers; H. A. Downing, second lieutenant Company D, Thirty-first U. S. Colored Volunteers; Charles B. Sanders, first lieutenant Company D, Thirtieth U. S. Colored Volunteers; M. B. Case, second lieutenant Company A, Twenty-third U. S. Colored Volunteers; L. D. Dobbs, second lieutenant Company C, A. J. Raymor, second lieutenant Company G, Nineteenth U. S. Colored Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 5, 1864.

Major BRIDGFORD:

What disposition was made of these officers?

Respectfully,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. PROVOST GUARD, ARMY OF N. VIRGINIA,
August 6, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The names of these officers appear on my books and have been sent to Danville in obedience to instructions from army headquarters received 31st of July, 1864.

D. B. BRIDGFORD,
Major, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department.

For General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 13, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

Please see "joint resolutions on the subject of retaliation" approved May 1, 1863.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP SUMTER, *Anderson, Ga., August 4, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHANDLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: This prison was located about the 20th of December, 1863, and the first work done was about the 10th of January, 1864. There was great difficulty in procuring labor and teams. All the transportation we ever had is what we were able to hire from a refugee, the Government furnishing none until June, 1864.

The prison was at first designed for 6,000 prisoners; subsequently and in time before completion it was extended for 10,000. Before the stockade was completed necessity compelled us to send about 3,000 prisoners to occupy it. The interruption caused thereby retarded the work. The arrival of the prisoners made greater demands on the already insufficient labor and prevented the completion of the original design. The constantly increasing number of prisoners rendered the necessary improvements almost impossible, the improvements about the stream of water for the time impossible, and will now be very difficult. This prison, as above stated, was originally designed for 10,000, and the extent of the baking and cooking and all other arrangements was designed for that number.

Subsequently the number was constantly increased until it has reached over 32,000. In the meantime ten acres had been added to the stockade. When the number had reached 12,000 immediate steps were taken to increase the baking, cooking, and other arrangements, but the impossibility of procuring the necessary material has prevented the completion. In a few days the cooking arrangements will be completed; the baking is, and I fear will be, delayed for want of the necessary material. The present and constantly increasing crowded state of the stockade will, I fear, compel me to occupy the space between the present stockade and the stockade now being erected for defense for prisons. This will be a serious inconvenience, but I see no help for it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Andersonville, Ga., August 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER, *Commandant of Post:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of C. S. military prison:

First. Medical topography of the station.—The location is high and well drained, the soil light and sandy. Near the stockade, in a southward direction, is a creek whose margins are muddy and boggy. Through the center of the stockade passes a smaller stream of similar character. This condition is favorable to the development of malarious diseases, but the report of sick and wounded for the month of July exhibits a small ratio of this class of diseases. Out of 10,621 cases treated only 505 are of a malarious character. This cause appears to have acted more on the garrison than on the prisoners. Out of 1,603 cases treated 145 malarious diseases are reported.

Second. Climate.—The climate is hot, and the prisoners coming from a much higher latitude have been influenced greatly by this agency.

Third. Nature of barracks and hospital accommodations.—The prisoners are without barracks or tents, 30,000 men being densely crowded

together, sheltered only by blankets and low hovels densely and irregularly arranged, preventing free circulation, engendering foul and noxious vapors, and precluding any system of police. The men are exposed during the day to the rays of the sun and to dews at night, and many are entirely unprotected during rains. The hospital accommodations are utterly inadequate to accommodate the large number of sick. The hospital is located in a grove on the bank of the creek, southeastward from the stockade. The site is the most eligible in the vicinity with the present appliances. There is a great deficiency in the number of tents in which the sick are treated; they are also too small for hospital purposes. A constant increase in number of prisoners and hence of the sick has called for a continued expansion of hospital accommodations. The hospital grounds were first designed to accommodate 1,000 sick and were fitted up as best could be with the means on hand. Since that time the number of sick in hospital has increased to 2,208, and*

Fifth. Establishment of regulations in regard to cleanliness.—It should be the duty of Confederate sergeants attending roll-call, or others, to see that all men of their commands bathe at stated intervals and that their clothes are washed at least once a week. For this purpose soap should be issued to the prisoners.

Sixth. Improvement in rations.—The meal, if possible, should be bolted before being issued. Arrangements should be speedily made by which rice, beans, and other antiscorbutics should be issued. During the present season green corn might be issued in lieu of the bread ration, if not regularly, at least three times a week. If possible, the prisoners should be supplied with vinegar occasionally, and an occasional issue of molasses in lieu of meat ration would tend greatly to correct the scurvy, which prevails to a great extent.

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon of Post.

[Indorsement.]

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *August 4, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted with report of inspection.

D. T. CHANDLER,
Lieut. Col. and Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

Return of officials, officers, agents, and employés, medical department, Andersonville, Ga.

Name and rank.	Duty.	Date of commission.	Date of contract.
Isaiah H. White, surgeon	Chief surgeon of post	May 24, 1862	
E. Sheppard, surgeon	Charge of smallpox hospital	Aug. 12, 1862	
E. D. Eiland, surgeon	Charge of first division prison hospital	Nov. 1, 1862	
R. E. Alexander, assistant surgeon.	Prison hospital	June 14, 1862	
W. E. Harrison, assistant surgeon.	Sumter hospital	June 30, 1862	
J. S. Dillard, assistant surgeon.	Prison hospital	July 16, 1862	
A. Thornburgh, assistant surgeon.	.....do	Oct. 24, 1862	
E. T. McSwain, assistant surgeon.	.....do	Oct. 29, 1862	
R. E. Mudd, assistant surgeon.	.....do	Nov. 2, 1862	
W. H. Credille, assistant surgeon.	Charge of second division hospital	Apr. 9, 1863	
J. C. Pelot, assistant surgeon.	Prison hospital	Nov. 21, 1863	

*A portion of this paper is missing; but see another copy of the report dated August 6, pp. 558, 559.

Return of officials, officers, agents, and employés, medical department, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Duty.	Date of commission.	Date of contract.
A. F. Pharr, acting assistant surgeon.	Purchasing supplies		Mar. 1, 1864
F. A. McVeigh, acting assistant surgeon.	Prison hospital		Mar. 11, 1864
H. E. Watkins, acting assistant surgeon.	Sumter hospital		Mar. 28, 1864
A. C. L. Hindsman, acting assistant surgeon.	Sick-call in prison		Mar. 31, 1864
H. C. Williams, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		Do.
O. C. Collins, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		Apr. 19, 1864
F. J. Wells, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		June 21, 1864
W. J. Reeves, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		July 11, 1864
W. R. D. Thompson, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		July 16, 1864
Alfred S. James, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		
Joseph H. Malone, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		
Bedford J. Head, acting assistant surgeon.	Prison hospital		
Robert T. Hawes, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		
E. H. Mitchell, acting assistant surgeon.	Sick-call in prison		
Saml. S. Bird, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		
R. M. Patterson, acting assistant surgeon.	Prison hospital		
L. J. Kilpatrick, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		July 21, 1864
T. S. Hopkins, acting assistant surgeon.	Engineer Corps		July 20, 1864
W. H. Bailey, acting assistant surgeon.	Sick-call in prison		
W. P. Sheppard, acting assistant surgeon.	First Georgia Reserves		
J. M. Howell, acting assistant surgeon.	Sick-call		July 29, 1864
B. F. Stanley, acting assistant surgeon.	Prison hospital		July 30, 1864
W. L. Miller, acting assistant surgeon.	.....do		Do.
A. J. Sanders, acting assistant surgeon.	Sick-call in prison		Do.
A. R. Rowzie, hospital steward.	.....do		
L. B. Robinson, hospital steward.	Charge hospital stores		
John L. Dance, hospital steward. *a*	Smallpox hospital		
R. M. Newton *b*	Issuing provisions		
J. H. King, druggist	Purchasing supplies		
L. Bankston, hospital steward. *c*	Engineer Corps		
R. F. Smith, hospital steward. *d*	Sumter hospital		
James G. Crouch, ward-master. *a*	Prison hospital		
James Newberry, ward-master. *a*	.....do		
Morris Tyson, ward-master *a*	.....do		
Alex. Dunn, ward-master *a*	.....do		
Saml. Willison, ward-master *a*	.....do		
Jos. Mosley, ward-master *a*	.....do		
Wm. M. Murphy, clerk *e*	Sumter hospital		

a Private, Fifty-fifth Georgia Volunteers, Company A.
b Private, Fifty-fifth Georgia Volunteers, Company B.
c Private, Furlow's battalion, Company A.
d Private, Third Georgia Reserves, Company C.
e Private, Second Regiment Georgia Reserves, Company F.

Return of officials, officers, agents, and employés, medical department, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank	With whom contract was made.	By whom assigned.	Date of and by what authority detailed.	Remarks.
Isaiah H. White, surgeon		Secretary of War.		Doctor Stout is the medical director of the department.
E. Sheppard, surgeon		do		
E. D. Eiland, surgeon		Surgeon Stout		
R. E. Alexander, assistant surgeon.		do		
W. B. Harrison, assistant surgeon.		do		
J. S. Dillard, assistant surgeon.		do		
A. Thornburgh, assistant surgeon.		do		
E. T. McSwain, assistant surgeon.		do		
R. E. Mudd, assistant surgeon.		do		
W. H. Credille, assistant surgeon.		do		
J. C. Pelot, assistant surgeon		do		
A. F. Pharr, acting assistant surgeon.	Capt. W. S. Winder.			
F. A. McVeigh, acting assistant surgeon.	Surgeon-General			
H. E. Watkins, acting assistant surgeon.	do			
A. C. L. Hindsman, acting assistant surgeon.	Col. A. W. Persons.			
H. C. Williams, acting assistant surgeon.	do			
O. C. Collins, acting assistant surgeon.				Awaiting contract.
F. J. Wells, acting assistant surgeon.				Do.
W. J. Reeves, acting assistant surgeon.	Surgeon Stout	Surgeon Stout		
W. R. D. Thompson, acting assistant surgeon.	do	do		
Alfred S. James, acting assistant surgeon.				Do.
Joseph H. Malone, acting assistant surgeon.				Do.
Bedford J. Head, acting assistant surgeon.				Detailed from militia by Governor.
Robert T. Hawes, acting assistant surgeon.				Do.
E. H. Mitchell, acting assistant surgeon.				Do.
Saml. S. Bird, acting assistant surgeon.				Do.
R. M. Patterson, acting assistant surgeon.				Do.
L. J. Kilpatrick, acting assistant surgeon.	Surgeon Stout	Surgeon Stout		
T. S. Hopkins, acting assistant surgeon.	do	do		
W. H. Bailey, acting assistant surgeon.				Detailed from militia.
W. P. Sheppard, acting assistant surgeon.				Awaiting contract.
J. M. Howell, acting assistant surgeon.	Surgeon Stout	Surgeon Stout		
B. F. Stanley, acting assistant surgeon.	do	do		
W. L. Miller, acting assistant surgeon.	do	do		
A. J. Sanders, acting assistant surgeon.	do	do		
A. R. Rowzie, hospital steward.			March 10; Secretary of War.	
L. B. Robinson, hospital steward.			March 7; Secretary of War.	

Return of officials, officers, agents, and employés, medical department, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	With whom contract was made.	By whom assigned.	Date of and by what authority detailed.	Remarks.
John L. Dance, hospital steward. *a*	.....	.....	February 28; Captain Winder.	
R. M. Newton *b*	.....	.....	March 8; Colonel Persons.	
J. H. King, druggist	.....	.....	May 26; Major Rowland.	
L. Bankston, hospital steward. *c*	.....	.....	July 25; General J. H. Winder.	
B. F. Smith, hospital steward. *d*	.....	.....	July 4; General J. H. Winder.	
James G. Crouch, ward-master. *a*	.....	.....	.....do	
James Newberry, ward-master. *a*	.....	.....	.....do	
Morris Tyson, ward-master *a*	.....	.....	.....do	
Alex. Dunn, ward-master *a*	.....	.....	.....do	
Saml. Willison, ward-master *a*	.....	.....	.....do	
Jos. Mosley, ward-master *a*	.....	.....	.....do	
Wm. M. Murphy, clerk *e*	.....	.....	.....do	

a Private, Fifty-fifth Georgia Volunteers, Company A.
b Private, Fifty-fifth Georgia Volunteers, Company B.
c Private, Furlow's battalion, Company A.
d Private, Third Georgia Reserves, Company C.
e Private, Second Regiment Georgia Reserves, Company F.

Name and rank.	Regiment.	Date of detail.	By whom detailed.	Remarks.
J. F. Cartright, private	1st Georgia Reserves, Company B.	July, 1864	General J. H. Winder.	Convalescent patients are detailed from time to time to perform the lighter duties of the hospitals, and return to their command whenever able for duty, and their places supplied by others.
D. Daniel, private	.....do	.....do	.....do	
Wm. M. Deester, private	3d Georgia Reserves, Company K.	.....do	.....do	
A. J. Smith, private	3d Georgia Reserves, Company G.	.....do	.....do	
R. Andrews, private	.....do	.....do	.....do	
O. Long, private	1st Georgia Reserves, Company K.	.....do	.....do	
J. G. Ferguson, private	3d Georgia Reserves, Company G.	.....do	.....do	Now sick.
J. B. Hartley, private	4th Georgia Reserves, Company C.	.....do	.....	Detailed.
Wm. Stallworth, private	3d Georgia Reserves, Company H.	.....do	.....	Do.
S. C. Cash, private	2d Georgia Reserves, Company A.	.....do	.....	Do.
D. H. Teat, private	4th Georgia Reserves, Company D.	.....do	.....	Do.
Wm. Avery, private	1st Georgia Reserves, Company F.	..... do	.....	Do.
W. J. Cook, private	1st Georgia Reserves, Company H.	.....do	.....	Do.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.
ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon of Post.

[Indorsement.]

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *August 4, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted with report of inspection.

D. T. CHANDLER,
Lieut. Col. and Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WINDER, *Andersonville:*

Your communication of July 25 received.* Suggestion concurred in. Write letter and designate place for the removal of the prisoners.

By order of the President:

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MILLEN, *August 5, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

We have made a selection for a new prison, five miles from this place, on the Augusta railroad.

D. W. VOWLES,
W. S. WINDER,
Captains.

ANDERSON, *July* [*August*] *5, 1864.*

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

COLONEL: Having, in obedience to instructions of 25th of July ultimo, carefully inspected the prison for Federal prisoners of war and post at this place, I respectfully submit the following report:

The Federal prisoners of war are confined within a stockade 15 feet high, of roughly hewn pine logs, about 8 inches in diameter, inserted 5 feet in the ground, inclosing, including the recent extension, an area of 540 by 260 yards. A railing around the inside of the stockade and about 20 feet from it constitutes the "dead-line," beyond which the prisoners are not allowed to pass, and about 3¼ acres near the center of the inclosure are so marshy as to be at present unfit for occupation, reducing the available present area to about 23½ acres, which gives somewhat less than 6 square feet to each prisoner. Even this is being constantly reduced by the additions to their number. A small stream passes from west to east through the inclosure at about 150 yards from its southern limit and furnishes the only water for washing accessible to the prisoners. Some regiments of the guard, the bakery, and cook-house, being placed on the rising ground bordering the stream before it enters the prison, render the water nearly unfit for use before it reaches the prisoners. This is now being remedied in part by the removal of the cook-house. Under the pressure of their necessities the prisoners have dug numerous wells within the inclosure, from which they obtain an ample supply of water to drink of good quality. Excepting the edges of this stream, the soil is sandy and easily drained, but from 30 to 50

*Not found.

yards on each side of it the ground is a muddy marsh, totally unfit for occupation, and having been constantly used as a sink since the prison was first established, it is now in a shocking condition and cannot fail to breed pestilence. An effort is being made by Captain Wirz, commanding the prison, to fill up the marsh and construct a sluice—the upper end to be used for bathing, &c., the lower as a sink—but the difficulty of procuring lumber and tools very much retards the work and threatens soon to stop it. No shelter whatever, nor materials for constructing any, has been provided by the prison authorities, and the ground being entirely bare of trees, none is within reach of the prisoners, nor has it been possible, from the overcrowded state of the inclosure, to arrange the camp with any system. Each man has been permitted to protect himself as best he can, stretching his blanket, or whatever he may have, above him on such sticks as he can procure, thatches of pine or whatever his ingenuity may suggest and his cleverness supply. Of other shelter there is and has been none. The whole number of prisoners is divided into messes of 270, and subdivisions of 90 men, each under a sergeant of their own number and selection, and but one C. S. officer, Captain Wirz, is assigned to the supervision and control of the whole. In consequence of this fact and the absence of all regularity in the prison grounds, and there being no barracks or tents, there are and can be no regulations established for the "police consideration for the health, comfort, and sanitary condition of those within the inclosure," and none are practicable under existing circumstances. In evidence of their condition I would cite the facts that numbers have been found murdered by their comrades, and that recently, in their desperate efforts to provide for their own safety; a court organized among themselves, by authority of General Winder, commanding the post, granted on their own application, has tried a large number of their fellow-prisoners and sentenced six to be hung, which sentence was duly executed by themselves within the stockade, with the sanction of the post commander. His order in the case has been forwarded by him to the War Department. There is no medical attendance furnished within the stockade. Small quantities of medicines are placed in the hands of certain prisoners of each squad or division, and the sick are directed to be brought out by the sergeants of squads daily at "sick-call" to the medical officers who attend at the gate. The crowd at these times is so great that only the strongest can get access to the doctors, the weaker ones being unable to force their way through the press; and the hospital accommodations are so limited that, though the beds (so called) have all or nearly all two occupants each, large numbers who would otherwise be received are necessarily sent back to the stockade. Many—twenty yesterday—are carted out daily, who have died from unknown causes and whom the medical officers have never seen. The dead are hauled out daily by the wagon-load and buried without coffins, their hands in many instances being first mutilated with an ax in the removal of any finger rings they may have. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as wretched as can be, the principal causes of mortality being scurvy and chronic diarrhea, the percentage of the former being disproportionately large among those brought from Belle Isle. Nothing seems to have been done, and but little, if any effort, made to arrest it by procuring proper food. The ration is one-third pound of bacon and one pound and a quarter unbolted corn-meal, with fresh beef at rare intervals, and occasionally rice. When to be obtained—very seldom—a small quantity of molasses is substituted for the meat ration. A little weak vinegar, unfit for use,

has sometimes been issued. The arrangements for cooking and baking have been wholly inadequate, and though additions are now being completed it will still be impossible to cook for the whole number of prisoners. Raw rations have to be issued to a very large proportion who are entirely unprovided with proper utensils and furnished so limited a supply of fuel they are compelled to dig with their hands in the filthy marsh before mentioned for roots, &c. No soap or clothing has ever been issued. After inquiry I am confident that by slight exertions green corn and other antiscorbutics could readily be obtained. Herewith I hand two reports of Chief Surgeon White, to which I would respectfully call your attention.* The present hospital arrangements were only intended for the accommodation of the sick of 10,000 men, and are totally insufficient, both in character and extent, for the present needs; the number of prisoners being now more than three times as great, the number of cases requiring medical treatment is in an increased ratio. It is impossible to state the number of sick, many dying within the stockade whom the medical officers never see or hear of 'till their remains are brought out for interment. The rate of deaths has steadily increased from 37.4 per 1,000 during the month of March last to 62.7 per 1,000 in July. Of the medical officers but eleven hold commissions; nearly all of the others are detailed from the militia, and have accepted the position to avoid serving in the ranks, and will relinquish their contracts as soon as the present emergency has passed and the militia is disbanded. But little injury would result from this, however, as they are generally very inefficient; and not residing at the post, only visiting it once a day at "sick-call," they bestow but little attention to those under their care. The smallpox hospital is under the charge of Dr. E. Sheppard, Provisional Army, C. S. More than half the cases in it have terminated fatally. The management and police of the general hospital grounds seem to be as good as the limited means will allow, but there is pressing necessity for at least three times the number of tents and amount of bedding now on hand. The supply of medicines is wholly inadequate, and frequently there is none, owing to the great delays experienced in filling the requisitions.

The guard forces, under the immediate command of Col. Henry Forno, Provisional Army, C. S., are composed of Captain Dyke's company Florida light artillery, Fifty-fifth Regiment Georgia Infantry, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments Georgia Reserves, and Lieutenant-Colonel Furlow's battalion Georgia militia, an aggregate of 3,600 men, of whom 647 are now on the sick report. Captain Dyke's company of artillery is an efficient body of men, well drilled, disciplined, and officered. The Fifty-fifth Georgia is composed of men who were absent from their command at the time their regiment proper was captured at Cumberland Gap. They are thoroughly demoralized, mutinous, and entirely without discipline, and should be at once removed from this point and their places supplied with better troops. The colonel of this regiment, C. B. Harkie, though armed at the time, permitted his men to drag him from a railroad car and march him up and down the platform of the depot, and to take him from his tent, place him on a stump, and compel him to go through the manual of arms with a tent-pole, and to sign and forward his resignation to the War Department. This last he recalled by a telegram from Fort Valley. He has recently rejoined the command, but dares not assume command of the regiment.

* See August 2 and 4, pp. 524, 541.

The four regiments Georgia reserves have been newly organized, and without any effort being made to assign the old and young men to separate regiments, as should have been done. A large number are evidently within the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and I respectfully recommend that a reliable conscript officer be sent among them. These troops are entirely without discipline, and their officers are incapable of instructing them, being ignorant of their own duties. I recommend that one competent officer from the Invalid Corps be assigned to each regiment as drill officer and instructor. I found their arms in serviceable order, but many are lacking bayonets, cartridge-boxes and accouterments. Furlow's battalion of Georgia militia, temporarily serving here, is armed with muskets without bayonets and accouterments. Of the whole force there are 452 men entirely without arms. As will be seen by the accompanying report of the commandant of the post, there are required daily for duty an aggregate of 784 men, and frequent details are required in addition.* At least 1,000 men more are essentially necessary in order to give the troops their proper rest.

The magazine has not yet been completed and the ammunition is kept partly in the commissary store and partly in a tent. I also hand with this a sketch and report of Captain Moreno, of the Engineer Corps,† showing the nature of the defenses and the stockades being erected. Sixteen pieces of field artillery are now here, some of which are now in position; the others will be placed in position as soon as the necessary works can be completed; six pieces more are en route. It is believed no other point in the State offers the same advantages of healthy location and facilities for safe-keeping of the prisoners that is not more accessible to raids. Nor can I learn that any advantage on the score of cheaper subsistence or greater comfort to the prisoners can be gained by removal to any other part of this State. I am decidedly of opinion that not over 15,000 prisoners should be kept at this point, the running water not being sufficient for more than that number, and because it is impossible for one man to exercise a proper supervision over them, and that all over that number should be sent elsewhere. At my request a survey of the grounds has been made by Colonel Harkie, Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment, and civil engineer, with a view to drainage. His report is herewith submitted,† with a recommendation that his plan be carried out by the Engineer Department, that being the only one authorized to impress the necessary labor. The necessity for it is urgent. I also recommend that a supply of clothing be furnished for issue to the prisoners and that soap and antiscorbutics be regularly issued to them. Attention is also specially invited to the report of Chief Surgeon White relative to the construction of barracks and the supply of additional tents for hospital use, and I would respectfully suggest that commissioned officers of the medical staff be sent to replace the contract physicians and doctors detailed from the militia and that they be required to reside at the post. The transportation of the post is entirely insufficient, and authority is needed by the quartermaster to impress wagons and teams and saw-mills, when not employed by the Government or railroads, and kept diligently occupied, and instructions given to the quartermaster in charge of transportation to afford every facility practicable for transporting lumber and supplies necessary for prisons. Bake-pans, or sheet-iron for making them, should at once be furnished. The telegraph line should be continued from Fort Valley to Andersonville, thirty-one miles. Attention

*See August 5, p. 552. †Not found.

is respectfully called to the accompanying copy of an order issued by Brigadier-General Gardner to convert all moneys belonging to prisoners in the hands of the quartermaster at Richmond into Confederate currency, and at the prices established by Government, without consulting the wishes of the prisoners on the subject.* It will be seen by the account book forwarded with this that some of these claim considerable amounts. The injustice of compelling them to receive our currency against their consent is apparent.

In conclusion, I beg leave to recommend that no more prisoners be sent to this already overcrowded prison, and that at the two additional localities selected by General Winder, under instructions from General Bragg—the one near Millen, Ga., the other some point in Alabama south of Cahaba—arrangements be at once made for the excess over 15,000 at this post, and such others as may be captured. Since my inspection was made over 1,300 prisoners have been added to the number specified in the reports herewith. With a view of relieving to some extent this point as soon as possible I respectfully suggest that 2,000 of those who most need the change, especially the Belle Isle prisoners, be at once sent to Macon to occupy the quarters vacated by the Federal officers, that being the greatest number who can be properly accommodated with shelter at that prison.

It is absolutely necessary that the regulations for the government of the prisoners be legibly painted on boards and exposed in conspicuous places, say by nailing on the sutler's shop and on the inner face of the stockade at various points. Those established by Captain Wirz, herewith submitted,† are approved, with the exception of paragraph 4, which it is recommended shall be stricken out.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

D. T. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 18, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The condition of the prison at Andersonville is a reproach to us as a nation. The Engineer and Ordnance Departments were applied to for implements, authorized their issue, and I so telegraphed General Winder. Colonel Chandler's recommendations are concurred in.

By order of General S. Cooper:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

This report discloses a condition of things imperatively demanding prompt and decisive measures of relief. The discomforts and sufferings of the prisoners seem almost incredible; and the frightful per centum of mortality, steadily increasing until in the month of July it had attained the extent of 62.7 per 1,000, appears to be only a necessary consequence of the criminal indifference of the authorities charged with their care and custody. No effectual remedy for all these evils

* See June 25, p. 416. † Not found.

seems available so long as the numbers are in such large excess over that for which the prison was designed; but some things can be done at once to ameliorate the condition. Colonel Chandler, whose recommendations are approved by Colonel Chilton, suggests the relief of General Winder and substitution of some other commander. The state of things described in the report cannot*

[Third indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

These reports show a condition of things at Andersonville which calls very loudly for the interposition of the Department in order that a change may be made. †

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ANDERSONVILLE, *August 5, 1864.*

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: The following additional report of my inspection at this point is respectfully submitted:

Col. Henry Forno, in immediate command of the guard forces, deserves special mention as an active, intelligent, energetic, and zealous officer. Capt. Henry Wirz, in immediate command of the prison, is entitled to commendation for his untiring energy and devotion to the discharge of the multifarious duties of his position, for which he is pre-eminently qualified. I respectfully concur in the recommendation which has been forwarded by General Winder for his promotion, and further recommend that not less than three captains or subalterns, especially selected for their fitness for the position, be furnished him as assistants. Capt. J. W. Armstrong, assistant commissary of subsistence, left the post shortly after my arrival on sick-leave, locking up nearly all his books and papers. I was consequently unable to make a satisfactory examination into his affairs. Enough information, however, was elicited to show that he is a very inefficient officer and entirely incompetent for the discharge of the duties of his position, and should at once be removed. Capt. R. B. Winder, assistant quartermaster, is an energetic and efficient officer, whose whole time and attention are requisite for the duties strictly appertaining to his position. The additional duties devolved upon him by the instructions from the Quartermaster-General's Office, requiring him to establish and superintend a large shoe factory, should be imposed on some other officer of the department.

The other staff officers at this post seem intelligent and efficient in the discharge of their duties, with the exceptions of Capt. Samuel T. Baily, assistant adjutant-general, who is mentally and physically incapacitated for their performance, and Surg. E. Sheppard and Asst. Surgs. R. E. Alexander and A. Thornburgh, who are represented by the chief surgeon as being incompetent and inefficient.

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* Remainder of this indorsement torn from wrapper and lost. From the testimony printed in Report No. 45, House of Representatives, third session, Fortieth Congress, p. 133, it appears that it was written by Mr. B. R. Wellford, jr., of the Confederate War Department.

† See Chilton to Winder, September 3, p. 755.

My duty requires me respectfully to recommend a change in the officer in command of the post, Brig. Gen. J. H. Winder, and the substitution in his place of some one who unites both energy and good judgment with some feelings of humanity and consideration for the welfare and comfort (so far as is consistent with their safe-keeping) of the vast number of unfortunates placed under his control; some one who at least will not advocate deliberately and in cold blood the propriety of leaving them in their present condition until their number has been sufficiently reduced by death to make the present arrangements suffice for their accommodation, and who will not consider it a matter of self-laudation and boasting that he has never been inside the stockade, a place the horrors of which it is difficult to describe, and which is a disgrace to civilization; the condition of which he might, by the exercise of a little energy and judgment, even with the limited means at his command, have considerably improved.

In obedience to instructions I shall next proceed to the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee, and request that any communications for me be forwarded there to the care of the chief of staff.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. T. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

Consolidated report of the guard forces stationed at Andersonville, Ga., commanded by Col. Henry Forno, Provisional Army, C. S.

	Commissioned officers for duty.	Non-commissioned officers for duty.	Enlisted men for duty.	Aggregate.	Sick (present and absent).	In arrest (present and absent).	On special or daily duty.	On detached service.	Aggregate absent with leave.	Aggregate absent without leave.	Effective total for duty.	Aggregate present and absent.
First Regiment Georgia Reserves *a*	30	52	230	312	202	5	68	33	20	80	350	726
Second Regiment Georgia Reserves *b*	27	57	301	385	75	16	25	29	23	46	383	611
Third Regiment Georgia Reserves *c*	24	54	475	553	144	10	80	32	71	111	609	1,016
Fourth Regiment Georgia Reserves *d*	24	49	303	376	126	13	17	6	23	124	369	704
Detachment Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment *e*	4	12	75	91	37	3	22	50	10	8	109	230
Florida light artillery *f*	4	15	95	114	24	1	....	14	5	4	110	162
Furlow's battalion Georgia militia *g*	19	43	309	371	39	....	....	21	75	12	352	516
Total	132	282	1,788	2,202	647	48	212	185	227	385	2,282	3,975

NOTE—Colonel Forno has no staff. Lieutenant Furlow is acting adjutant—formerly aide-de-camp to General Dolce; his assignment asked.

a Lieut. Col. J. J. Neely, commanding.
b Lieut. Col. C. M. Jones, commanding.
c Lieut. Col. John L. Moore, commanding.
d Maj. J. H. Burks, commanding.
e Capt. J. M. Griffin, commanding.
f Capt. C. E. Dyke, commanding.
g Lieut. Col. T. M. Furlow, commanding.

Report of number of men required daily for duty as guard at stockade, in batteries, to working squads of prisoners, to wood squads, as provost guards, &c.; also number of men on duty inside of stockade.

	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
Day guard at stockade	2	10	156
Day reserve at stockade	2	8	80
Night reserve at stockade	2	8	110
Guards with wood squads for stockade	1	.....	100
Guards at batteries	.....	6	30
Provost guards	4	10	75
Outlying pickets	.....	8	38
Bridge guards, &c	.....	2	10
Men on duty in stockade	.....	.....	45
Hospital guard	1	4	60

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Present for duty	132	282	1,788	2,202
Required daily for duty	15	56	713	784
	117	226	1,075	1,418
Unarmed	.....	.....	.....	452
In case of emergency (armed)	.....	.....	.....	966

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

ANDERSON, GA., *August 5, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted with inspection report.

D. T. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1864.

Col. C. W. HILL, *Commanding Johnson's Island, Ohio:*

COLONEL: The reports of Major Scovill of the condition and the police of depot, dated 24th of July and 31st of July, respectively, are received, and I am gratified to learn that active measures are being taken to put the depot in a better state of police than it has been heretofore. If, in your judgment, it will be advisable and practicable to burn lime for the post order the quartermaster to do it. It is essential for the health of the command that you should have an ample supply of lime, and I think it practicable to burn it at much less expense than

you can purchase it. Have your water pipes put in good condition at once. If a third one is necessary have it laid, and, if possible, secure them all against the frost. As Mr. Johnson was able to dig an excellent well, I do not understand why they should fail to accomplish as much at the post if proper efforts were made. When you dig more sinks in the lower side of the barracks make them as large and permanent as possible; make the vault 15 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 15 feet deep; plank it up well, and bank it around with earth, and cover it securely so that water will not run in from the surface. I know that the commanding officer is very much dependent upon his subordinates, and if he does not give his personal attention to see that they obey his orders it is not likely that much attention will be paid to them. To overlook neglects is only to invite a repetition of them.

If another wagon is required at the depot direct the quartermaster to make a requisition for it, with team, harness, &c., and transmit it, with your approval, to this office. Your tri-monthly report of prisoners at the depot is received. Please inform me from whom the order requiring this report was received. I have no copy of it in this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 6, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit report of inspection of Camp Morton, Indianapolis, for prisoners of war. I find this camp in anything but a favorable condition. The inclosure is too small for the number confined in it, there being at present 4,885 prisoners in less than five acres. The barracks occupied are, five 140 feet by 22 feet, averaging 484 inmates; two 100 feet by 20, averaging 436 inmates, and a shed 350 feet by 12 feet, with 554 inmates. All of these are overcrowded and not sufficiently well policed. The tents occupied are 198 common, 3 Sibley, 7 wall, and 16 bell. These are overcrowded, and position never changed for want of room. I found some empty tents standing, which I ordered to be occupied by inmates of the barracks and tents from which the most sick report. To the camp I found one sink and two cesspools. The sink is near the center of the camp—a large pit covered by an oval covering, holes being cut in the cover for seats. It has a chimney some eight or ten feet, projecting from top of cover, which is supposed to be an escape pipe for the noxious gases. As there is no current of air it is useless. The cesspools are two holes on west side of camp, about ten feet long and four feet wide, with boards laid irregularly over them for the men to stand upon. These I ordered to be filled, plenty of lime being used, and in their stead two sinks to be built, with boxes on wheels to receive the excrement, the boxes to be emptied and washed daily. The police of camp is not as good as should be. The commanding officer complains of deficiency of officers. Until this month there has been a great scarcity of vegetables; now onions are issued in suitable quantity.

The prison and hospital funds are well managed. The former, at end of July, was $36,215.52; the latter, $2,224.71. The individual accounts of prisoners are satisfactory to them, and so far without loss to the

officer in charge. Instructions to the guard definite and given with care, the prisoners full understanding their privileges. The trade with sutler by checks. The hospital is, as far as possible, well managed. The hospital accommodations much too small. The sick report shows 327 in hospital, 256 in quarters—large for the number of prisoners. The mortality is great; 81 died last month. This is owing to the crowded state of camp, quarters, and tents, the want of change in position of tents, the foul condition of sinks, the want of good police, the want of vegetables until the 1st of August, and is influenced somewhat by the inevitable nostalgia existing among the prisoners. I would respectfully recommend for the improvement of this camp the following changes as necessary: First, the enlargement of the camp, which can easily be done, as you can see by inclosed plat of camp; second, the building, in this added area, of a suitable hospital on the plan of the one now being built at Point Lookout, Md., consisting of eight wards 120 feet by 25, with suitable laundry, kitchen, &c.; third, converting the present hospital buildings into quarters; fourth, adding to the shed (old cattle shed) now in use one-half, thus converting it into quarters; fifth, a free supply of vegetables for next two months; sixth, good police.

The improvements above mentioned will cost less than new tents. I have explained fully to the commanding officer my views. An order to carry out the above recommendations will be understood by him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the camp and field hospital of the Camp Morton Prison, commanded by Col. A. A. Stevens, made on the 5th and 6th of August, 1864, by Surg. C. T. Alexander, acting medical inspector, U. S. Army.

1. Camp, name and geographical position—Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, Ind. 2. Topography of the surrounding country—prairie. 3. Topography of locality, soil, drainage—level plain; soil, alluvial gravel; drainage good. 4. Water, supply, quality, effects—wells, sufficient, good, being limestone causes diarrhea with newcomers. 5. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—wood, good, abundant. 6. Local causes of disease, removal, mitigation—overcrowded barracks and camps, want of vegetables, malarial influence. 7. Camp, how arranged, how long occupied—in square, since 1861. 8. Camp, previous use of ground—State fair grounds. 9. Tents, kind, quality, condition—common, 198, old and worn; Sibley 3, wall 7, bell 16, serviceable. 10. Tents, warming, ventilation, change of position—stationary, never used in winter, ventilation good. 11. Tents, sufficiency, number of men to each—insufficient, 15 to Sibley, 7 to wall, 16 to bell, 5 to common. 12. Barracks, construction, size, number of men to each—wooden, seven, see letter. 13. Barracks, heating, cleansing, ventilation—stoves, cleansing and ventilation only fair. 14. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—one sink, two cesspools. 15. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—not good. 16. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—since 1st of August, good. 17. Vegetables and pickles, kind, amount, how obtained—onions, from prison fund since August 1, 1864. 18. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—Farmer's boilers,

inspected daily, no mess-room. 19. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—bad, deficient. 20. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—not good. 21. Hospital, topography of locality, soil, drainage—in prison inclosure, same as camp. 22. Hospital buildings, number, kind, capacity—three, frame, first, 115 by 20, 46 beds; second, 100 by 20, 42 beds, 300; third, 40 by 25, 18 beds, capacity, 106. 23. Hospital tents, number, kind, capacity—38 hospital tents, 6 men to each. 24. Hospital, warming, ventilation, lighting—stoves, ventilation good, coal oil, candles. 25. Hospital water-closets and sinks—frames over wagons, emptied and washed daily. 26. Hospital discipline, police—good. 27. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—same as camp. 28. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—same as camp. 29. Diet, quality, quantity, and variety—good. 30. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—cooking-stoves, medical officer, mess-rooms. 31. Medical and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—good. 32. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—sufficient. 33. Commissary stores, medical comforts, condition, deficiencies—good. 34. Hospital records and accounts—properly made out and kept. 35. Hospital muster and pay rolls—properly made out and kept. 36. Report of sick and wounded and of operations—properly made out and kept. 37. Requisitions and returns—properly made out and kept. 38. Morning reports, provision returns—properly made out and kept. 39. Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—$2,224.71 on hand end July, 1864, properly. 40. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—done by prisoners, washing machines. 41. Surgeons, number present and absent—1. 42. Assistant surgeons present and absent—5. 43. Chaplains, present and absent—none. 44. Hospital stewards, present, absent—detailed soldier acting. 45. Cooks and nurses, present, absent—62. 46. Sick, ratio of, to strength of command, 12 to 100. 47. Sick, condition, cleanliness—good. 48. Sick, beds for, superficial area and air space for bed—sufficient. * * * 51. Medical and surgical treatment—good. 52. Surgical operations, how performed—by surgeon in charge. 53. Nursing, how performed—by prisoners. 54. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea, dysentery, scurvy, malarial fever. 55. Diseases of local origin—diarrhea, dysentery, scurvy, malarial fever. 56. Diseases, prevention, mitigation—by issue of vegetables, extending camps, improving sinks and police. 57. Recovery from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—tardy. 58. Mortality from diseases, wounds. per cent. to sick—during July 871 treated in hospital, 81 deaths, 9 per cent. nearly. 59. Vaccination—properly attended to. 60. Interments, how conducted and recorded—buried by undertaker by contract, properly recorded.

Special report respecting the skill, efficiency, and conduct of officers and attendants connected with the medical department: Charles J. Kipp, surgeon of volunteers, efficient; R. N. Todd, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient; W. P. Parr, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient; I. N. Craig, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient; W. E. Thompson, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient; S. C. Dove, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, efficient.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners.

[AUGUST 6, 1864.—For statements of Reed, Stevenson, Houlihan, Clifford, and Butler, escaped Union prisoners, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, pp. 220, 221.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., August 6, 1864.

Surg. Joseph Jones is directed to institute an extended investigation upon the causes, pathology, and treatment of fevers and the relations of climate and soil to disease.

Surg. Joseph Jones will visit those parts of the Confederate States and prosecute his investigations in those cities, armies, and regimental and general hospitals which he may deem necessary as affording suitable fields for the establishment of the results indicated in this order.

Medical directors of the field and hospitals and chief surgeons of corps, divisions, districts, and brigades, and surgeons and assistant surgeons of regiments and general hospitals will afford every facility to Surgeon Jones to carry out these instructions, and will respond, as far as possible, to his inquiries by letter and circular, and will furnish him with copies of all field and hospital reports which he may deem necessary for the illustration of the subjects of inquiry indicated in this order.

Surgeon Jones will embody the results of his labors relating to the diseases of the Confederate Army in substantial volumes, and will deposit them in the Surgeon-General's Office for the use of the Medical Department of the Confederate Army.*

S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General C. S. Army.

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Andersonville, Ga., August 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. WINDER:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of C. S. military prison:

Medical topography of the station.—The location is high and well drained, the soil light and sandy. Near the stockade, in a southward direction, is a creek whose margins are muddy and boggy. Through the center of the stockade passes a smaller stream of similar character. The condition is favorable to the development of malarious diseases, but the report of sick and wounded for the month of July exhibits a small ratio of this class of disease. Out of 10,621 cases treated only 505 are of a malarious character. This cause appears to have acted more on the garrison than on the prisoners. Out of 1,603 cases treated 145 malarious diseases are reported.

The climate.—The climate is hot, and the prisoners coming from a much higher latitude have been influenced greatly by this agency.

Nature of barracks and hospital accommodations.—The prisoners are without barracks or tents, 30,000 men being densely crowded together, sheltered only by blankets and low hovels densely and irregularly arranged, preventing free circulation, engendering foul and noxious vapors, and precluding any system of police. The men are exposed during the day to the rays of the sun and to dews at night, and many are unprotected during the rains. The hospital accommodations are utterly inadequate to accommodate the large number of sick. The hospital is located in a grove on the banks of the creek, southeastward from the

* See "Observations, &c.," published at the end of May, 1865, Vol. VIII, this series, and Jones to Moore, October 19, p. 1012.

stockade. The site is the most eligible in the vicinity with the present appliances. There is a great deficiency in the number of tents in which the sick are treated; they are also too small for hospital purposes. A constant increase in the number of prisoners and hence of the sick has called for a continual expansion of hospital accommodations. The hospital camp was first designed to accommodate 1,000 sick and was fitted up as best could be with the means at hand. Since that time the number of sick in hospital has increased to 2,208 and 317 attendants, total, 2,525; the result of which has been to place the hospital in a constant state of [dis]organization, and the efforts to make some provision for all have resulted in leaving all portions of the hospital in an unfinished state. All the tents of the original camp have been fitted up with bunks. At present the quartermaster cannot furnish plank to complete the others. It has been impossible to obtain straw for bedding, there being none in the country until the present crop. The chief surgeon has made every effort to have it supplied. Until the number of sick became so large pine straw was used for the purpose, but it being necessary to renew the supply once in two weeks (in consequence of vermin), it is impossible to obtain a sufficient quantity. It would require five wagons, constantly employed, to furnish an adequate supply. The chief surgeon has instructed the agent for the purchase of supplies after subsistence or comfort of sick to purchase wheat straw and ship by railroad, the quartermaster having failed to supply us.

Diet.—The ration consists of one-third pound bacon, one pound and a quarter meal. The meal is unbolted and when baked the bread is coarse and irritating, producing diseases of the organs of digestive system (diarrhea and dysentery). The absence of vegetable diet has produced scurvy to an alarming extent, especially among the old prisoners.

Water.—Drinking water is obtained from springs settled on the banks of the stream, wells, and to some extent from the stream. The water obtained from the stream is unfit for use, containing many impurities from the bakery and cook-house. Some of the camps of the garrison are also situated on this stream, the surface drainage of which empties into this stream before passing through the stockade. The supply from the springs near the stream is a little brackish, but better than the stream. A large number of wells have been dug in the prison, affording water of excellent quality.

Clothing.—Those who have been prisoners for a long time are badly supplied with clothing, and but a few of them have a change, in consequence of which they are for the most part very filthy.

General habits of the men as to cleanliness.—With but few exceptions they are very filthy as regards their person and clothing and do not seem to appreciate the great necessity of bathing.

Police system of the camp.—This is sadly defective; among the very shelters under their very noses, when asleep, fæces are deposited. The bottom land through which the stream passes is filthy beyond description. The character of the land is low and swampy, a large surface, covered with vegetable mold, is exposed to the rays of the sun, a condition favorable to the development of malarial diseases. This appears to be the place where all who [have] energy and cleanliness enough to go beyond the camping-ground defecate, until it has became a morass of human excrement. The place of exit of the stream through the stockade is not sufficiently bold to permit a free afflux, the fall of the stream beyond the stockade is not great enough. When the stream is swollen by rains the low portion of this bottom land within the stockade

and for some distance outside is overflowed with a solution of human excrement, which subsiding and exposed to the sun produces an intolerable stench, which if not corrected before the fall months will in all probability produce some epidemic form of disease, increasing the already frightful mortality.

Crowded condition of the prisoners.—The prison is filled far beyond its healthy capacity; the number of prisoners should be reduced sufficiently to admit of their camps being regularly laid out with streets of sufficient width to admit free circulation of air and the enforcement of stringent police regulations. An area of sufficient size should be left for exercise.

Mental depression.—Long confinement and "hope deferred" has produced with many of the prisoners a state of mental depression, dreaded by the physician even in civil practice, which combined with the existing state of physical debility renders them unable to resist disease.

The evils within the power of proper authorities to correct are:

The crowded condition of the prisoners.—The number within the stockade should not exceed 15,000. This would allow ample room for the remainder to be camped in order, with streets of sufficient width to allow free circulation of air, and enforcement of police regulations. All that portion of the camp on the north side of the stream could then be used for exercise, where roll-calls could also be held, thereby materially aiding the commandant of the interior.

Construction of barracks and hospital accommodations.—There should be no delay in the construction of barracks. With the greatest amount of energy it will be difficult to complete them before the cold weather comes on, when they will be required more than at present. Too great stress cannot be placed on the necessity for the construction and proper accommodations for the sick. There are at present 2,208 in hospital, all poorly provided for, and some 300 without any shelter whatever. There are also at least 1,000 men now in stockade who are helpless and should be at once removed to hospital; this is prevented by the absence of accommodations. The construction of hospitals should be at once begun, and in the mean time the sick should be at once transferred to some points where they can be properly provided for.

An officer should be employed to arrange the stream passing through the stockade.—The bottom land should be covered over with sand; the stream be made deeper and wider; the walls and bottom covered with plank; the same arrangements to continue outside, conducting the drainage freely to the creek beyond, and if necessary build a line to prevent the overflow of the banks. The stream from the stockade to the railroad should also be improved, and prohibit the use by troops or by others outside. Sinks should be at once arranged over the stream of such a nature as to render them inviting. At present those who have an inclination to use them have to wade through mud and fæces to use them. At the upper part of the stream proper bathing arrangements should be constructed.

Enforcement of stringent police regulations.—Some stringent rules of police should be established, and scavenger wagons should be sent in every day to remove the collection of filth, a large quantity of moldy bread and other decomposing matter scattered through the camp and beyond the dead-line, which should be removed at once. If necessary sentinels should be instructed to fire on any one committing a nuisance in any other place than the sinks.

Establishment of regulations in regard to cleanliness.—It should be the duty of Confederate sergeants attending roll-calls, or others, to see that

all men of their command bathe at stated intervals and that their clothes are washed at least once a week. For this purpose soap should be issued to the prisoners.

Improvement in rations.—The meal, if possible, should be bolted before being issued. Arrangements should be speedily made by which rice, beans, and other antiscorbutics should be issued. During the present season green corn might be issued in lieu of bread ration, if not regularly, at least three times a week. If possible, the prisoners should be supplied with vinegar occasionally, and an occasional issue of molasses in lieu of the meat ration would tend greatly to correct the scurvy, which prevails to a great extent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon of Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., August 7, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I am out of tents for prisoners of war, and I respectfully request that you will urge the Quartermaster-General to forward a supply according to the requisition I forwarded to you a few days since before the next detachment of prisoners arrive here. Tents had to be supplied to six companies Veteran Reserve Corps, four regiments of militia, and one battery. Part of another regiment of militia—Twenty-eighth New York—has arrived, and it is probable the remainder of it will arrive during the week. The latter I have put in Barracks, No. 1, having no tent for it. Two of the wards for hospitals are so nearly completed that it is probable that they can be used for the sick in a day or two. It will be necessary to erect three more as soon as lumber can be obtained, and also another mess-room and kitchen; the mess-room to seat about 2,000. Shall old citizens' clothes be issued to the prisoners? There are some on hand that have been turned in by provost-marshals, being clothing taken from deserters and others. Application has been made by one prisoner for permission to purchase a few shoemakers' tools and leather, for the purpose of mending and making shoes for the prisoners. Shall it be permitted?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Depot.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND E. TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, Va., August 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER,
Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am authorized to submit through you to the commanding general of the U. S. forces in East Tennessee the following proposition:

There are now held by the Federal and Confederate authorities quite a number of non-combatants, who have been arrested at different times upon slight offenses within the district referred to. Such arrests contribute very slightly to the solution of our present difficulties either

way, and only tend to the oppression of the individuals in question. I would suggest that an arrangement be made whereby all non-combatants now held by either party be immediately released, and that in future no more arrests of this character be made, except for crime committed against the authority of the Government of the respective powers within their regular military lines. If this proposition meets with approval I request that two commissioners be appointed and a time and place set where they may meet a similar commission to be appointed by me, and that they be empowered to arrange some equitable plan whereby the desired object can be accomplished. An early answer to this communication is requested.

Very respectfully,

J. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND E. TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, Va., August 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER,
Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Some time since I had occasion to communicate with the commanding officer of the Federal forces at Knoxville in regard to Capt. J. T. Reynolds, of the Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, who was reported to me as under sentence of death at Knoxville for the discharge of his duty as enrolling officer of Greene County, Tenn., and in which communication I requested to be notified whether the facts were as stated, and at the same time remarked that if he was executed as indicated I would inflict retaliation in kind upon the first Federal officer of equal rank who fell in my power. The commandant of your department has not seen proper to reply to said communication, and I would therefore inform him through you that I now hold in custody Capt. Benjamin Rogers, of Tennessee Union Guard, who was caught recruiting within our lines, and would state that he is held as a hostage for the safety and good treatment of Captain Reynolds. I would again request that I may be informed as to what disposition has been made of Captain Reynolds that I may act understandingly with Captain Rogers.

Very respectfully,

J. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, August 7, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C..

COLONEL: On the receipt of your instructions of the 28th ultimo I took immediate measures to carry them into effect. After considerable inquiry it was ascertained that a delay, probably of two weeks, would result if the attempt was made to obtain lumber at Saginaw, and that in the end probably nothing would be saved. I issued orders to the quartermaster in exact accordance with your instructions. The bill for lumber could not be filled in Sandusky, so far as the posts or

studding was concerned for the buildings, there being scarcely any three by four scantling on the market, but two by six stuff could be obtained in Sandusky. It would be the same in quantity and cost and answer equally as good a purpose. In view of the emergency it was deemed best to purchase in Sandusky and to use the two by six stuff for posts. The work for the mess-rooms, kitchens and wash-rooms, therefore, was immediately undertaken. It was found impracticable to place the mess-rooms as near the barracks (60 to 100 feet) as you directed, there being so many sinks in the way, the best that could be done being to locate the mess-rooms 105 feet from the barracks. The transverse inclination of the ground selected for the mess-rooms averaged only about a foot in thirty. It was therefore deemed proper to construct gravel floors, and that work is already three-quarters done for one of the 30 by 235 feet buildings, and it is estimated that the work for that building and the other of the same size, in the way of constructing gravel floors, can be completed in five days from this time. There is a deficiency of teams and wagons as compared with the amount of work to be done. The quartermaster is now receiving, in addition to his lumber, large quantities of wood and hay. One consequence is that the utmost effort with the teams cannot keep the dock sufficiently clear for landing supplies, and the other consequence is that but few teams can be had for carrying on the graveling, but I find that that work can be done after the posts are up and while the roof is going on if necessary. The gravel floors will be five inches in thickness, and, I doubt not, will answer every necessary purpose. All of the lumber for the work has been purchased in Sandusky, and a considerable proportion of it is already within the prison yards. The work has been commenced by the carpenters, and will be pushed along rapidly. I carefully presented the opportunity for carpenters and laborers among the prisoners to engage in the work going on for their benefit and accommodation, at the rates of compensation named in your circular, by a notice placed on the bulletin board in the prison, inviting such as were willing to assist to give their names to the lieutenants calling the rolls in the morning, but thus far not a name has been reported. Probably it is a pure matter of dignity. They can beg clothing and food from the Government, but can't labor even for their own convenience.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR, OFFICE SUPT. OF PRISON,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, August 7, 1864.

Capt. JUNIUS R. SANFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the military prison and prisoners after a careful inspection this Sunday morning. I have been on duty at prison but two days, having received my order on Friday morning, August 5. I found the prison barracks and grounds generally in a very bad condition, but have used my utmost endeavors to make a change for the better. The kitchens have been well cleansed, and are in good condition this morning. The dining-rooms and sleeping apartments are, as a general thing, clean and well cared for. The grounds around barracks and in prison yard I have had policed as much as possible in the short time I have been in charge, and they present a very satisfactory appearance this

morning. Yet, the want of lime for the numerous drains and ditches is very severely felt, and I understand it is impossible to procure it at present in sufficient quantities for the use of the post. The sinks are in quite good condition at present and at a proper distance from the barracks since the fence has been removed. The work of erecting the new buildings for general dining-halls and kitchens is progressing with all possible dispatch. The sanitary condition of the prison good and is very satisfactory, as will be seen by the following report: Whole number of prisoners present, 2,516; whole number last report, 2,442; gain since last report, 74; number of prisoners in hospital to-day, 52; number of prisoners in hospital last report, 50; gain in hospital since last report, 2; deaths since last report, 1.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. FOWLER,

Major 171st Ohio National Guard, Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, August 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Major Scovill obtained a twenty-days' leave of absence from commandant Northern Department on the morning of the 5th instant, and Major Fowler, who had been on that duty in May, was detailed to fill Major Scovill's place during his absence. Friday night Captain Wells, the assistant, was called to Sandusky on account of the very dangerous illness of his wife, and has not returned. Thus Major Fowler comes into the charge of the prison. His report is approved. I think he is doing everything in his power. The new mess-rooms, kitchens, and wash-room will soon remove much of the difficulty, but with the difficulties about sinks and water incident to the present system a satisfactory condition of the prison will neither be maintained nor reached. I am prepared now to submit a plan to obviate these difficulties and remove many others, and will present my plan fully in another paper.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 7, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit report of inspection of Louisville military prison. This prison is used more especially as a transfer prison. It is situated near the depot of Nashville railroad. Sometimes it is crowded; at others, as now, almost empty. Its accommodations are sufficient for its purposes. Fund (prison) on hand end July, $917.24. Several thousand dollars were expended last month in building a hospital, which is now completed. Upon being supplied with water and gas it can be used. I would recommend that the order be given for supplying the hospital with water and gas, as the building is now used by refugees, and will soon become in a very dirty condition. The hospital is in fair condition; the officer in charge, young and probably inexperienced. The management of hospital fund was bad, and entirely contrary to regulations. I understand the present officer in charge has been relieved. I instructed him to call the attention of his

successor to the error of keeping the hospital fund in its present manner. The hospital now in use in the inclosure is ample for the purposes of the camp, but as the new one has been built it had better be occupied, thus giving more room in the camp for emergencies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the camp and field of the Louisville military prison, commanded by Captain Pratt, U. S. Volunteers, made on the 6th and 7th of August, 1864, by Surg. C. T. Alexander, acting medical inspector, U. S. Army.

1. Camp, name and geographical position—Louisville military prison, Louisville, Ky. 2. Topography of surrounding country—Louisville. 3. Topography of locality, soil, drainage—city square, clay, good. 4. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—city water-works, good, abundant. 5. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—coal, good, abundant. 6. Local causes of disease, removal, mitigation—none. 7. Camp, how arranged, how long occupied—hollow square, three years. 8. Camp, previous use of ground—unoccupied. * * * 12. Barracks, construction, size, number of men to each—wooden, capacity 350, prisoners 100, including sick. 13. Barracks, heating, cleansing, ventilation—stoves, ventilation good. 14. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—wooden, with proper drainage. 15. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—daily, not as good as it ought to be. 16. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—good, variety limited. 17. Vegetables and pickles, kind, amount, how obtained—none issued. 18. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—stoves, inspected by surgeon and commanding officer, no mess-room. 19. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—fair. 20. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—good for prisoners. 21. Hospital, topography of locality, soil, drainage—same as camp. 22. Hospital buildings, number, kind, capacity—two wards, wooden, capacity 100, with office, kitchen, &c. * * * 24. Hospital warming, ventilation, lighting—stoves, ventilation good, gas. 25. Hospital water-closets and sinks—good, well managed. 26. Hospital discipline, police—fair. 27. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—city water-works. 28. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—coal, good. 29. Diet, quality, quantity, and variety—good. 30. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—cooking stoves, medical officers, mess-room. 31. Medical and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—good. 32. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—sufficient. 33. Commissary stores, medical comforts, condition, deficiencies—good. 34. Hospital records and accounts—properly made and kept. 35. Hospital muster and pay rolls—properly made and kept. 36. Report of sick and wounded and of operations—properly made and kept. 37. Requisitions and returns—properly made and kept. 38. Morning reports, provision returns—properly made out and kept. 39. Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—$132.67. 40. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—by women hired for the purpose, paid out of prison fund. 41. Surgeons, number present, absent, ——. 42. Assistant surgeons, acting assistants—2 present. 43. Chaplains—none. 44. Hospital stewards—private detailed temporarily as steward. 45. Cooks and nurses—7. 46. Sick, ratio of, to strength of command—30 in hospital. 47. Sick, condition, cleanliness—good. 48. Sick, beds for,

superficial area and air space per bed—sufficient. * * * 51. Medical and surgical treatment—fair. 52. Surgical operations, how performed—by surgeon in charge. 53. Nursing, how performed—by prisoners. 54. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea, dysentery, chronic, pneumonia. 55. Diseases of a local origin—none. * * * 57. Recoveries from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—rapid. 58. Mortality from diseases, wounds, per cent. to sick—two-thirds per cent. for July. 59. Vaccination—not practiced. 60. Interments, how conducted and recorded—by undertaker, properly recorded.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, and Medical Inspector.

ANDERSONVILLE, *August 7, 1864.*
(Via Macon.)

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

The new prison site has been selected, five miles from Millen, toward Augusta. Please send authority to impress negroes, teams and wagons, lumber and saw-mills. It is of the greatest importance that the garrisons should be built as soon as possible. We are full here to overflowing.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to Honorable Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 8, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

If the requisite labor, transportation, materials cannot be obtained on reasonable terms by hire or purchase, impressment must be resorted to. The law should then be carefully observed.

J. A. SEDDON.

Consolidated return for C. S. military prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., for the week ending August 7, 1864.

Date.	Received.	Recaptured.	Total received.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Grand total.	Escaped.	Died.	Total died, escaped, sent off, paroled, released, and exchanged.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Total on hand.
August 1	.....	....	.....	29,985	1,693	31,678	....	74	74	29,985	1,619	31,604
2	*a* 42	....	42	29,851	1,753	31,646	....	73	73	29,893	1,680	31,573
3	*b* 1,075	2	1,077	29,782	1,791	32,650	....	75	75	30,859	1,716	32,575
4	*c* 220	....	220	29,976	2,599	32,795	1	74	75	30,195	2,525	32,720
5	*d* 1	....	1	30,147	2,573	32,721	....	90	90	30,148	2,483	32,631
6	*e* 174	....	174	29,778	2,843	32,805	....	103	103	29,962	2,740	32,702
7	*f* 82	....	82	29,954	2,748	32,784	....	71	71	30,026	2,687	32,713

a 42 from Atlanta.
b 1,075 from Macon.
c 220 from Atlanta.
d 1 from Macon.
e 140 from East Point, 9 from Forsyth, 8 from Macon, 17 from La Grange.
f 82 from Macon.

I certify that the above is a correct copy from my prison journal.

S. BOYER DAVIS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Prison.

Capt. W. S. WINDER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Approved:

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., August 8, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the police condition of the prison and hospital for the past week as follows: The prison and hospital barracks, with their kitchens and grounds surrounding, are cleanly and in good condition. The general condition and appearance of the prisoners is excellent. As previously reported, in both prison and hospital departments the bedding is clean and well aired. The condition of both prison and hospital departments throughout is still improving.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., August 9, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the remark that I inspected the prison and hospital yesterday and found everything in good order.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., August 8, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Commissioner for Exchange:*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the inclosed copies of certain papers relating to the treatment of officers captured on the expedition of General Kilpatrick.*

From the circumstances here narrated I am led to say that I will make special exchange of all those officers, giving you such officers as you may desire of equal rank. I also have the honor further to inform you that unless I receive from the officers statements that they are now well and properly treated as prisoners of war I shall be under the necessity of putting in confinement an equal number of officers by us in like condition and treatment as described in inclosed paper. As you are aware I have never desired nor favored retaliation except upon belief that nothing else would answer to preserve the lives and health

*Not found as inclosures and not otherwise identified.

of our soldiers, and much as I regret the painful necessity I certainly shall be obliged to carry out my intentions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1864.

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: The Secretary of War directs that 600 rebel officers, prisoners of war, be sent to Major-General Foster, Department of the South, for confinement there. They will be of different grades, as may be most convenient.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Department of the South:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War has directed that 600 rebel officers, prisoners of war, be sent to you, to be confined, exposed to fire, and treated in the same manner as our officers, prisoners of war, are treated in Charleston. No exchanges will be made without special instructions of the War Department. Any offer for exchange will be communicated here for the action of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 8, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Last December Mrs. Emily T. Helm, half sister of Mrs. L., and widow of the rebel General Ben. Hardin Helm, stopped here on her way from Georgia to Kentucky, and I gave her a paper, as I remember, to protect her against the mere fact of her being General Helm's widow. I hear a rumor to-day that you recently sought to arrest her, but was prevented by her presenting the paper from me. I do not intend to protect her against the consequences of disloyal words or acts, spoken or done by her since her return to Kentucky, and if the papers given her by me can be construed to give her protection for such words or acts, it is hereby revoked *pro tanto*. Deal with her for current conduct just as you would with any other.

A. LINCOLN.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: By authority of the Secretary of War you will please transfer the rebel officers named on the accompanying roll, now prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, to Hilton Head, S. C., to be delivered to Major-General Foster, commanding Department of the South. Should any of the officers named be too unwell to go, you will send

others in their places. The quartermaster in this city will furnish a steamship for this service, and you will detail a guard of 200 good men, with a full complement of officers, under the command of a field officer, to take charge of the prisoners. Give the officer in charge special instructions as to the conduct of his guard on the ship, and require him to keep embodied at the most commanding part of the vessel, with his sentinels so arranged as to give immediate notice of any disorder among the prisoners. Call his attention to the Army Regulations applicable to troops on transports, and have them closely observed. As far as practicable arm the guard with revolvers.

Have such arrangements made on the ship for cooking for the guard and prisoners as may be necessary. The prisoners will require no cooking except the boiling of their salt meat, and this should be done for them either by the ship's cooks or by men detailed from the guard. Furnish the commander with two rolls of the prisoners, one to be delivered with them, and one to be receipted by the officer who receives the prisoners, to be forwarded to this office with his report. The guard will return on the ship to Fort Delaware. Notify me by telegram when they sail.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[AUGUST 9, 1864.—For Jones to Foster, in relation to exchanges, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 228.]

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *August 9, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have inspected the military prison in this city, and find it a building suitable for the purpose, containing in all fifty-six prisoners, forty prisoners of war, sixteen citizens. The police of the building is good; the prison fund small, $23, the monthly savings about paying incidental expenses. I called the attention of the officer in charge to circular from your office, dated April 20, 1864, for his guidance, and the necessity of rendering a statement of the prison fund. None of the inmates are sick. The sick are visited by medical officer of one of the hospitals (military) of the city, and if very sick removed to hospital for treatment. Capacity of building, seventy-five. I would respectfully suggest the removal of such as are not undergoing trial, or to be tried, to Camp Chase, Ohio.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,

Surgeon, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,

Elmira, N. Y., August 9, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the night of July 31, 1864, one of the sentinels on post at Barracks, No. 3, over prisoners of war, shot one of them, wounding him slightly with a buckshot. I ordered a board of officers to examine into the case and make a report,

which I forward to you. In my opinion, the sentinel was justified in firing on the prisoner. He was ordered three times to halt and did not obey the order. On that night the sentinels were very vigilant, and all the troops under arms in anticipation of a break-out by a portion of the prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

ELMIRA, N. Y., *August 4, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN, *Commanding Post, Elmira, N. Y.:*

COLONEL: In compliance with orders, the board selected to investigate the circumstances attending the shooting of A. P. Potts, prisoner, by Granville Garland, sentinel, on the night of the 31st of July, was convened at Barracks, No. 3, at 10 a. m. August 4, 1864, and received the following testimony, which we have the honor to submit:

Capt. J. G. Cramer, One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, said:

I was officer of patrol on the night of the 31st of July. Between 8 and 9 o'clock I went to the post opposite the mess-hall and asked the sentinel his instructions. He replied that he was to allow no one to cross over the bank to commit nuisance. I saw two men at the edge of the water and asked him what they were doing there. The sentinel replied that they were washing their feet and he had allowed them to cross for that purpose. I then instructed him to allow no one to cross his beat on any pretext whatever. Between 8 and 9 o'clock a shot was fired by this sentinel. I ran to him to ascertain the cause of the firing. He stated that a man had crossed his beat; that he challenged him, but he paid no attention to it; then he fired. The man ran into the building; he was not hit. I told the sentinel he had done his duty, and to fire upon any man who attempted to cross his beat after he had challenged him three times. About 10 o'clock I heard another report. I ran to the sentinel and asked the cause of the firing. He stated that a man had crossed his beat and commenced committing nuisance. He said that he spoke to the man four times but that he paid no attention to him, and then he fired as he was instructed. The man ran to the barrack, crying "I am shot!"

Corpl. M. Turk, Company G, Tenth New York Cavalry, said:

I was sergeant of the guard on the night of the 31st of July. The sentinel had been stoned from the post near the mess-hall the night before, and so I selected Granville Garland as the best man I had for that post. I gave him his instructions to allow no one to cross his beat for any purpose. A prisoner attempted to cross, Garland halted him three times, and then fired at him. I was but a short distance from the post. I went up to Garland and asked him what he had done. He said he had fired at a man who had crossed his beat, and hit him. This was about 10 o'clock. He had previously fired at a man that night.

Corpl. D. A. Rudd, Company E, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, said:

I was at the sutler's the night of the 31st of July. As I passed the beat near the mess-hall I heard the sentinel cry "Halt!" I answered "It is I, sentinel; I am all right." He replied "I didn't mean you, sergeant; I meant this other man;" and again cried "Halt!" I then saw a man a few feet from me approaching the sentinel's beat. I reminded him that the sentinel had halted him. In a moment afterward I heard the sentinel cry "Halt!" again, and added "Keep away from there." The man paid no attention to him. The sentinel then fired at him. The man ran to his quarters, crying "Oh, God, I am shot!" I do not know the exact time, but should think it was not far from 10 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

N. F. STEELE, captain,
J. B. KENNEDY, captain,
CHAS. B. ROUNDS, lieutenant,
Board of Examination.

NEW YORK, *August 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The fifty U. S. officers who have recently been prisoners of war and have lately been exchanged have experienced such treatment, generally, while in the hands of the Confederates that it has naturally and constantly been suggested that similar treatment to that usually meted out to U. S. officers and soldiers under such circumstances should be measured out to Confederate officers and soldiers in our hands. As a measure of economy, if not of even justice, this is respectfully urged.

And it is respectfully suggested that a commission from among these officers who have, in person, suffered should be appointed, with directions to visit our own prisons, to compare carefully the treatment adopted, and to draw up a code of instructions for the government of our commanders of prisons and others interested, particularly with respect to transportation, shelter, clothing, and subsistence.

While prisoners in our hands are well fed, clothed, and sheltered, and are treated humanely, our own officers and soldiers are habitually robbed and starved until rendered unfit for further service.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August 12, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

It is respectfully suggested that General Wessells and an officer from each grade of those recently exchanged at Charleston be called upon to make a joint report on the treatment received by Federal officers and soldiers while in the hands of the enemy, to be laid before the Secretary of War.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 20, 1864.

I concur in the opinion of Colonel Hoffman. A full and authentic report of facts (as to treatment) is very desirable, upon which the honorable Secretary may make his own judgment as to what should be done.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., *August 10, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Immediately upon the arrival at New York of the fifty officers recently exchanged at Charleston, S. C., a communication was addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, by the senior officer, Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, suggesting that a commission be appointed to visit our prisons, ascertain exactly how Confederate officers and men are treated, and to draw up a code of rules, founded strictly upon their personal experience while prisoners of war, for the government of those Confederates while in U. S. custody.

The subject of treatment of such prisoners has, of course, often and fully presented itself for your consideration, but to us who have practically and personally experienced the attentions of Southern jailers, the subject is one of bitter remembrance, only to be referred to with vindictive and retaliatory spirit.

The Southern authorities claim that they give to prisoners precisely what their soldiers are allowed in the field. It is probably true of the ration, but of nothing else. The Southern soldier, even in his most prosperous days, lived simply upon the handful of corn and bit of bacon upon which he now is supported. Few Northern men, except in an almshouse—and I know of none that ever fed so scantily—were ever reduced to the common rule of diet of the Southern race. But beyond their ration the prisoner enjoys none of those essentials to cleanliness, and consequently to health, that are so strictly indispensable. Fresh air, water in abundance for washing and bathing, and opportunity for exercise have been rigidly ignored or forbidden. The most gross lack of administration has characterized their prisons. But, as already referred to, air and water have, although the cheapest luxuries in the Confederacy, been studiously refused, and this more particularly at Andersonville and at Macon, the most recently established of the depots for our captured soldiers. Why should not rebel prisoners be treated exactly like our own? We construct elegant accommodations, spacious, with every convenience, and admit all kinds of luxuries, while our people rot with dirt and scurvy. At Andersonville the scene would disgrace a race of cannibal barbarians. Scores die daily from sheer neglect, and with as little care; less than a rotten sheep would meet at the hands of a brutal owner.

My firm conviction is that the Southern authorities believe we do not dare to give like treatment to their captured. It would perhaps disgrace us to so retaliate. We constantly declared that such rules of treatment as were imposed upon us we should endeavor to have applied to themselves.

At Charleston a vigorous protest, signed by the five general officers (prisoners), produced an immediate change in food, which, I am happy to add, will doubtless be extended to all future prisoners in Charleston. Copies of this letter, and of other correspondence with Confederate authorities upon like points, are now being made to be forwarded to you.

The Southern authorities are exceedingly desirous of immediate exchange of all prisoners. General Wessells and myself had an interview with General Ripley at Charleston on this point. Their urgency is unbounded, but we asserted that it was the poorest possible policy for our Government to deliver to them 40,000 prisoners, better fed and clothed than ever before in their lives and perfectly equipped for the field by Northern generosity, while the United States received in return

an equal number of unfortunate men worn out with privation and neglect, barely able to walk, often drawing the last breath, and utterly unfit to take the field as soldiers.

But this anxiety on the part of the rebels is one of the strongest possible proofs of the failing strength of their cause. Between Lee's and Hood's armies the country is a waste, redeemed only by the labor of the females, the very young and very old male and the slave. Their last men have gone to the field of battle, and rather than re-enforce their armies as an exchange would do, it was urged that it would be much wiser, although hard upon our poor fellows, to let them stay yet longer where they now are. The South can be compelled to treat them well. Give Confederate prisoners the same measure of humanity that they mete out to us and there will soon be no dread or apprehension respecting the prisoner's life. And the fact that a set of rules openly and plainly declared to the world, over the signatures of officers who have themselves tasted of Southern prison fare, as the basis of future treatment, would in my judgment be a quick method of bringing Southern authorities to a just view of their obligations in this matter.

I have written fully, colonel, for the benefit only of the thousands who still starve and die in Southern bondage. Had you like us been locked in felon cells and been treated like us as outlaws and felons, or worse, there would be no need to pray you to show them the same treatment in pure mercy toward those still in their hands.

Should some such course be adopted as I have suggested I have no desire myself to take any part in its formation. I trust I shall be ordered to the field. But I can give information that might be of utility, preliminary to the adoption of such a course.

Permit me to apologize for this letter and its length, and believe me, colonel,

Yours, very truly,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 22, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War to be considered with letter from Brigadier-General Wessells on the same subject, submitted on the 16th instant.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 23, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for exchange of prisoners for remark. The letter of General Wessells is inclosed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

AUGUST 26, 1864.

The undersigned can only repeat his indorsement of the 20th instant.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

OFFICE AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 10, 1864.

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI, C. S. Army,
Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Department:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose to you herewith an official copy of General Orders, No. 107, headquarters Department of the Gulf,* containing an enumeration by name of the officers and men, amounting to an equivalent for 110 privates of the paroled prisoners delivered to me June 17th, now declared exchanged in pursuance of our agreement of July 22. I also beg leave to call your attention to the fact that one Capt. William Austin, master of a transport steamer in the Confederate service, was delivered to you at the time of our late exchange of prisoners as a citizen, without exchange. You will doubtless remember that he was entered on our lists of prisoners as a "captain" and that some discussion arose as to the terms upon which he should be delivered, resulting in his being simply released as a citizen non-combatant, without equivalent.

I have now to request that you will release Capt. William M. Dana, the master of the transport steamer John Warner, as an equivalent for Captain Austin.

I think you will concede the equity of this request. In any case I ask that you will bring Captain Dana with you to our next meeting for exchange, and if the above proposal is not satisfactory I will render you an ample equivalent for his release.

You have no doubt heard of the capture by our naval forces in Mobile Bay of a considerable number of officers and men of the C. S. Navy. I have already asked for authority to exchange a sufficient number of officers and men of this capture for the officers and men of the U. S. Navy now prisoners at Camp Ford. This authority will undoubtedly be granted, and if so, I shall have the honor to propose such an exchange at the earliest opportunity. I hope that I may very soon receive from you the list of the officers and men of the Louisiana brigade to be exchanged and that that exchange may be consummated without unnecessary delay.

I send with this some letters for citizens and prisoners within your lines which I beg you will have forwarded to their several destinations.

I am, major, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Col. and Agent of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi.

CIRCULAR, No. 4. } OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1864.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War it is ordered that hereafter no supplies of any kind will be furnished to prisoners of war by their relatives or friends, except in cases of illness, when near relatives will be permitted to send them such articles of food as may be approved by the surgeon in charge of the hospital, to whose care they will in all cases be addressed. Necessary clothing may be furnished by near relatives to destitute prisoners, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the post where they are confined. Outer garments must be of gray or dark mixed color and of inferior quality. Only one suit of outer clothing and a change of underclothing will be allowed.

* See p. 539.

II. It is further ordered that sutlers at military prisons shall be permitted to sell to prisoners only the following articles, viz, writing materials, postage stamps, tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, combs, soap, tooth brushes, hair brushes, clothes brushes, scissors, thread, and needles, handkerchiefs, towels, and pocket looking-glasses.

III. This order will not be understood as prohibiting prisoners of war from receiving clothing or other articles not contraband from their relatives or friends residing beyond our lines, when forwarded by flag-of-truce boat, or any other authorized channel, so long as the prisoners of war held at Richmond and other Southern prisons are permitted to receive the same articles in the same manner from their relatives and friends in the loyal States.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, *August 10, 1864.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration some facts and suggestions having relation to those of our military and naval forces who are prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy.

The operations against Richmond induced the enemy to send his prisoners farther south for security. The advance of General Sherman's column has again made necessary further changes in the enemy's depots, which will probably be established in the neighborhood of Savannah and Charleston.

On the 3d day of August 600 of our commissioned officers arrived in Charleston from Macon. It was said, however, that the real destination intended for them was Savannah, whither a large additional number may be sent.

The condition of our officers and soldiers in the hands of the enemy is represented to reach the extreme limit of destitution and suffering; this is more especially true of the enlisted men. It is reported to me from reliable sources that they are without shelter, not even for the sick; that neither blankets nor clothing are issued to them, and that for the large number of sick the surgeons in charge are without the most necessary medicines and hospital supplies. The result is a fearful and increasing mortality.

I have reason to believe that Major-General Foster, commanding Department of the South, if authorized to do so, could make an arrangement to relieve the most necessary wants of our men by sending supplies to them in charge of suitable agents, who would be allowed as such to superintend the issue of supplies to our men, and probably a detail of assistant surgeons would be allowed to remain with the sick in charge. Pending the suspension of regular exchanges no effort should be spared to mitigate the sufferings of these gallant men, thrown by the fortunes of war into the hands of a cruel enemy. We must either remain inactive witnesses of their sufferings or retaliate upon the prisoners in our hands, or renew our efforts to afford succor to our men.

Apart from the objections which exist to the policy of retaliation, it is at least doubtful whether it would inure to the benefit of our men, for the reason that the enemy are reported to be without the means to supply clothing, medicines, and other needful supplies even to their own troops.

I earnestly recommend that Major-General Foster be authorized to make such an arrangement as I have suggested if he finds it practicable

to do so, and I am not without hope that if his instructions authorize it he would be able to negotiate exchanges on a basis satisfactory to the Government.

The proximity of the rebel depots for prisoners to Major-General Foster's department, and the diminishing facilities for their transportation from the Gulf States to City Point, might render it expedient, temporarily at least, to modify the existing cartel, so as to designate Savannah or Charleston as the place for exchanges, and to authorize Major-General Foster to negotiate them.

It would afford me the utmost gratification to be able to render any service in my power in giving effect to the suggestions embodied in this communication.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 12, 1864.

I submit the within from General Sickles on an old and very painful subject.

A. LINCOLN.

[Second indorsement.]

Referred to Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner of exchange, for report as to the means that can be adopted for the purpose within stated.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

AUGUST 13, 1864.

General Foster was authorized to effect an exchange of those officers first sent to the city of Charleston by the rebels, and his authority might be extended to those (some 600) said to have been sent there. He might have a general authority on the subject and exchange as many as possible.

Our suffering prisoners in Richmond a few months since scarcely received any benefit from the supplies sent to them from the North.

There was evidence that the rebel guards used the supplies before the faces of our imprisoned soldiers, and what they did not use, or much of it, was allowed to spoil in the boxes under the very eyes of our people, who were not allowed to touch them.

Medical officers might be sent to attend upon the sick if the rebel authorities would permit it, which is not likely. The experiment might be tried.

The only sure remedy for the abominations practiced in the South by the enemy is to defeat his armies.

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., August 10, 1864.

HON. ROBERT OULD, *Commissioner for Exchange:*

SIR: Dr. James P. Hambleton has been for many months a prisoner of war in Fort Monroe. He is in some way connected with the Southern press. A. D. Richardson has been in Libby Prison as a prisoner

since April, 1863. He was captured on a steam-boat in the Mississippi River. He is connected with the Northern press.

Will you exchange one for the other? Hambleton claims that he has a paper from you saying you will do so, and upon this he vexes all my friends and me continually. Please say definitely that you will or that you will not, so that I can stop his mouth.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

In the Field, Va., August 10, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Fred. Clark, a private in the Seventh Maine Volunteers, was taken prisoner some time in December at Mine Run. It is supposed he may have died in the Mayo Hospital, Richmond, but it is not made certain. You will do me a great favor by having it ascertained and report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *August 10, 1864.*

His Excellency President LINCOLN, *Washington:*

SIR: General Early, of the rebel army, caused to be arrested as hostages on Saturday last seven of our citizens, who, when taken into his presence at Williamsport, were released on parole to report themselves in Richmond in two weeks.

The gentlemen arrested were the Rev. Dr. John B. Kerfoot, president of the College of Saint James, in this county; Reverend Mr. Coit, a professor in that institution; Isaac Nesbitt, esq., clerk of the circuit court for this county; Andrew H. Hager, a leading miller and merchant of this place; Fredk. C. McComas, of this neighborhood, inspector of whisky, &c., under the national revenue laws; Reverend Mr. Edwards, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this town, and the Reverend Mr. Hyde, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place. I understand that the two first named were taken to be held as hostages for the Reverend Doctor Boyd, of Winchester, Va., arrested and held by order of General Hunter, and the others as hostages for certain persons taken and held under order of General Hunter, in a matter relative to the burning of a store at Hedgesville, Berkeley County, Va.

I was not here when these arrests were made, having absented myself when the rebels came in. Had I been here there is every probability that I would have been among the number arrested.

Doctor Kerfoot, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Edwards, and those of the party have repaired to Washington for the purpose of seeing and prevailing upon the proper authorities to release those in confinement under General Hunter's orders, that they themselves may in turn be released from their parole and the apprehended horrors of a loathsome and extended confinement in Libby Prison.

Knowing these gentlemen well, it becomes me to add my appeal to theirs for their liberation from the dreadful dilemma in which they have

been placed. They are nearly all husbands, and all but one have families; they all occupy leading and important positions in our community; they are all devoted, consistent, prominent, and influential Unionists—the most loyal of our loyal people. In point of intelligence and public virtue and true patriotism there are none among us who can be named as their superiors.

From the commencement of our troubles they took a decided stand in behalf of our Union and nationality, and that they have undeviatingly maintained, wielding an influence that has been marked and felt in support of the war among our people. Mr. Nesbitt has now two sons in the Army of the Potomac. He had another in the army, who has died.

The community cannot lose these men. They deserve a better fate than the horrors of a rebel prison. Their families, wives, and tender and interesting children cry aloud for their salvation from such a doom.

The whole loyal people of our county (I can speak for them, for I know them) unite with one voice and prayer that they may be saved from the horrible alternative before them.

Is it necessary that the orders of General Hunter shall be persevered in at such a sacrifice? I sincerely hope not, and I do most earnestly ask and trust that the Executive may find it perfectly consistent with the safety of the Republic to relax the hold upon the men for whom these most valuable citizens of ours have been taken as hostages.

I am not personally acquainted with Your Excellency, nor is it necessary that I should be to give to my appeal in behalf of these my friends and fellow-citizens a just effect upon the Executive mind and heart. We are all struggling, each in his position, limited or exalted, in a great and common cause, and in the fearful strife let us not be deprived of those who can help by their counsels, their example, and their sacrifices; and further, let us not be discouraged, mortified, and weighted down by their sufferings and privations under the hands of an inhuman and cruel foe—enemies to their country, traitors to all that is dear and venerated in our institutions, and subverters of our precious liberties.

Our position here has been open, from the fatalities of war, to the inroads of this enemy. Some, more prudent than others, sought refuge abroad, but all could not do this without exposing friends, dependents, and property to violence or the flames. Our militia system is weak, and voluntary organization for border defense, if made, would prove entirely inefficient against such an invading force.

Trusting to the strong arm of the National Government, to which we most freely contribute in men, money, influence, and taxation, we felt ourselves secure until lately, and when the enemy was upon us. It is not, then, our fault that our citizens have been thus exposed. It is rather the consequence of unforeseen events, which may occur and sometimes do occur when success and victory seem to be within our grasp.

Let not these be aggravated by the seizure and imprisonment, by the enemy having the temporary advantage, of some of the best sons of the Republic. Spare them, my dear sir, spare them from such a fate, from such suffering, from such degradation. Let them be restored to the active duties of citizens, to the embraces of their families and friends, and to the free air of a State about to be made entirely free, and to that freedom their presence and aid will prove so essential. The official duties and relations of most of them are important, and let this consideration have its due weight also.

Trusting that the application they have made has already proved successful, or, if not, that this may add something to their appeal, and that the result may be in conformity with the petition I thus voluntarily present in their behalf, I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant and fellow-citizen,

D. WEISEL,
Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

References: Senators Johnson and Hicks, of Maryland; Representatives Thomas and Webster, Maryland; Rev. Dr. Septimus Tustin, Washington.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 16, 1864.

The gentlemen who gave their parole have a personal question which will no doubt bind them to compliance if permitted to do so. But it [is] submitted that the enemy has no right to impose such paroles. On pretense of such a parole the enemy might leave within our lines spies to obtain information and report it prospectively at any named time. This might be prevented by arresting these citizens.

Meantime I would recommend that the arrests made by General Hunter be inquired into and the parties ordered to be released unless there is public reason for holding them.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, August 10, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have been materially impeded in my work by an attempt to stampede among the prisoners on Monday last. The demonstration took a pretty wide range, involving many facts. I am giving all of my attention to it I can and keep up current duties, and expect to report definitely in a day or two. I make this mention on account of a wonderfully false statement which appeared in the Sandusky Commercial Register of this morning. You will hear from me again to-morrow.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., August 10, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: You have several times proposed to me to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man. The same offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners. This proposal has heretofore been declined by the Confederate authorities, they insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on either side upon parole. In view, however, of the very large number of prisoners now held by each party, and the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above proposal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by

the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time they will be declared exchanged.

This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men who have been longest in captivity will be the first delivered, where it is practicable. I shall be happy to hear from you as speedily as possible whether this arrangement can be carried out.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

WAYNESBOROUGH, BURKE COUNTY, GA., *August 10, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

I have the honor to report to you the following facts: I am informed by Captain Winder, of Richmond, Va., that he is authorized by you to locate a military prison in this section of the State, and has selected a location on the plantation of a widow lady of this county. There are many objections, in my judgment, why it would be an objectionable location. First. The health of the prisoners and guard should be considered. The water to be inclosed in the stockade is the most unhealthy, rotten limestone, and no one in our country ever thought of drinking it, and there is no other water in five miles of the place. The water is from a spring (rotten limestone). Second. The interest of the Government should be considered. This lady's plantation has about 150 negroes on it, and her crops are of vast importance to the Government and community. Her tithe alone last year was 1,300 bushels of corn, 2,500 pounds of bacon, &c. This plantation is within half a mile of the place anticipated for the prison. There are also several other plantations within a few miles of the place; at least 600 or 800 negroes in five miles of it. In my opinion it would be better for the Government to place the prison more remote from the large plantations and where the troops could get good water, when there are so many such places on all our lines of railroads. I have no doubt but Captain Winder has had false representation made to him by certain parties in the immediate vicinity of the spot he has selected, and entirely for pecuniary purposes—men who are not in the service of the country and never have been, and who care nothing for the interest of the Government or any one else, so they are putting money in their coffers. These facts can be substantiated by every prominent man in the county, and if Your Honor will hear from us on the subject I will send a petition of the inferior court of the county for a change of location for potent causes.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. JOHNSON, M. D.

Maj. Thomas P. Turner, commanding, &c., makes a report relative to certain officers and seamen sent to Salisbury in December last.*

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 10, 1864.

Returned to General Gardner.

The officers and seamen mentioned within are treated as prisoners of war by the Federal authorities. They were at one time in irons,

* Turner's report not found; but see Ould to Meredith, Vol. VI, this series, p. 705.

but were relieved by General Butler. At the same time I thought those we held were relieved from close confinement. I know such an order was given.

[RO. OULD.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 11, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit report of inspection of Camp Chase, Ohio, camp for prisoners of war. Owing to the improvements now in progress at this camp the police is not as good as it otherwise would be. By the end of this week there will be completed in all seventeen barracks, accommodating 198 prisoners each, averaging 100 feet by 22. Your order authorizing barracks sufficient to increase capacity of prison to 8,000 is being rapidly executed. The tents now in use are to be abandoned as quarters are erected. The sinks are well managed, being so constructed that water drainage is secured daily. The plan devised for the purpose will do very well in summer; in the winter the offal will have to be removed by the prisoners to a proper distance from camp. The rations are good and sufficient, limited in variety. Since the potato does not form a part of the soldier's ration the prisoners are deprived of vegetables unless upon the surgeon's certificate. I would respectfully suggest for the health of the prisoners the commanding officer of each be instructed to have issued, purchased from the prison fund, three times a week, such antiscorbutics as may at the season of the year be most economical. The suggestion is offered as the surgeon in charge may not feel authorized to recommend an issue of vegetables until disease has already appeared.

The prison fund on hand ending July was $18,278.69; hospital fund $422.28. Both appear judiciously managed and properly expended. The individual accounts of prisoners are well managed, satisfactorily to the prisoners and without loss to the officer in charge.

Orders to the guard are plain; instructions to the prisoners defining their privileges definite; trade with the sutler by checks. The hospital accommodation is limited. A necessity exists for building a suitable hospital consisting of six wards, accommodating each sixty patients, with proper administrative building, kitchen, laundry, &c., attached, if the capacity of the prison is to be increased to 8,000. The cost of the material for such a building will be near $10,000. A site was selected and plan explained, so that your instructions can be carried out without delay if you think proper to order the building.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the camp and hospital of the prison, Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, commanded by Colonel Richardson, U. S. Volunteers, made on the 10th and 11th days of August, 1864, by Surg. C. T. Alexander, acting medical inspector, U. S. Army.

1. Camp, name and geographical position—Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. 2. Topography of surrounding country—Scioto Valley. 3. Topography of locality, soil, drainage—level plain, loam, surface. 4. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—wells, abundant, good. 5. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—wood, abundant, good. 6. Local

causes of disease, removal, mitigation—none. 7. Camp, how arranged, how long occupied—parallelogram, three years. 8. Camp, previous use of ground—farm. 9. Tents, kind, quality, condition—good, wall tents, to be supplied by barracks. 10. Tents, warming, ventilation, change of position—used only in summer. 11. Tents, sufficiency, number of men to each—sufficient, five and six. 12. Barracks, construction, size, number of men to each—wooden, 100 feet by 20 feet and 100 feet by 25 feet, 198 men to each. 13. Barracks, heating, cleansing, ventilation—stoves, good. 14. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—wood, over water drain, well managed. 15. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—good, limited variety. * * * 17. Vegetables and pickles, kind, amount, how obtained—none, except on surgeon's certificate. 18. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—stoves, by officer in charge of prison, no mess-room. 19. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—fair for prisoners. 20. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—good for prisoners. 21. Hospital, topography of locality, soil, drainage—same as prison. 22. Hospital buildings, number, kind, capacity—two wards divided by partition, seventy-eight by twenty-two feet, wood, thirty beds each. * * * 24. Wards, warming, ventilation, lighting—stoves, side, partial ridge and end, coal oil. 25. Ward water-closets and sinks—two, one over vault, other over water drain, good, clean. 26. Ward discipline, police—good. 27. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—wells, abundant, good. 28. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—wood, abundant, good. 29. Diet, quality, quantity, and variety—good. 30. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—sufficient. 31. Medical and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—good. 32. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—sufficient. 33. Commissary stores, medical comforts, condition, deficiencies—good. 34. Hospital records and accounts—properly made out and kept. 35. Hospital muster and pay rolls—properly made out and kept. 36. Reports of sick and wounded and of operations—properly made out and kept. 37. Requisitions and returns—properly made out and kept. 38. Morning reports, provision returns—properly made out and kept. 39. Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—end of July $422.28, properly expended. 40. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—by prisoners of war. 41. Surgeons, number present and absent—1. 42. Assistant surgeons—1 acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army. 43. Chaplains—none. 44. Hospital stewards—soldier detailed from regiment acts. 45. Cooks and nurses—3 cooks, 10 nurses. 46. Sick, ratio of, to strength of command—105 treated in July in hospital; number of prisoners, 3,166. 47. Sick, condition, cleanliness—good. 48. Sick, beds for, superficial area and air space per bed—sufficient. * * * 51. Medical and surgical treatment—fair. 52. Surgical operations, how performed—by surgeon in charge and assistant. 53. Nursing, how performed—prisoners. 54. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea, dysentery, fevers, pneumonia. 55. Diseases of local origin—some of diarrhea and dysentery. 56. Diseases, prevention, mitigation—more vegetables. 57. Recoveries from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—tardy. 58. Mortality from diseases, wounds, per cent.—eight deaths in July. 59. Vaccination—none since 1st of July. 60. Interments, how conducted and recorded—properly.

Special reports respecting the skill, efficiency, and conduct of officers and attendants connected with the medical department: S. S. Schultz, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, capable, but not attentive; I. M. Abraham, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, fair.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., *August 11, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Before leaving Charleston, S. C., we were informed that Capt. W. Kemp Tabb, C. S. Army, had been captured and that he is now a prisoner in our hands, supposed to have been taken south of Richmond, Va., in a train of cars, perhaps in North Carolina. The prisoners of war very generally desire that steps be taken to visit upon Captain Tabb some of those indignities that he heaped upon them while in his hands. I am sure that a captain of our service was bucked and gagged by his order and in his presence at Macon, Ga., while I was confined there. If I can ascertain where he may be I will communicate with the commander of that prison, through you, more fully.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NEW YORK, *August 11, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

SIR: The subject-matter of this letter is well worthy of your attention, and the writer therefore respectfully and earnestly requests for it a calm and deliberate perusal, in order that your decision upon it may be made with due consideration.

There are now prisoners, Federal and Confederate, to the number of not less than 100,000 suffering great and unnecessary hardships to an extent to cause great sickness and mortality, most of which might be averted by a very simple process or arrangement, which I beg leave to submit without, I hope, justly incurring the imputation of presumption, to your best judgment and sense of humanity. I would suggest that the Federal Government supply all the Confederate prisoners with all necessary supplies of clothing, &c., taking from each prisoner a receipt for whatever supplies may thus be furnished, on which receipt his name, regiment, and company shall be stated; that some Confederate officer shall attend to the delivery and receipting and certify to their correctness; that these accounts thus made out, whenever presented to the Confederate Government, shall forthwith be paid by it in cotton at a specified price—this would be pay equivalent to gold. The Federal Government to be allowed to send supplies to the Federal prisoners, to be distributed by a Federal officer, who can take receipts from the soldiers, to be charged against their pay.

A simple arrangement on some such basis would do so much to relieve such sad distress as now prevails that it cannot fail to receive favorable attention from every one having a proper heart and power to act thus, unless some invincible obstacle unknown to the writer may exist to prevent it. Hoping that the subject may at least receive your attention, and that you will look upon it as one of the modes by which a gravitation of affinity may be brought about and as eminently due to the many suffering men who have gone into battle under your banners, I venture to present it.

I do not know that I can personally aid in the project, but if you suppose I can you may command to the uttermost my services toward its consummation without fee or expectation of reward on my part.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

W. H. WINDER.

[Indorsement.]

Nothing can be done of this kind without the consent of the rebel authorities, and all experience shows that no such consent can be obtained. Those authorities have systematically refused to relieve or suffer us to relieve our soldiers held as prisoners in the South. There is but one way by which relief can reach them, and that is through the success of the Federal armies.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 11, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I respectfully ask to be instructed whether the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, 1863, apply to slaves owned by citizens of the Confederate States or owned by citizens of Maryland or Delaware and enlisted in the armies of the United States. I also desire to be instructed whether negroes, slaves and free, who are captured in arms and who claim to be soldiers in the armies of the United States are to be treated as prisoners of war. Shall any difference be made between them and white prisoners, and shall they be separated from the whites in prison quarters or in hospital?

I have now confined sixteen negroes, who are sent as U. S. soldiers, who are sick or wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IS. H. CARRINGTON,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 21, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The order referred to in this letter applies only to non-combatant slaves who may be captured. It directs that such slaves shall be sent to the camps of instruction and advertised, so that the masters of such slaves may secure them. After these orders the resolutions of Congress of 1st of May, 1863, were passed. These provide for the case described in this letter. But these resolutions have never been executed. The provost-marshal has a number of wounded negroes, captured at Petersburg, and a number that have not been wounded, and he desires information as to the treatment they are to receive.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ANDERSONVILLE, *August 11, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Two days of tremendous rain has damaged the stockade so much that I do not know if our whole force can save it. I beg you to send every facility to the new stockade near Millen, Ga., to have it finished at once. We are entirely full here. Can accommodate no more until I can increase the stockade, and at present all our force must endeavor to

save the stockade. One hundred and three died yesterday. The rain has rendered things desperate here. Send me some company officers to help the new stockade.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 7th instant is received. On the 9th instant I requested the Quartermaster-General to order the tents estimated for to be forwarded without delay. It is not expected that there will be mess-rooms sufficient for all the prisoners to take their meals at once, and unless additional [room] is absolutely necessary no more will be erected. Please report fully on this subject. The old citizen clothing which you mentioned may be issued to prisoners if it is not of a color to disguise them as Union citizens. Only gray, or some shade of gray mixed, can be allowed. A prisoner cannot be allowed to purchase tools and leather for repairing shoes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, August 12, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington City, D. C.:

COLONEL: Agreeably to your instructions in your letter of the 27th ultimo I have the honor to report that the gate at which the prisoners escaped on the 4th of July last is the large gate for the passage of carts and wagons when necessary. This gate when not opened is so secured as to be as strong as any other part of the prison, and no guards are permanently posted at it. My instructions to the provost-marshal have always been to see that this gate is always amply guarded whenever necessary to use it. On the morning in question it seems that only two guards were stationed at the gate when the cart went in. No attempt of the kind having ever been made, they were supposed to be sufficient. They were armed only with their muskets. No order is on file in this office directing guards to be armed with revolvers. When I took command of this post there were 400 revolvers turned over to me, said to have been furnished by the Commissary-General of Prisoners for the purpose of arming escorts of prisoners transferred from this post to other points. There were with them no holsters. Since the reception of your letter I have procured holsters and armed the whole guard with them. More of the prisoners would have been hurt if they had not been surrounded and recaptured so soon as to prevent the necessity of firing further upon them. There are 78 guards on rebel prisons, 26 on each relief, 24 on parapet, and 1 at each gate (that is, at the small gate), 1 officer of the guard, 2 sergeants, and 3 corporals. In addition to these, ground guards are placed on at nightfall and taken off in the morning, whenever the darkness of the night or any other

reason makes them necessary. I inclose a copy of general instructions to the prison guards.* There are besides the special instructions each day varied according to circumstances.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: The Surgeon-General has referred to this office a report from Surg. C. J. Kipp, U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the hospital at Camp Morton, from which it appears that a variety of diseases are prevailing there of a more or less malignant character, owing to the crowded condition of the camp, which caused an unusually large fatality during the week ending July 24. Much of this is attributed to the want of antiscorbutics, none of which have been issued since last fall. As the regulations provide for obtaining these articles by purchase with the hospital and prison fund, there seems to be no sufficient reason why a supply has not been procured to prevent diseases which are induced by their absence. All proper means should be used to guard against unusual sickness by attention to diet or good state of police, and by not overcrowding the camp. If there is unoccupied ground in the camp, pitch additional tents to relieve the barracks and tents now occupied. Is it possible to enlarge the camp by removing the fence on either side; and what would it cost, including rent of ground? Call on the surgeon for a report as to the most practicable mode of remedying the evils which he reports, and forward it to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA RESERVES,
Macon, Ga., August 12, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Allow me to impress upon you the importance of preventing any more prison camps being established at this point. I need hardly call your attention to the various and important public interests at this place already too much exposed to raiding parties of the enemy. The force here is small and scarcely able to protect the place, and will become wholly so if any considerable portion has to be reserved, as heretofore, to guard prisoners. In the establishment of new prisons I beg to suggest the propriety of locating them in different States. One reason alone is sufficient to decide the matter, and that is that you are thus enabled to use the reserve force for a guard; but as this force can only be employed in the State in which it is raised, if you multiply the prisons in one State you lose the use of the reserves of other States, and will be compelled to obtain from the army in the field a prison

* See April 1, p. 1.

guard. This consideration, in connection with security of the prison and the obtaining of supplies, should control the question of location.

I write these suggestions because I understand that General Winder proposes to send a portion of the prisoners from Andersonville to this place, and also proposes to put up another large prison at Millen, in this State.

I am, with sentiments of sincere regard, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HOWELL COBB,
Major General.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *August 12, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

After three days and nights of constant labor of the whole command we have things in comparative safety. By the first of the week we shall, I think, have everything secure. All the troops have been under arms for three days and nights. Shall make full report by mail. Please send authority to the officer at Millen to impress all that he wants. We are overcrowded and daily receiving more.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, August 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. M. GARDNER, *Commanding Military Prisons:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military prison at Salisbury, N. C., completed on the 10th instant:

The buildings are well adapted for the purpose, excellently located, and surrounded by a double line of high palisades. Capacity of the establishment, 2,500 prisoners; number of inmates (prisoners) on the 10th instant, 777. They appeared to be well treated and were supplied with the usual army rations of good quality.

The policing of the prison buildings and grounds and the quarters of the troops doing guard duty was bad.

The medical department and hospital seemed to be tolerably well managed under the direction of Surg. R. O. Currey.

Both the post commissary, Maj. A. Myers, and Capt. J. M. Goodman, assistant quartermaster, post quartermaster, and acting for the prison in their respective capacities, were absent, and I could not make a satisfactory inspection of their departments. So far as I could learn their duties are properly performed, except that the commandant complained of a want of co-operation on the part of the latter and an unwillingness to supply or attempt to procure such tools and materials for the workshops as would make them valuable to the Government.

Among the Yankee deserters (who work cheerfully) and the convicts are a large number of skillful mechanics, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, joiners, harness makers, and tailors. Under a good system, with a supply of tools and materials (which are wanting), the establishment could be made not only self-sustaining, but of considerable value to the Government. I recommend that a quartermaster be assigned to the prison and charged with the procurement of these things. At present the workshops are of little use.

Col. John A. Gilmer, Twenty-seventh North Carolina Troops (Invalids Corps), commandant of the post, is also prison commandant, and has

the following staff: Capt. John A. Fuqua, Thirteenth North Carolina Troops, assistant commander; Lieut. F. D. Stockton, Provisional Army, C. S., adjutant; Maj. A. Myers, commissary; Captain Goodman, assistant quartermaster; Dr. R. O. Currey, Provisional Army, C. S., surgeon.

Colonel Gilmer, I learn, stays very little at the post, takes leave of absence at leisure, and was absent sick at the time of my inspection.

Captain Fuqua is usually in command, a gentleman and gallant soldier, but seems to be wanting in will, energy, and experience, and was not sufficiently familiar with the domestic and military service of the prison. The guard duty especially was very badly performed, the sentinels reading and lounging on post. I inspected the guard, and to my great surprise found only eight (I think) out of sixty-odd supplied with ammunition and some of them with unloaded guns. The garrison is composed of three companies of troops, one from Alabama, unattached to any regiment, and two raised in the vicinity for special service under the act of Congress approved August 21, 1862.

The discipline and instruction of all these troops is extremely bad, and their depredations upon the citizens cause much complaint. These companies have heretofore had no battalion organization, but each was under the independent command of its captain. I directed Captain Fuqua to battalionize them at once and place the senior officer in command.

The local companies are composed of active and able-bodied men, fit for field service, but who joined these organizations to avoid it. Captain Allen, commanding one of them, has, since his connection with the garrison commenced, set up a barroom in the town. I suggest that it would be eminently beneficial to send all of these companies to the field and replace them with other troops. If any legal point is raised about sending the local companies into active service they can be disbanded and conscribed, most, if not all of them, being young men and in no way exempt. The officers generally are not sufficiently attentive to their duties and stay too much out of garrison. I went to guard mounting at 8 o'clock in the morning, and found the adjutant away and the sergeant-major doing his duty. I learn that this is not unusual. I found a want of system and neatness in the keeping of the prison records, but gave the necessary instructions to correct the evil.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., August 13, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Mr. Ould has informed me of his acceptance of the proposition to exchange rolls of all officers now held as prisoners of war, and that they have them now in preparation. Please have ours made out and forward them to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

OFFICE AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 13, 1864.

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI,
Assistant Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Department:

MAJOR: Having obtained the assent of Admiral Farragut, I have the honor to propose to exchange for the officers and men of the U. S. Navy now held as prisoners of war in the Trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. Army, the officers and men of the C. S. Navy and Marine Corps lately captured in Mobile Bay by the combined forces of the army and navy of the United States. The prisoners so captured are enumerated as follows:

Navy:	
Officers	19
Warrant officers	4
Petty officers	40
Seamen	138
Marine Corps:	
Officers	4
Non-commissioned officers	4
Privates	52

SUMMARY.

Officers	23
Warrant officers	4
Petty and non-commissioned officers	44
Seamen and privates	190

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. C. DWIGHT,
Col. and Agt. of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE,
HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 13, 1864.

Colonel WATTS,
C. S. Commissioner of Exchange, Mobile, Ala.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi to inform you that your proposition looking to an exchange of prisoners of war between this military division and the department to which you belong has been communicated to him by Admiral Farragut. He directs me to say that upon receiving evidence that such a proposition is authorized by your Government at Richmond, or your department commander, it will be entertained by him, and that he will send a commissioner to confer with you on the subject at East Pascagoula at such time as you may appoint.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Col. and Comr. of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., August 13, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

SIR: I sent you two telegrams concerning the damage done to the prison at this post. I now have the honor to report more in detail. On

the morning of Tuesday, the 9th, we had a shower of rain, which did no material damage, but about 3 o'clock it commenced to rain, and I have not seen such a rain in many years. In less than an hour the stream running through the prison rose between four and five feet and carried away about 100 feet of the stockade, and the rain washed ditches inside and out, parallel to the stockade, from three to eight feet deep, and broke through and carried away about thirty feet of the stockade in another quarter. The alarm guns were fired and the troops were on the ground promptly, the militia first. There was no escape, nor was there any attempt to escape on the part of the prisoners; their own self-constituted police kept order within the stockade. No doubt sixteen guns bearing on them had a wholesome influence. Night found us in this situation, all the available force at work and continued at work during the night, the troops remaining on the ground and under arms. The next day before we had finished repairs it commenced to rain again with almost as much violence as the day before, but did not continue quite as long and the injury was not so great.

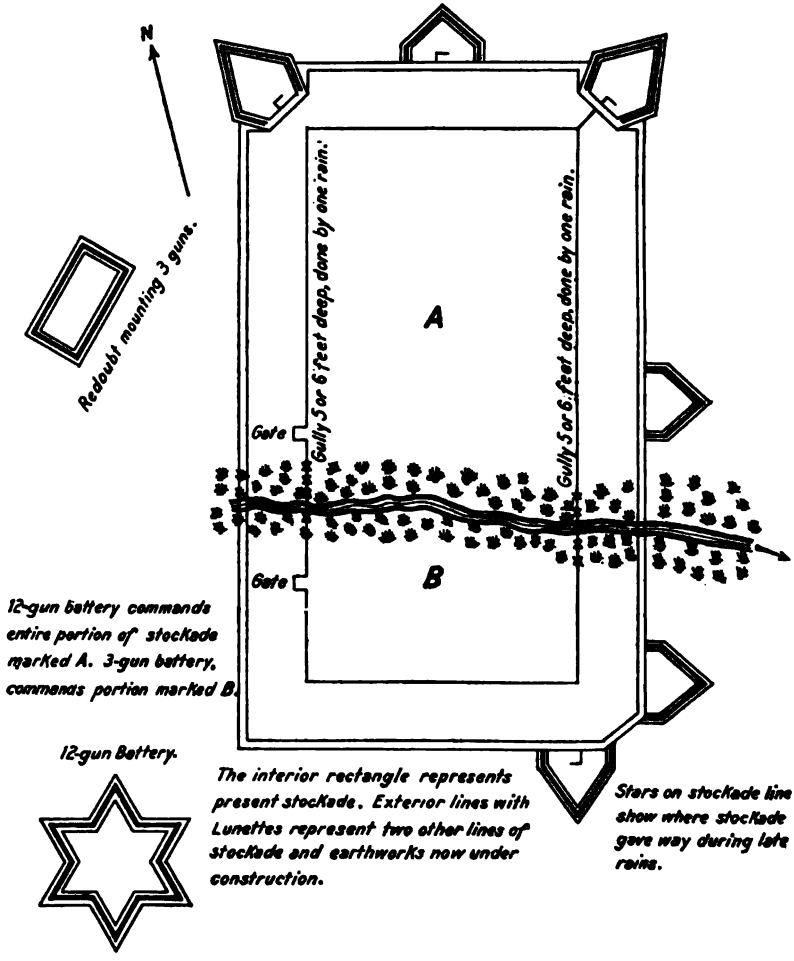
Yesterday evening we got everything so far repaired as to place us in comparative safety. The troops were on the ground and under arms three days and two nights, and the working hands at work same time. Never in my life have I spent so anxious a time. If we had not had a large negro force working on the defenses I think it would have been impossible to have saved the place. I inclose a sketch of the damage done.

We have now here 33,000 prisoners of war, and more arriving almost daily. We are crowded to excess, and the mortality is very great, amounting to 633 in seven days. I shall, I think, be able to afford a little more room next week, which will relieve us somewhat, but very little, and General Cobb urges for many reasons that no more be sent to Macon, and I think none should be sent there if it can be avoided. I do beg that you will give the officer at Millen full authority to press everything, including land, houses, negroes, teams, wagons, saw-mills, &c., to enable him to press the work forward, so that we may relieve this prison.

Under instructions from General Bragg I shall send an officer (Major Griswold) to Alabama to locate a prison in that State. I am very much in want of officers. Colonel Forno is quite sick and has been for some time. Captain Wirz is very sick, produced entirely by overwork for want of assistance. He ought to have gone to bed two weeks ago, but kept up because he had none to whom the command could be turned over. Lieutenant Brown, my aide-de camp, is partially paralyzed, and I fear it will be long before he will be able to do anything. The urgent necessity to relieve this prison compels me to send Captains Vowles and Winder to start the new prison, though I can very illy spare their services. The police duty here is very heavy, and I want, if I can get it, some more assistance in that department. What with the sick and necessarily absent, I have nobody in my office but Mr. Levis, a detailed conscript, which greatly increases my labors. I am, during Colonel Forno's illness, obliged to be the immediate commander of the troops. I hope a quartermaster may be sent to the new prison at once. Capt. R. B. Winder, the quartermaster here, cannot leave, as he has no assistance and his whole time is occupied at this post. I would beg leave to remark that disabled officers, if much disabled, cannot stand the labors at this post.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.


N
Redoubt mounting 3 guns.
Gully 5 or 6 feet deep, done by one rain.
Gully 5 or 6 feet deep, done by one rain.
A
B
Gate
Gate
12-gun battery commands entire portion of stockade marked A. 3-gun battery, commands portion marked B.
12-gun Battery.
The interior rectangle represents present stockade. Exterior lines with Lunettes represent two other lines of stockade and earthworks now under construction.
Stars on stockade line show where stockade gave way during late rains.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON,
Commanding Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio:

COLONEL: By direction of the Secretary of War you will inclose Camp Chase with a substantial fence, as recommended by General Cowen in his recent inspection. As far as practicable the labor will be performed by the prisoners of war, taking, in preference, those who have applied to take the oath of allegiance. In any case they must be well guarded while so employed. They will be allowed the compensation provided for in Circular, No. 3 from this office. The expense of erecting the fence will be defrayed out of the prison fund; but I understand that the quartermaster has lumber on hand which can be made available for this purpose, and I have requested General Heintzelman to order it so disposed of. Report immediately your action in this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Weekly report of the condition of the military prisons of Saint Louis.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 14, 1864.*

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison.—Buildings, in very good order as far as cleanliness is concerned; sinks and yards, very satisfactory; kitchens and mess-rooms, very clean; cleanliness of prisoners, very satisfactory; quarters and bedding, clean; hospital, judging from the cleanliness of the rooms, the bedding, and prisoners, it is a first-rate kept hospital.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison.—Buildings, in good order, considering the inadequacy of the building; sinks and yards, could be better; kitchens and mess-rooms, clean; cleanliness of prisoners, satisfactory; quarters and bedding, clean.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, *Provost-Marshal-General:*

SIR: The above is the result of a thorough inspection of to-day, and I find that the prisoners are still kept as well as circumstances do permit. Captain Harvey, commandant of Gratiot Street Prison, having been relieved by expiration of his term of service, I have given all necessary instructions to his successor, Capt. G. W. McClure, and I do hope he will make as reliable and good a commandant as Captain Harvey was. Since I have been ordered by the general commanding the department to report to the adjutant of the State, and assist him in raising and organizing the new regiments called for by the department commander, I have not had time to inspect the prisoners daily, but the commandants of these institutions are so well instructed that I really believe that a daily inspection is not necessary.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,
GUST. HEINRICHS,
Major and Inspector.

DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, August 14, 1864.

Capt. J. R. SANFORD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the military prison and prisoners at this depot for the week ending August 13, 1864: The kitchens are well cleaned and in good condition. The dining halls and sleeping apartments are all well policed, having been thoroughly scrubbed twice during the week, besides being well cared for otherwise. The grounds around barracks and through the yard generally have been well policed during the week and present a very good appearance, although the ditches and drains are not in as good condition as I would wish, owing to the want of sufficient quantities of lime to cleanse them. Sinks in good condition. The work of erecting the new buildings for general dining halls and kitchens is progressing with all possible dispatch, one of them being nearly finished and the other well on the way. The sanitary condition of the prison continues very satisfactory, as will be seen by the following: Whole number of prisoners present, 2,519; whole number of prisoners last report, 2,516; whole number joined since last report, 6; supposed to have escaped, particulars unknown, 3; actual gain since last report, 3; number of prisoners in hospital to-day, 52; number of prisoners in hospital last report, 52.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. A. FOWLER,
Major 171st Regt. Ohio National Guard, Supt. of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, August 14, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners. There has been some delay by dealers in Sandusky not having on hand lumber as they represented to the quartermaster, otherwise the second mess-room might have been half done to-day. The gravel floor for the wash-house, as well as for kitchen and mess-rooms, is completed. I doubt if these floors will pack without mixing in lime or possibly clay.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 14, 1864.

Copy of indorsement on roll of prisoners forwarded to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 4, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commissioner for exchange of prisoners.

If these prisoners were held for ten days and were delivered at our lines, I am of the opinion that under the terms of the cartel the rebel authorities are entitled to credit for their delivery.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., August 14, 1864.

COMMANDANT OF POST, *Macon, Ga.:*

Col. Samuel J. Crooks, New York cavalry, a Federal prisoner under your charge, must reluctantly be placed in irons and held in close confinement in retaliation for similar treatment for some time practiced on Col. Angus McDonald, captured by his command. Inform him of the cause.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CAMP SUMTER, *Anderson, Ga., August 14, 1864.*

Lieut. R. S. HOPKINS, *Camp Sumter:*

SIR: You will proceed at once to Millen, Ga., the site of the new prison about to be erected. You will deliver to the officer in charge the letter of instructions and the copy of a telegram from the War Department giving him certain authority to proceed at once and procure the labor, &c. You will advise with him, especially in reference to the procurement of labor. Act under his instructions and the orders you have from these headquarters. You will visit such counties as have become the homes of planters from Florida and Georgia, with their slaves, and in which you have reason to believe you can hire negroes. I desire to avoid impressment, but the work must be hurried to completion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

Consolidated return for C. S. military prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., for the week ending August 14, 1864.

Date.	Received.	Recaptured.	Total received.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Grand total.	Escaped.	Died.	Sent to other posts.	Paroled, released, and exchanged.	Total died, escaped, sent off, paroled, released, and exchanged.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Total on hand.
Aug. 8	59	...	*a* 59	29,994	2,719	32,772	...	95	.....	.....	95	30,053	2,624	32,677
9	329	...	*a* 329	29,958	2,719	33,006	4	95	....	21	120	30,262	2,624	32,886
10	3	..	*a* 3	30,230	2,656	32,889	...	85	1	.....	86	30,232	2,571	32,803
11	169	...	*a* 169	29,984	2,613	32,766	...	103	....	.....	103	30,359	2,510	32,869
12	123	1	*b* 124	30,359	2,510	32,993	1	81	....	.....	82	30,439	2,472	32,911
13	*c* 4	...	4	30,390	2,521	32,915	...	109	2	.....	111	30,390	2,412	32,804
14	55	...	*d* 55	30,305	2,499	32,859	...	114	....	.....	114	30,360	2,385	32,745

a From Macon.
b 119 from Macon; 4 from Savannah.
c 1 from La Grange; 3 from Macon.
d 2 supposed officers returned; 51 from Augusta; 2 from Atlanta.

I certify that the above is a correct copy from my prison journal.

S. BOYER DAVIS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Prison.

Capt. W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.

Approved:

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Camp Polk, August 14, 1864.

Major-General HERRON,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Baton Rouge, La.:

GENERAL: In answer to your communication, through Mr. Paige, I would state that having been authorized by the department commander to exchange a number of Federal prisoners now in my hands for an equal number of Confederate prisoners belonging to different commands of this district, now in your possession, I send, under flag of truce, Colonel Wingfield, C. S. Army, who is authorized to arrange the terms, time, and place of said exchange.

In the event of your not having an equal number of prisoners from this district any other Confederate soldiers will, of course, be received.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 97. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 14, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. Col. C. W. Killborn, commissary of prisoners of the Department of the Gulf, is hereby relieved of all charge of prisoners of war and will turn over the prisoners now in his custody, and all records connected with them, to the provost-marshal-general of the Military Division of West Mississippi.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 14, 1864.* (Received 15th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army, City Point:

Deducting from the prisoners of war now at Point Lookout those ordered to Elmira there will remain, including the sick, about 6,000, well guarded by infantry, artillery with field-works, and four gun-boats, and are believed to be safe; but if you deem it advisable they will be removed to New York.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CITY POINT, *August 15, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

You need not move any more prisoners from Point Lookout so long as you deem them safe there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1864.

Surg. C. T. ALEXANDER,
Acting Medical Inspector of Prisons, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Having been ordered to report for purveying duty to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, by Special Orders, No. 254, July 30, 1864, from the Adjutant-General's Office, you are hereby relieved from duty at this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to inform you that the military prisons in the East have now nearly as many prisoners in them as they can accommodate, except at Point Lookout, which can receive from 8,000 to 10,000 more; but as its position is very accessible from the enemy's lines there may be times when it would be hazardous to hold so large a number of prisoners at that point, and I would therefore respectfully suggest that arrangements be made for a camp of sufficient extent to receive 10,000 prisoners on Hart's Island, Long Island Sound, where there is now a draft rendezvous. It is not believed that the two camps will interfere with each other, but it will be necessary to have a commander and independent guard for the prison camp. For the present I would recommend that an inclosure containing twelve to fifteen acres and only such buildings for hospitals, mess-rooms, and kitchens as may be indispensably necessary be constructed, the guard and prisoners to be placed in old tents until it becomes absolutely necessary to put them in quarters, when sheds may be erected by the labor of the prisoners. At best the work must be expensive, but cheaper than furnishing tents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 24, 1864.

Approved:

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Chicago, August 15, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit report of commission appointed to investigate the shooting of Harvey Heisinger, Company E, Second Kentucky, and John D. Murtaugh, Missouri battery, prisoners of war at this camp, while attempting to escape on the 10th of August, 1864. These men were both wounded, probably not

fatally. During last week six prisoners from the working party in the garrison square attempted to escape. Three were shot, 1 killed, 2 caught, and 1 escaped. The name of the escaped prisoner will appear on the monthly report if he should not be caught. I presume he is yet in the city of Chicago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 20, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Secretary of War. The sentinels performed their duty only, and the orders under which they acted are approved.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP DOUGLAS, *Chicago, Ill., August 13, 1864.*

Report of the proceedings of a board convened at Camp Douglas, Ill., by virtue of the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 307. } POST OF CHICAGO, ILL., *August 11, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The commissary of prisoners at Camp Douglas, Ill., having reported to these headquarters that on August 10, 1864, Harvey Heisinger, Company E, Second Kentucky Cavalry, and John D. Murtaugh, Missouri battery, prisoners of war under his charge, were, while attempting to make their escape from Camp Douglas, shot by Privates Francis McKay and William Ludlam, of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, sentinels on posts 7 and 8, a board of investigation will convene at Camp Douglas for the purpose of inquiry into the circumstances of the above-named cases.

Detail for the Board: Maj. L. C. Skinner, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Maj. J. E. Cornelius, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Lieut. E. L. Deane, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. The Board will proceed upon its duties without delay. Carefully inquire into all the circumstances of the case; make up its report in proper form and submit the same, together with the opinion of the board in writing, in regard to the whole matter to these headquarters.

By order of Benj. J. Sweet, colonel Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, commanding post:

J. M. BARR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Board met in pursuance to the foregoing order. Present, all the members of the Board, who then proceeded to examine the witnesses and obtained the following evidence:

Private William Ludlam, Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

I was sentinel on post No. 8, garrison square, on the 10th day of August, 1864. Saw a prisoner crawling on his hands and knees outside of the fence and under the parapet on which I was stationed. Did not halt him, but fired and hit him. I have been instructed while on guard to shoot any prisoner who attempted to escape.

Private Francis McKay, Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

I was on guard on the 10th day of August, 1864, on post No. 7, garrison square. Heard a shot, ran up my beat and saw three prisoners running. Was ordered to shoot by the corporal of the guard. Fired and hit one. He was across the road. Saw a citizen catch one and one was caught by our own men. Have always been instructed to fire on any prisoner who attempted to escape.

Capt. Samuel C. Gold, Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Was officer of the day on the 10th day of August, 1864. Some prisoners escaped. Two of them were shot by the guard on posts Nos. 7 and 8. Have always instructed the guard to fire on prisoners who attempted to escape.

Capt. Wells Sponable, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

I am inspector of prisoners of war at this camp and have immediate charge of them. I always instruct them as soon as they arrive in camp that they will be shot if they attempt to escape. They all fully understand this order, being notified of it verbally and in writing.

The Board, after due deliberation of the facts of the case as set forth by the foregoing testimony, do give the following as their opinion:

First. That it appears that the prisoners were fully aware of the danger incurred in their rash attempt and that there was no other way of preventing their escape but by firing on them, and it therefore appears that the said shooting was necessary and justifiable.

Second. That Privates William Ludlam and Francis McKay, of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, sentinels on posts Nos. 7 and 8, are entitled to credit for their prompt and efficient action.

The Board having transacted the business for which they were convened, adjourned sine die.

L. C. SKINNER,
Major Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.
J. E. CORNELIUS,
Major Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.
EDWARD L. DEANE,
Second Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding Confederate Forces, West Virginia, &c.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of 7th instant per "flag of truce," in which you state you are authorized to negotiate for the release of all non-combatants, or citizen prisoners of East Tennessee who are held by either the United States or your authorities, and ask that commissioners be appointed to meet those of the Confederate authorities for the purpose of effecting this desirable object.

I am authorized to advise you that your proposition is accepted and that our commissioners will meet yours so soon as you will advise me of their appointment.

I hope for the sake of humanity that the day of meeting may not be long deferred.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant. As soon as the 600 prisoners arrive I shall

place them on Morris Island under fire of the rebel batteries unless our prisoners in Charleston are in the meantime removed from under our fire. I have written to General Sam. Jones upon the subject, a copy of which is inclosed.

I will at once, as you direct, transmit for the consideration of the Honorable Secretary of War any propositions for exchange that may be made by the rebel authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces in S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: I have received information from deserters and also from prisoners of war that were exchanged for your prisoners on the 3d instant, that a large number of officers of the U. S. Army, reported at about 600, are exposed to our fire in Charleston.

I am surprised at this repeated violation of the usages of humane and civilized warfare, as I had hoped that the exchange of our prisoners formerly exposed would have ended the cruel treatment on your part. I have, therefore, again to protest against it and to inform you that unless the prisoners are removed from Charleston and from under our fire an equal number of your prisoners of war now in our hands will be exposed to your fire.

I request to be informed of your resolution in this matter at the earliest practicable moment, and if it be to retain our prisoners in Charleston, that you will inform me of the number and rank of such prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, VA., *August 15, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, &c., in the Field, Va.:

GENERAL: The Confederate authorities will exchange prisoners on the basis heretofore proposed by our Government; that is, man for man. This proposition was proposed formally to me after I saw you. Shall I come to you before I arrange to go up river again for wounded? I intend to leave here Wednesday morning unless you direct otherwise. There are some important bearings on the question of exchange, which must be controlled for your personal interests.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

AUGUST 15, 1864.

Col. J. S. SCOTT, *Clinton, La.:*

You are authorized to exchange with the Federal authorities at New Orleans or Baton Rouge 100 Federal prisoners for an equivalent number of Confederate prisoners of war.

D. H. MAURY.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, August 16, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Major MULFORD, *Agent of Exchange, Fort Monroe:*

Bring up with you General Walker to be exchanged for General Bartlett and what wounded Confederate officers there are at the hospitals at Fortress Monroe. Also send for Captain Woolford. I do not want any women this trip from Norfolk or Fortress Monroe. Come up as soon as you can with the New York.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: The report of Surgeon Alexander, a medical inspector of prisons, of his inspection of Camp Morton shows the camp to be in a much less satisfactory condition than I have been led to expect. You will immediately take measures to make the improvements suggested by Surgeon Alexander in those matters where it is not necessary to refer estimates to this office. As the land proposed to be taken into the camp to enlarge it is already in possession of the United States you may at once remove the fence, adding to it what may be necessary to complete the inclosure. As soon as it is completed occupy it by tents for prisoners to relieve the tents and barracks now in use. When your estimates are received I will decide as to the propriety of putting up a new hospital. Make weekly reports of what you are doing in this matter so that I may understand the condition of the camp. I think it probable that the ration of vinegar and soap as allowed by the circular of June 1 is more than is required or used by the prisoners, and I wish you personally to examine and see how much of these two articles has been due on the returns since the 1st of June; how much has been reported by the commissary as issued, and how much the prisoners actually received. I wish you to give this matter your immediate and personal attention and report not only on the result, but the steps taken to arrive at it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, August 16, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Commanding U. S. Flag-steamer Philadelphia:

SIR: I received last night your letter of the 12th instant.* The officers of the U. S. Navy, prisoners of war, now in this city, to whom you refer, will be permitted to receive any clothing you may send them to meet their present wants.

In view of the diligence with which the troops of your Government have sought for and stolen or wantonly destroyed all manner of clothing, even the apparel of women and children, that they could find in our country, it may seem somewhat singular that I should permit this

* Not found with War Department records.

indulgence. I desire it, therefore, to be distinctly understood that I do it only because I believe a like indulgence is allowed our officers now prisoners of war. I cannot permit them to receive from you the other articles you mention. They receive now the same rations in kind and quantity that our own officers receive. If the articles you mention are not issued to them regularly it is only because of the blockade of our coast maintained by your Government and the destruction of grain, agricultural implements, and means of transportation by its armies. I cannot permit any running of the blockade for the especial and exclusive benefit of those who maintain it. Your officers will be permitted, as heretofore, to receive money in reasonable sums, and to purchase what they want in our markets.

It seems that in order to procure the release of certain of your officers now prisoners of war you recently sent to the coast of Georgia and kidnapped twenty-five citizens. You now inform me that you hold them as prisoners and that if "I feel disposed to exchange any of those persons for any of the naval officers captured in September, 1863, at Fort Sumter, or elsewhere, at any time within the limits of this command and will inform me (you) thereof, I (you) will submit the question to the Navy Department."

I know not on what principle you propose to exchange "citizens" whom you have caused to be kidnapped and forcibly carried away from their homes and imprisoned for officers captured in battle with arms in their hands. You might, perhaps, without going as far as the coast of Georgia, have captured men whom you could with propriety have offered in exchange for your officers; but you would have found them armed and would have been obliged to fight and overcome before capturing them. You need not trouble the Navy Department with the question, as I do not "feel disposed" to aid you to profit by your own wrong by exchanging officers captured in battle for private citizens captured so wantonly and at so little risk to the captors, but I will exchange the officers you refer to for an equal number of C. S. officers, prisoners of war, of like grade, rank for rank or their equivalents, my Government designating its officers to be exchanged. If you think proper to accede to this proposition you have only to notify me when you are prepared to make the exchange. The clothing you may send in boxes easily handled in a small boat to the usual point of meeting off Battery Marshall; but as Major-General Foster has requested that communication between us be only by way of Port Royal Ferry, I have to request that in future any communication you may desire to send to me which does not require immediate action be sent to that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., August 16, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the police condition of prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day, as follows: The grounds and external surroundings are in good condition. The interior of prison and hospital barracks are clean and comfortable. The kitchens are thoroughly scrubbed twice a week and are frequently inspected. The clothing and bedding of the prisoners are good, being washed and aired

often. The hospital department is well supplied with good and comfortable bedding. The kitchens are in excellent order, and the general condition of both prison and prisoners is good. No change has taken place since last report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., August 18, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

After an inspection of the prison and hospital I fully concur with the within report.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

MOBILE, *August 16, 1864.*

Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, *Assistant Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 25th of July, containing authority and instructions about the examination of prisoners under arrest by military authorities. I have furnished a copy to General Maury, and have notified the military authorities of my readiness to proceed with the duties assigned me. I will accept the position assigned and proceed with the performance of the duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. HAMILTON.

HEADQUARTERS FURLOW'S BATTALION,
Camp Sumter, Anderson, Ga., August 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER:

DEAR SIR: You ask me for my opinion and the result of my observation as to the propriety of having admitted to parole a certain number of Yankee prisoners at this post. This I shall cheerfully proceed to do. I have been connected with this post about one month, with my quarters immediately opposite (a deep cut in the railroad separating us) to a camp and workshops occupied by quite a number of paroled prisoners. I have seen them daily at their work and meet them in my walks, and have never seen them otherwise than quiet and orderly—in fact comparing favorably with a like number of our own troops; also, I have observed squads of paroled prisoners at work at other points about the post, and have never noticed anything in their conduct calculated to create a suspicion that any danger or evil would result from their parole. Their condition is so much improved and the penalty for any impropriety (a return to the stockade) so feared by them, they have every inducement to strictly obey orders and avoid every impropriety. Several cases have come to my knowledge of conversations with the negroes at work around the post, but invariably on the subject of a purchase of watermelons or peaches, and as the work in which the negroes are engaged will soon be completed, this evil, if one, will be but temporary. My residence and my planting interests are in this county, and I am well acquainted with the citizens residing around this

post and am in almost daily communication with them. I have never heard the first complaint of pillaging or annoyance of any kind by the paroled prisoners. From my intimate and long acquaintance with the mechanical force in this county (and the same, I doubt not, is true as to the adjacent counties), I am well convinced the requisite labor, either white or black, could not have been obtained in any reasonable time or at any reasonable expense, whilst a delay in the erection of suitable buildings and works would have been of extreme inconvenience to the various departments of the post. Again, could this necessary labor have been obtained from the mechanics of the country it would have been at an enormous expense to the Government, which this parole arrangement obviates, since the prisoners receive no wages save a slight addition to their rations. Their employment to attend their sick and bury their dead is certainly legitimate and proper, and if this repulsive duty were imposed upon our troops it would meet with universal complaint and could be enforced only by the most rigid and oppressive discipline. To detail sufficient labor for these necessary works from the guard forces here, which are perceptibly too few in number, would impose upon the balance an increase of duties already exceedingly onerous. In conclusion, I cannot see how the services of the paroled prisoners could properly be dispensed with at this time. In my judgment the action of the commandant of the post in paroling them was wise and timely, and no evil is likely to result even were the post attacked by a raiding party, for intelligence of the raid would be received sufficiently in advance of their arrival to enable the commandant of the post to secure the paroled prisoners in the stockade.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. M. FURLOW,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Battalion.

RICHLAND JAIL, *Columbia, S. C., August 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Inclosed herewith is an application to General Foster, commanding at Hilton Head, for the exchange of certain officers confined here, and I respectfully ask that it may be forwarded to him at as early a day as convenient. The officers respectfully request that in consideration of the great length of their imprisonment that you will place their names on the next list for exchange. If an exchange would be earlier effected by being removed to Charleston, we respectfully ask that it may be done. Within is a list of the officers, with date of capture, including three wounded officers, whom we would be glad to have exchanged with us.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN BEDEL,
Colonel Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, August 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Foster for his information.

I cannot at present conveniently comply with their request by bringing them to this city, but I will exchange them for a like number of C. S. officers, rank for rank, or their equivalents.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* List omitted.

[Inclosure.]

RICHLAND JAIL, *Columbia, S. C., August 17, 1864.*

Major-General FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: Having heard that there is a probability of another exchange of prisoners at Charleston the officers belonging to the Department of the South, confined here and captured more than a year ago, have requested me to respectfully make application to you in their behalf. They are among the prisoners of oldest date within the Southern lines, and many of them are suffering greatly from long and painful captivity. If another exchange should take place in your department they earnestly request that their names may be placed upon the lists.

Their names, with dates of capture, may be found within.* Besides these I have added three officers in prison with us, severely wounded, but recently captured, in the hope that they, too, may be speedily exchanged. A similar application with list is inclosed herewith to Major-General Jones, Charleston, S. C.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN BEDEL,
Colonel Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff U. S. Armies, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you a report made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, the officer whom I had appointed to attend to whatever exchange of prisoners might be authorized in this department.† From this it will appear that the Confederate authorities are anxious to effect an exchange of officers and men, rank for rank, or its equivalent, to embrace all the prisoners the Confederacy have now on hand.

I have made no propositions of any kind, and will only carry out the wishes of the Government strictly and carefully, whatever they may be.

It may be proper to say that if it be the wish of the Government to obtain all our prisoners by exchange, it can be effected readily by way of the Savannah River, and the rebel prisoners, up to the time of their exchange can, I think, be safely guarded upon these islands.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., August 17, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that the pond inside of the prisoners' camp at Barracks, No. 3, has become very offensive, and

*List omitted. †See Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 243.

may occasion sickness unless the evil is remedied very shortly. The only remedy for this is to dig a ditch from the pond to the river so that the water will run freely through it. I have given orders to have a survey made. The ditch will have to be about one mile in length. The only objection to this is that a freshet might do some damage to the land through which the ditch will run, and the owners would call on the United States for that. They have, however, no objection to having the ditch dug. I respectfully request that you will give instructions in regard to this with as little delay as possible, for if this work is to be done, it should be done immediately. I forward herewith a report of the surgeon on this matter. The sinks are removed from the pond, and large vaults have been dug in place of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Depot.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. BARRACKS, No. 3, CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Elmira, N. Y., August 13, 1864.

Lieutenant LOUNSBURY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Pursuant to your orders I have the honor to report that I carefully examined the pond inside the inclosure of Barracks, No. 3 and the sources of the disgusting odors therein. The trouble does not seem to arise altogether from the decayed matter which has been thrown in, but from the daily accumulation. The drainage of the camp is into this pond or pool of standing water, and one large sink used by the prisoners stands directly over the pond which receives its fecal matter hourly. The new sinks will be completed in a day or two, when one source of miasma will be removed, but this does not remedy another very important cause. Seven thousand men will pass 2,600 gallons of urine daily, which is highly loaded with nitrogenous material. A portion is absorbed by the earth, still a large amount decomposes on the top of the earth or runs into the pond to purify. Again, without constant care and watching, more or less of the garbage or its washings finds its way into the pond. An estimate was made of the quantity of antiseptics necessary to neutralize the poisonous odors. The estimate varied from one-tenth to equal parts of disinfectants to the amount of decaying material. It will be necessary to ascertain the number of pounds of decaying material in the pond. Suffice to say that it will require many barrels. It must be borne in mind that disinfectants rapidly generate sulphuretic, carburetic, and chlorinated gases, which of themselves are injurious to health, and that all these chemicals only retain their disinfecting properties while the chemical changes are going on. The changes with the escape of gases being rapid, disinfectants will have to be put into the pond daily, as disinfectants do not stop decomposition, but merely neutralize the odors while the gas is being generated.

It is questioned by scientific persons whether disinfectants exert any chemical changes upon miasmata, or whether the obnoxious odors are merely displaced or overpowered by the stronger, less disgusting, and more rapidly evolved gases of the disinfectants. If such is the case, by the use of disinfectants we have two deleterious gases in the atmosphere instead of one. The less disagreeable to the olfactories overcoming the more obnoxious, consequently the only benefit derived from disinfectants would be overcoming a gas obnoxious to health, which still pervades the atmosphere by a less disagreeable gas to the

senses. I see no remedy which will effectually remove the odors and improve the sanitary condition of the prisoners than passing a current of water through the pond to carry off all the effects, material, and causes of disagreeable odors. Chemicals might be used which would stop decay, but the quantity and expense precludes their use.

I am satisfied from long and continued experience that vaults will not answer for a large number of men crowded into a limited space without drainage. The best and most perfect disinfectant is earth, and sinks to smell sweet must be dug narrow and deep and daily covered with earth, but this cannot be in the prisoners' barracks, as the whole ground would be dug over in a short time. The remedy then is to pass a current of water through this putrid matter. The drainage of the camp is very imperfect. A large drain should be dug through the low run in the camp proper, and emptying drains should be dug from the main drain to the pond. In this way the ground can always be kept dry and the washings carried off. Unless the laws of hygiene are carefully studied and observed in crowded camps disease is the inevitable consequence. Two cases of gangrene have already appeared.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. SANGER,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

CIRCULAR, No. 2.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
New Orleans, La., August 17, 1864.

Capt. M. R. Marston, First U. S. Infantry, having reported to this office for duty, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 98, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby appointed commissary of prisoners of this military division, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

W. H. WOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel First U. S. Infantry,
Provost-Marshal-General Military Division of West Mississippi.

CITY POINT, *August 18, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

I see the steamer New York has arrived. Is she going to Aiken's Landing or elsewhere under flag of truce?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, August 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

Steamer New York is to go to Aiken's Landing under flag of truce, at which place she is to receive certain communications and special exchanges, among whom is General Bartlett, and to arrange a meeting between Commissioner Ould and myself for a conference in regard to the treatment of our prisoners and some cases of retaliation.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 18, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER, *Commanding, &c.:*

I am opposed to exchanges being made until the whole matter is put on a footing giving equal advantages to us with those given to the enemy. In the meantime I direct that no flags of truce be sent to the enemy nor any arrangements or agreements entered into with him without my first being fully advised of what is being done and yielding my consent to it.

The steamer New York will not be permitted to proceed to Aiken's Landing until I receive a report of the full object of the mission and the load she now has on board.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, *August 18, 1864—7 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Telegram received. No exchange has been or will be made which will give the enemy any advantage. To show that my views and the lieutenant-general's are in exact accordance, I will send letter written to General Hitchcock to-day upon this subject with the indorsements referred to.

I have exchanged nobody but wounded men since the 1st of May, except surgeons, non-combatants, and a few cases of special exchange. A full report will be made to the lieutenant-general of all that was intended to be done in the matter.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commissioner of Exchange.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., August 18, 1864.

Major-General HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have received one or two indorsements from you which say in substance that "it is desirable to have all our prisoners exchanged." I agree [to] that if all means all. But do the Government intend to abandon the colored troops? That is the only question now pending. All others can be settled. From my conversation with the lieutenant-general he does not deem it desirable to move from the position taken on that question. I will again call the subject to the attention of Mr. Ould and obtain an interview with him if possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 18, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER, *Commanding, &c.:*

I am satisfied that the object of your interview had the proper sanction and therefore meets with my entire approval. I have seen from Southern papers that a system of retaliation is going on in the South which they keep from us and which we should stop in some way. On

the subject of exchange, however, I differ from General Hitchcock. It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man we hold, when released on parole or otherwise, becomes an active soldier against us at once either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat and would compromise our safety here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
August 18, 1864.

Lieutenant General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you a few of the applications and orders about special exchanges, to which I wish to call your attention;* also a copy of a letter written this morning to Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner of exchange at Washington, upon the subject of his indorsement "that an exchange would be very desirable,"† and also a direction from the Secretary of War upon the necessity of making some arrangement about the treating of our prisoners in cases of supposed retaliation.

As these papers are original may I ask you the favor that they shall be returned?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER, *Department of the South:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to call your attention to the accompanying extract from the Richmond Examiner, stating that the rebel officers sent to you were never placed under fire. You will report whether this statement is true; if so, why the order was not executed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

MOBILE.

(From the Richmond Examiner, August 9.)

Admiral Buchanan's wound was doing well on the 8th. He, together with other prisoners and the Federal wounded, have been sent to Pensacola. Fort Morgan holds out yet. Fort Gaines is occupied by

* Inclosures not found and not otherwise identified. † See second, *ante.*

the Federals. Admiral Farragut lost one monitor and one gun-boat in the fight. The iron-clad Morgan is now lying at the wharf in Mobile, having sustained but slight injury in the recent conflict with the Yankees.

CHARLESTON.

It is also reported that the rebel officers who were recently exchanged in Charleston Harbor were never placed under fire by General Foster, and that General Sam. Jones, the rebel commander in Charleston, has now a large number of newly arrived Federal officers under the fire of Foster's guns.

General Jeff. Thompson says that the Southern officers did not leave the Federal gun-boat until they were exchanged. He is ordered to report to General Price.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
August 18, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Commissioner for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you for your information a copy of a letter from Capt. John A. Winslow, of the U. S. ship Kearsarge, forwarded to me by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., August 18, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Commissioner for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Your attention is called to the within communication of Brigadier-General Wessells in relation to the money recently taken from the officers and prisoners of war in the hands of the Confederate authorities.† Most of the gentlemen whose statements are appended are known to me, and I know they can be relied upon. Of course this money will be restored, and I only need to bring it to your attention to have it done so.

Please return the papers, so that I may make a report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

STATE OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, August 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

DEAR SIR: There are in the rebel prison camp here 300 or more prisoners, brought here soon after the surrender of Vicksburg, who have repeatedly importuned these headquarters to intercede with the War

* Not found as an inclosure, but see Naval War Records.
† Not found as an inclosure and not otherwise identified.

Department for their release upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. They are nearly all French Creoles from New Orleans and its immediate vicinity and claim to have been either conscripted or forced into the rebel service. They have declared and contended ever since their arrival that they refused to accept the parole and had the understanding and expressed agreement with some general officer (some think it was you) that they should be taken to Saint Louis and there released. They all persistently make this representation of their case and have remained together in a detachment or sort of colony by themselves, claiming the fulfillment of the agreement. Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, applied for their release some months ago, but did not present the facts above specified relative to the understanding had by the men at the time of the surrender.

We have become satisfied from their statements and their uniform good conduct that they ought to be discharged, and in furtherance of those views I have been instructed by the Governor to address you, asking if you have any knowledge of any such promises or pledges given to any prisoners at Vicksburg; and if so, to request you to inform Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, of the facts. It is conceded that if any promises of the kind were made to these men they ought to be released, but hitherto only the sworn statements of the prisoners themselves have been adduced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General of Indiana.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Fairburn, Ga., August 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

Those of the prisoners who are of opinion that I gave such a promise as the one referred to are mistaken, for I had at no time authority to make such an agreement, and I know of no such promises or pledges having been given by any one.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Atlanta, September 4, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, for the Commissary-General of Prisoners of War, Col. William Hoffman, with the remark that General Grant must know more of these facts than any other person now living.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., September 22, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.

Many of the prisoners captured at Vicksburg declined being paroled for the reason that they wished to avoid further service in the rebel army, but I gave them no promises or pledges of any kind. I would recommend, however, that all the prisoners sent North from Vicksburg after the capture of that place, who desire to take the oath of allegiance, be permitted to do so and be set at liberty.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MILITARY PRISON, *Salisbury, N. C., August 18, 1864.*

I am a citizen and native of the State of Illinois and was born May 1, 1839. The greater part of my life has been spent on a farm; but previous to my capture I was engaged in a railroad office in Peoria, Ill. On the 16th of December, 1862, I received a letter from Oxford, Miss., which stated that my brother, John H. Doran, of Company D, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, was very sick with typhoid pneumonia, and that, as hospital arrangements were not good, it would be best for me to go to him to nurse and take care of him. Accordingly, I immediately started and reached Oxford December 21 and engaged at once in trying to alleviate the sufferings of my brother. On or about the 22d day of the month General Van Dorn captured and destroyed General Grant's stores at Holly Springs, thereby compelling him (Grant) to fall back from his position at and below Oxford with some haste in order to obtain a base for supplies. My brother being too low to admit of his removal I resolved to stay with him and nurse him, which I did, until the 26th of December, 1862, when Lieutenant Burrow, of the Arkansas cavalry, entered the town and, hearing of me, said I must go to Vicksburg for exchange and leave my brother to the care of other hands. I was then sent to Jackson, where I arrived too late to be sent to Vicksburg, as exchanges at that point had ceased. I was sent to Mobile about the 1st of March, 1863, when I received the assurance of General Mackall that I would be sent home at the first opportunity. On the 16th of March I was started for Richmond, where I arrived about the 21st; but, unfortunately for me, in company with some Confederate deserters. The guard who had us in charge reported to the provost-marshal, who told them to put the deserters in Castle Thunder and me in Libby. When we arrived at the Castle some of the officers there said it would make no difference about my going to Libby, as I would be sent from there (the Castle) by the first boat, and, accordingly, I was put in the Castle. After waiting several days and hearing nothing further of my case, I asked Captain Alexander about it and was told I should go by the next boat without fail. I then waited several weeks longer, when, learning nothing further, I wrote to General Winder a full statement of my case. This resulted in getting my case before the Secretary of War, who issued an order for me to be sent North by the first boat, and I was sent to the Libby for that purpose on the 18th day of May, 1863. After waiting for over three months to be sent North, I, with other citizens of much more recent capture, was sent to the

Castle and finally to this place. That I should be kept nearly two years, with no shadow of a charge against me, and still retained after the order of the Secretary of War, seems too strange to have been intentional.

Very respectfully submitted, by

FRANK B. DORAN

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Honorable Secretary of War.

This flippant Yankee is where he ought to be. Know nothing about any order having been issued for his release. The enemy constantly arrests and detains our people under the same circumstances. I respectfully recommend that this party be kept where he is until he can be put to some use.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, Va., August 18, 1864.*

Maj. GARNETT ANDREWS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of inspection of military prison, Columbia, S. C., under Special Orders, No. 182, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, August 3, 1864:

I found Capt. R. D. Senn performing the duties of commandant of prison, acting under Maj. A. J. Green, commandant of post. Captain Senn was commissioned September 9, 1863, as enrolling officer; ordered by commission to report to Major Melton, former commandant of post at Columbia, to be assigned to command of post guard. Captain Senn has three officers under him, whose commissions bear date with his own, and ordered to report to Captain Senn, each one commissioned as drill-master, viz, First Lieut. George C. Gill, Second Lieut. Rufus N. Richbourg, and Second Lieut. George W. Belcher. Captain Senn has charge of the whole guard for the city—214 men, composed partially of reserves and light-duty men holding surgeons' certificates. These men are in no distinct organization, but Captain Senn considers the whole as one company under himself and the officers above mentioned, although there is no authority organizing them into a company. There are thirty-six posts in the city—only twelve of these around the prison. Hence only a portion of Captain Senn's time can be given to the prison.

There is no order establishing a regular military prison for prisoners of war. Prisoners have been turned over, from time to time, to Captain Senn as commandant of the guard. The building used as a prison is the county jail. There are 132 officers and 99 privates, making an aggregate of 231 Federal prisoners. There are also twenty-seven Confederate deserters confined in the same building, but in different apartments from Federal prisoners. The jail, being the county jail, is also used for the confinement of civil prisoners, which gives access to several different authorities, which is very inconsistent with the character of a military prison.

Three or four tunnels have been discovered, and several prisoners escaped, but recaptured; one prisoner wounded while attempting to escape through the tunnel. There are ten posts around the jail in the day and twelve at night. Most of the privates are confined in the yard of the jail, which is formed by a rotten wood fence. Hence the sentinels are the only security against escape. There are also sentinels

stationed on the outside of this wood fence. Sentinels, upon examination, exhibit considerable ignorance as to their instructions. Officers are allowed to go into jail yard and paroled not to attempt to make any escape. There are only two reliefs, sentinels being on duty three hours at a time.

I found the prison in a clean and sanitary condition and well policed. Police duty performed by prisoners. There are three kitchens, in which cooking for the whole prison is done. Cooks are taken from prisoners. Water is obtained outside the jail inclosure. Four prisoners are allowed to go for water under one sentinel. Prisoners receive the ration of a soldier in the field. No complaint made as to insufficiency of ration. Four officers and three privates escaped, but have been recaptured. Prisoners are not secure under the present arrangement. Stringent and proper instructions are not given to the guard. Prisoners are allowed to purchase eatables and read our papers. Captain Senn, having other duties to perform, is not at the prison more than one-third of his time. Prisoners under the present prison organization I deem insecure.

Upon examination of prison books, I find a discrepancy of eight prisoners between the number of names and the number actually in jail, there being more prisoners in jail than upon the prison record. The books are kept in very bad order and no dependence or certainty can be placed in them. I would respectfully suggest that these prisoners be removed to Charleston if a regular military prison is established at that point, the number at Columbia not being sufficient to justify a new prison with a separate commandant. Rations are drawn from post commissary; quartermaster's stores from post quartermaster. One officer and eight privates in post hospital. No guard is kept at hospital and nothing to prevent their escape.

Respectfully submitted.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RUTHERFORD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 18, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War Confederate States:

SIR: At your request I take pleasure in giving you in as brief space as possible an account of the treatment of the prisoners in the different prisons of the North in which I have been incarcerated. At Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, we were confined in the casemate without other exercise than the length of the room would allow; there we were not permitted to purchase or receive things from our friends; the guard was strict, but we were treated with respect. At Fort McHenry we were confined in a hayloft of a stable for five months; were allowed to purchase and to receive the remnants of things sent us by our friends, after the provost-marshal's employés had taken from the boxes or baskets all that they deemed desirable. This was kept up until the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery was relieved, when we were treated more kindly. Here, after digging a tunnel thirteen feet deep and thirty-five long, our officers and privates were prevented from making their escape by the betrayal of one of our own men, a renegade Virginian, whose home is near the White House, on the Pamunkey.

At Fort McHenry our Confederate money was taken from us and never returned; also the swords of those officers captured at Port Hudson; the swords of those officers had been returned to them for their gallant defense, and their private property guaranteed to them by the articles of capitulation. A greater set of thieves than this Eighth New York Heavy Artillery I never met until at Hilton Head.

At Fort Delaware we had better accommodations than at any of the Northern prisons I was in, and more ground for exercise; but two meals a day—about one-half to three-fourths pound of soft bread, four ounces of meat, and a cup of soup. Our privates had less—three crackers per day and less meat—enough to keep them alive and hungry in order to make them take the oath; this is offered them about once a month. It has also been offered our officers. At this place I saw our officers, some washing clothing for 5 cents a piece, others shaving or cutting hair at the same price; they expended this money to satisfy their hunger or in buying postage stamps to write home.

On the steamer Mary A. Boardman, the fifty officers asked for by General Foster were sent to Hilton Head under a Major Strong, of that general's staff, and a Capt. John Jay Young, of Young's battery, from Pennsylvania, stationed at the fort. Forty of us were kept below in a close, hot cabin, only four allowed on deck at a time. We were fed on fat pork, and suffered a good deal in the close cabin. Our trials only commenced when we reached Hilton Head, on the 29th of June last. Fifty of us were placed on a small vessel under decks, the apartment about twenty-five feet by forty-five, no seats of any kind, no air except through the bull's-eyes or hatch, which we could not close even during a rain-storm for fear of suffocation. A large stove, cooking for 125 men, was kept hot during the day and most of the night. For some days only ten were allowed to go on deck at a time, then twenty-five. The heat was intense with the smallest amount of clothing possible. For some time we were not permitted to write, to have newspapers, or to purchase anything. When we were allowed to make purchases Captain Young and Lieutenant Templeton made us pay from 100 to 150 per cent. on all purchases, as we were allowed to buy through them only. This was proven by the captain of the ship and Captain McWilliams, of the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Regiment. Both the last-named persons and their men treated us as kindly as they were allowed to do by Major Strong, the drunken brute who had the responsible charge of us. For many days we had bread only—this was good. A portion of the time meat so decayed and disgusting that as hungry as we were many of us had to throw it overboard. When it was eatable it was served to us in a tin pan. After Captain McWilliams took charge we fared as well as it was in his power to treat us. We were in the vessel from June 29 to 2d of August. I forgot to remark that when it rained night and day we were compelled to bail up the water and again spread our blankets on the wet decks. The drinking water was distilled from salt water, often so warm or brackish that it would have answered better for an emetic than to allay thirst.

I have, at your request, tried to give you a plain and truthful statement of the case as it came under my observation. There are many instances of brutality that came under my eye, but it would require too much of your valuable time.

I am, sir, most happy to be able to write myself again, most respectfully, yours,

MARSHALL J. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Provisional Army, C. S.

RICHMOND, *August 18, 1864.*

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: Under the existing circumstances of the exchange question and until you hear to the contrary from me you can make exchanges of officer for officer and man for man in the trans-Mississippi region. Be careful, however, never to deliver more than you receive. Let all old transactions and computations remain for adjustment here. On the 27th of June last I declared exchanged all the Vicksburg men who had reported for duty at certain specified points in Louisiana. I sent the notice to Captain Curell and requested him to notify you and General Smith immediately. You ought to have received that notice before the date of your last letter to me. You perceive that if you had gone on and delivered equivalents for such men they would have been exchanged twice. I can find no better illustration of the absolute necessity of settling all questions of exchange here and by one head.

If you have any excess of prisoners over and above those held by the enemy retain them until equivalents in hand can be furnished to you. If this is not rigidly observed the Yankees will cheat all of us.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 19, 1864.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:*

I am in receipt of copy of F. W. Morse's letter * of the 22d of July to you, inclosing copy of statement of C. W. G. in relation to deserters from this army. There are constant desertions, though but few of them go over to the enemy. Unlike the enemy, however, we do not lose our veterans and men who enter the service through patriotic motives. The men who desert are those who have just arrived and who have never done any fighting and never intended to when they enlisted. There is a class known as "bounty jumpers" or substitute men, who enlist for the money, desert, and enlist again. After they have done this until they become fearful of punishment they join their regiments in the field and desert to the enemy.

Of this class of recruits we do not get one, for every eight bounties paid, to do good service. My provost-marshal-general is preparing a statement on this subject, which will show the re-enforcements received from this class of recruits. Take the other side, the desertions from the enemy to us. Not a day passes but men come into our lines, and men, too, who have been fighting for the South for more than three years. Not unfrequently a commissioned officer comes with them. Only a few days ago I sent a regiment numbering 1,000 men for duty to General Pope's department, composed wholly of deserters from the rebel army and of prisoners who took the oath of allegiance and joined it. There is no doubt but many prisoners of war have taken the oath of allegiance and enlisted as substitutes to get the bounty and to effect their return to the South. These men are paraded abroad as deserters who want to join the South and fight her battles, and it is through our leniency that the South expects to reap great advantages. We ought not to make a single exchange nor release a prisoner on any pretext whatever until the war closes.

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*Not found.

We have got to fight until the military power of the South is exhausted, and if we release or exchange prisoners captured it simply becomes a war of extermination.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army, &c.

SIR: The President directs that, if possible, a special exchange be effected in favor of Maj. Nathan Goff, and for this purpose you are authorized to offer and deliver Thomas D. Armesy (or Armsley), who has been directed to be sent to Fort Monroe by Colonel Hoffman, and placed at your disposal for the purpose.

I feel justified in urging that this is a case in which the President feels a particular interest, the order in the case having also the express sanction of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 19, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: The President directs that Thomas D. Armesy (or Armsley), be sent to Fort Monroe and placed at the disposal of Major-General Butler (of which you will advise General Butler), in order to his being exchanged for Maj. Nathan Goff, now held as a prisoner of war in Richmond. Armesy is supposed to be at Fort Warren.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 17 [19], 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff U. S. Armies, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose the original and the transcribed copy of a document received this day from some of our officers in Charleston. It is addressed to the President of the United States, and signed by Major-General Stoneman, Col. T. J. Harrison, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and Col. J. B. Dorr, Eighth Iowa Cavalry. It gives a heartrending account of the condition of our private soldiers now prisoners of war at Andersonville, Ga. This document was received by the hands of Private Prescott Tracy, Eighty-second New York Volunteers.

Private Tracy was exchanged yesterday at Port Royal Ferry, to make up a small deficiency due at the last exchange at Charleston Harbor.

Upon the proposed subject of exchange I have written fully in another letter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I also inclose three other documents, brought on the person of Prescott Tracy, one of which is the original sent to the President of the United States; also a statement by said P. Tracy.

J. G. F.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MILITARY PRISON, *Charleston, S. C., August 14, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Annapolis, Md.:*

The bearers of this compose a committee to wait upon the President of the United States to present a paper to him, which paper they will show you. As it is highly important that they should not be delayed I have to beg that you will, if you can, send them on at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General (Prisoner of War).

[Sub-inclosure.]

C. S. PRISON, *Charleston, S. C., August 14, 1864.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Federal armies now prisoners to the Confederate rebel forces is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case to the Government of the United States and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them. For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of Georgia, the commissioned officers being confined at Macon and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Federal armies by General Sherman have compelled the removal of the prisoners to other points, and it is now understood they will be removed to Savannah, Ga., and Columbia and Charleston, S. C., but no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering.

Colonel Hill, provost-marshal-general, C. S. Army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were 35,000 prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the U. S. soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These 35,000 are confined in a field of some thirty acres inclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded; about one-third have various kinds of indifferent shelter, but upward of 20,000 are wholly without shelter or shade of any kind and are exposed to the storms and rains which are of almost daily occurrence. The cold dews of night and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads, this mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their inclosure in storm or sun, and then lie down on the pitiless earth at night with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison, every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the C. S. A. authorities, the condition of the apparel of soldiers just from an active campaign can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness. To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-fourths of a pound of bread or meal, and one eighth of a pound of meat per day; this is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to

the soap-maker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent, on an average 100 die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities.

Such statements as the following made by Sergeant Hindman, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, speak eloquent testimony. Said the sergeant: "Of twelve of us who were captured, six died, four are in the hospital—I never expect to see them again—there are but two of us left."

In 1862 at Montgomery, Ala., under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from 150 to 200 were sick from diarrhea and chills out of 700; the same percentage would give 7,000 sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word-painting to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors, nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed; they are eloquent witnesses against the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers crazed by their sufferings wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the "dead-line" and are remorselessly shot down. In behalf of these men we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United States.

Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers; they constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banner anywhere. If released they would soon return to again do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies; the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag and the Confederate States refusing to consider the negro soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war. We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange which we would urge upon this consideration.

Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waiving the claim that the negro soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, yet to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy, the white is confined in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville, starved and treated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations, the black, on the contrary, is seldom imprisoned; they are distributed among the citizens or employed upon Government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat and are worked no harder than accustomed to; they are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charleston. It is true they are again made slaves, but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope, as are the Union soldiers dying by inches. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, viewed in all its lights, is tolerable in comparison with that of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of "Secession."

While, therefore, believing the claims of our Government in matters of exchange to be just, we yet are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the circumstances of the classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiting for a time to establish the principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case.

Let 35,000 suffering, starving, and dying enlisted men aid this appeal to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic for prompt and decisive action in their behalf; 35,000 heroes will be made happy. For the 1,800 commissioned officers, now prisoners, we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

J. B. DORR,
Colonel Eighth Iowa Cavalry.
T. J. HARRISON,
Colonel Eighth Indiana Cavalry.
GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

This letter was received from Private Prescott Tracy, a private of Eighty-second New York Volunteers, who concealed it in his stock, and by direction of General Stoneman delivered it to me. Private Tracy was exchanged on 18th instant at Port Royal Ferry. A statement with other important documents from Private Tracy accompanies this document.

JAMES F. HALL,
Lieut. Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the South.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Minutes of a meeting of the sergeants commanding detachments of prisoners at Andersonville, Ga.

At a meeting of the sergeants in charge of the various detachments of prisoners confined at Andersonville, Ga., held for the purpose of taking some action to properly represent the present condition of the prisoners to our Government at Washington, and thereby secure, if possible, a speedy redress of the wrongs complained of, the following committee was appointed, who, after due consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Committee.—William W. Johnson, chairman; H. C. Higginson, J. S. Banks, E. W. Webb.

Preamble.—Apparently one of the sad effects of the progress of this terrible war has been to deaden our sympathies and make us more selfish than we were when the tocsin of battle strife first sounded in the land. Perhaps this state of public feeling was to have been anticipated. The frequency with which you hear of captures in battles, and the accounts which you have seen of their treatment, has robbed the spectacle of its novelty and, by a law of our nature, has taken off the edge of sensibilities and made them less the object of interest. No

one can know the horrors of imprisonment in crowded and filthy quarters but him who has endured it, and it requires a brave heart not to succumb. But hunger, filth, nakedness, squalor, and disease are as nothing compared with the heartsickness which wears prisoners down, most of them young men whose terms of enlistment have expired, and many of them with nothing to attach them to the cause in which they suffer but principle and love of country and of friends. Does the misfortune of being taken prisoner make us less the object of interest and value to our Government? If such you plead, plead it no longer. These are no common men, and it is no common merit that they call upon you to aid in their release from captivity.

We, undersigned sergeants in the U. S. Army, having in charge the various detachments of prisoners now confined in Andersonville, Ga., would respectfully represent:

First. That a large portion of the prisoners have been held as such for periods ranging from nine to fifteen months, subject to all hardships and privations incident to a state of captivity in an enemy's country.

Second. That there are now confined in this prison from 25,000 to 30,000 men, with daily accessions of hundreds, and that the mortality among them, generated by various causes, such as change of climate, dirt, and want of proper exercise, is becoming truly frightful to contemplate, and is rapidly increasing in virulence, decimating their ranks by hundreds weekly.

Third. In view of the foregoing facts we, your petitioners, most earnestly yet respectfully pray that some action be immediately taken to effect our speedy release, either on parole or by exchange, the dictates both of humanity and justice alike demanding it on the part of our Government.

Fourth. We shall look forward with a hopeful confidence that something will be speedily done in this matter, believing that a proper statement of the facts is all that is necessary to secure a redress of the grievances complained of.

Fifth. The above has been read to each detachment by its respective sergeant and been approved by the men, who have unanimously authorized each sergeant to sign it as will and deed of the whole.

Names of sergeants commanding detachments: W. H. H. Berden, Company K, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteers; W. H. Henderson, Company F, Seventy-eighth Illinois; W. D. Gilmore, Company H, Fourth Maine; W. O. Washburn, Company M, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry; Cyrenius Streetes, Company C, One hundred and eighth New York; W. T. Timberlake, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Thomas Hall, U. S. Marines; Edward Hughs, Company A, First Illinois Artillery; Elias B. Moore, Company F, Seventy-second Ohio; Dave Coffee; David Wolf, Company H, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Gustavus A. Jackson, Company B, First New Jersey; R. M. Snyder, Company G, Eighth Missouri; Charles M. Belknap, Company F, Fifty-first Ohio; Charles Carter, Company I, Thirty-fifth Indiana; Rufus G. Barker, Company H, Seventh Tennessee; John M. Rhodes, Company A, Seventh Tennessee; F. M. Modglin, quartermaster-sergeant, Twenty-ninth Illinois; George H. Hill, drum major, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers; Benjamin Baxter; G. C. Wright, Company C, Twenty-fourth New York; S. F. Sullivan, Company H, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; James E. Drom, Thirty-third Wisconsin; H. F. Simmons; P. H. Oulson; John Ebersole, Company H, Fifth United States; Anson D. Ellis, Company I, One hundred and forty-sixth New York; D. M. McCune, Seventh

Pennsylvania Reserves; O. W. Root, Company A, One hundred and fortieth New York; William McManus, Company K, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves; Robert J. Brown, Company C, One hundred and fortieth New York; William Kemp, Company L, First Connecticut Cavalry; F. Gohrs, Company I, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; G. W. McMillen, Company I, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Russell Coons, Company C, Twenty-first New York; Joseph Beesley, Company F, Sixty-third New York; John M. Fareacre, Company I, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry; C. A. Thompson, Company D, Seventeenth Michigan; Benjamin Benton, Company G, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania; B. T. Tindall, Company E, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania; F. R. Eidel, Company B, Fiftieth Pennsylvania; R. Bishop, sergeant-major, Thirty-ninth Illinois; Sumner Frost, Company I, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts; James Abell, Company A, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; Frank Swift, mortar schooner Dan Smith; E. L. Sarsens, Company C, Fourth New Hampshire; John Abbott, Company G, Fifteenth Pennsylvania; John Amber, Company K, Seventy-second Pennsylvania; Stickney S. Gale, Company K, Fourth New Hampshire; J. W. Hilton, Company G, Second Vermont; J. W. Lunt, Company A, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts; H. W. Tisdale, Company I, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts; Allen Barringer, Company I, Forty-fourth New York; John I. Donnelly, Company H, Fifth U. S. Cavalry; H. N. Von Rottenburg, Company B, Fifth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry; I. P. Nixson, Company K, First Delaware; J. H. Marvin, Company C, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; C. E. McClain, quartermaster-sergeant, Thirtieth Ohio Cavalry [*sic*]; John Julian, Company C, Sixth New York; A. Thalheimer, Company B, Twenty-third Pennsylvania; John J. Mumford, Company K, Second New York; Isaac L. Personens, Company L, First North Carolina; S. N. Hancock, Company K, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; F. Webers, Company G, Ninth Maine; James S. Banks, Company L, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; William M. Gregg, Company K, Ninety-third Indiana; J. Caren, Company D, Forty-second New York; T. West, Company D, Thirteenth Illinois; Richard Watts, Company E, First Connecticut Cavalry; Egbert Webb, Company C, Fifth Michigan; John Russell, Company C, Sixth New York; E. Vanburger, Company A, Fifth Michigan; Albert Moyer, Twentieth Pennsylvania; Richard A. Kirker, Second Virginia Cavalry; Charles Edwards, Company B, Fifth Indiana; Charles Walker, Company A, Forty-seventh New York; James T. Pope, Company G, Fifth Indiana; John Cromwell, Company A, One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Maurice Miller, Company A, Third Pennsylvania Artillery; J. S. Anderson, Eighty-ninth Illinois; John Neal; H. L. Dempsey; John A. Wiley, Company G, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Gilbert J. Stark, Company B, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; W. R. Graham, Company F, One hundred and first Pennsylvania; Denton C. Tomkins, Company B, One hundred and fifteenth New York; A. C. Denman, Company B, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; J. Shafer, Company C, Twenty-ninth Indiana; John A. Bowen; Amos Putnam, Company D, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; N. S. Price, Company E, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; W. E. Palmer, Company F, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry; C. H. McClurg; J. S. J. Eaton, Company A, Tenth Wisconsin; S. B. Husted; L. Overpeck, Company F, Fifty-second Pennsylvania; J. P. Jenkins, Company H, Seventh Wisconsin; G. D. Sergeant, Company E, First Massachusetts; G. W. Crum, Company B, One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania; Gillian Ryerson, Company G, Seventh New Jersey; John

McCarol, Company F, Third New York Cavalry; A. R. Wills, Seventy-second Pennsylvania; W. W. Clark, Company G, Ninety-third New York; H. K. Sumner, Company I, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania; John L. Jacobs, Company C, One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania; L. Moore, Company A, Twenty-second New York; C. H. McCoy, Company F, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania.

At a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of appointing delegates to present a petition from the prisoners confined in the Andersonville, Ga., military prison to the United States Government, to the Governors of the several States, and to the Associated Press of the United States, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously nominated: Edward Bates, chairman; H. C. Higginson, S. Noirot, F. Garland, W. N. Johnson, P. Tracy.

On motion, it was decided that the following letter should accompany the copy of the petition which is to be forwarded to the Confederate authorities at Richmond:

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., July 20, 1864.*

In order to facilitate the circulation of the inclosed petition we would respectfully urge the necessity of having representatives from the prisoners here confined, who will be permitted to convey within the U. S. lines and place before the people, through the medium of the Associated Press of the United States, also the Governors of the respective States, and to the Executive authority of the United States, the facts contained in the accompanying documents, and do whatever may be advisable in reference thereto. Believing as we do that such a course would best subserve the ends in view, we, as a committee of the whole, respectfully submit the following-named persons, subject to your approval, to consummate the undertaking: Edward Bates, Company K, Forty-second New York; H. C. Higginson, Company K, Nineteenth Illinois; S. Noirot, William N. Johnson, F. Garland; Prescott Tracy, Company G, Eighty-second New York.

On motion, the committee adjourned to meet again at 6.30 o'clock, to act in conjunction with the general meeting.

S. NOIROT,
Chairman.
C. A. McCLASKEY,
Secretary for Committee.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 19, 1864.

Prescott Tracy, private Company G, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, from New York City, a prisoner of war, captured at Petersburg on the 22d of June; from Petersburg was taken to Richmond; from Richmond to Belle Island. Over 1,200 men were at Belle Island; we were starved there; our treatment was very bad. From Belle Island we were taken to Lynchburg; thence we marched seventy-five miles to Danville; it took five days, and all we had to eat was a few crackers, from eleven to fifteen for each man for the trip. At Danville we were well treated. From Danville we went to Andersonville, and were nearly starved to death; we had no shelter; they stole our blankets, money, coffee, and everything; we were completely robbed. On the road down some of the officers made the men take the rings off their fingers. Most of the men at Andersonville are nearly naked; they

steal the clothing off your back; they stole my shirt, the only one I had; they made me take it off.

Some of the men have no clothing except a meal-bag with a hole cut for their head and others for their arms, their clothing having been all stolen.

We have no shelter whatever from sun, rain, or cold; no covering at night. Full one-half are sick with malignant diarrhea and scurvy, the worst and most loathsome kind. There are some 34,672 prisoners there; from 80 to 145 die daily. We find them lying dead all over the camp in the morning. The hospital department is outside the stockade, with a few tents, but most of the men are on the ground without bed or shelter. The surgeons, as a general rule, are kind, and do what they can, but they have no medicine and very little means of doing for the sick.

The petition inclosed was suggested by some of the rebel sergeants who call the roll; they asked why we did not get up a petition to our Government. The authorities gave us the paper, and it was agreed, if we would tell nothing but the truth, it would be forwarded to the rebel Government and thence to Washington, to endeavor to effect a parole. I was one of the committee. I desire to be permitted to go to Washington, together with the three men, Bates, Higginson, and Noirot, and personally represent the case to the President. The statement was got up so as to pass the rebel authorities; it does not tell a tithe, no, not a thousandth part of our miseries.

The letter from General Stoneman, Colonels Dorr and Harrison was handed to me by General S. on the night before we started, when in Charleston prison. I hid it in my stock; my stock was taken away and thrown away by the rebels; I took it up again and brought it through, and did not take the letter out until I gave it to Colonel Hall, provost-marshal-general. I did not know its contents.*

PRESCOTT TRACY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of August, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C.

JAMES F. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HILTON HEAD, *August 19, 1864.*

Prescott Tracy, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, a prisoner of war, exchanged at Port Royal Ferry on the 18th instant, states that Captain Wirz, post captain at Andersonville, [who] has charge of the Union prisoners at the C. S. prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., is a brutal monster. When the men come to the camp, worn out and weary, they are kept in the hot sun; and if they attempt to sit down or go aside to relieve the calls of nature he orders them to be shot, and it is often done. His usual language is "You G— d— son of a b—h, stand up in line or I will shoot you down."

If there are any Germans he takes them to his private office and has conversation with them; I can't tell what about, but we all think it suspicious. The Germans are treated better than other prisoners. They will not tell us what is said or done in these private conversations. All the orders for shooting and ill-treating our men in the vile manner it is done come from him. He tells his men that every Yankee they kill is a day less to serve in the army.

* See p. 616.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to commanding general of the department.

JAMES F. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER, *Department of the South:*

GENERAL: The testimony of our prisoners at Richmond abundantly proved that they received only a small portion of the stores sent to them. Most of these stores were used by the rebels themselves, whether by the authority or connivance of their own Government and officers is not known.

It is stated that in many cases, where the stores were actually distributed to our prisoners and the distribution witnessed and certified to by our officers, the guards actually removed them, either being ordered to do so or acting on their own responsibility. Nevertheless, the Secretary of War authorizes the sending of necessary supplies to our prisoners where measures can be taken to insure their enjoyment of the supplies so sent. To turn over such supplies to the rebel authorities without security as to their delivery would only be adding so much to the support of the rebel army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 19, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, *Agent for Exchange of Prisoners:*

General Herron had no authority for concluding an agreement for exchange. Please to ascertain what persons are affected by it, and if the conditions involve a precedent that will conflict with the principle of the cartel or the instructions heretofore given you it will not be ratified; if you find no objections of this kind it may be ratified.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., August 19, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the letter of R. M. Johnston, aide-de-camp, of July 2, 1864, to the Secretary of War, relating to prisoners paroled at this post, and written by direction of Governor Brown, of Georgia, inclosing letter from some unknown person. If it were not for the satisfaction of the Secretary of War I should not think it worth while to say anything in answer to an anonymous communication.

This system of paroling prisoners for work began with the foundation of the prison, both on account of expediency and necessity, and, so far

as I know, no complaint has been made of any bad effect resulting from the practice; even the very vigilant unknown admits he knows of no complaint up to this time. I admit that I do not like the practice, and on my arrival set to work to try and get rid of it, but I found it impossible, and I was obliged to adopt such a system as was forced upon me by circumstances, and not such a system as I think best and which I would desire.

I inclose a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Furlow, one of the most respectable and influential men in this section, and who has great interests at stake and liable to be damaged by any improper use of paroled prisoners.* There are many, as I think you will soon find, that adopt their own notions of what ought and what ought not to be done at a post like this, and then find fault with everything that does not correspond to their ideas, without sufficient information on the subject to know whether their ideas are practicable and can be carried out or whether the course condemned by them is not compelled by circumstances. If either the Governor or the unknown writer had applied to me they would have gotten all the information on the subject they desired. There was no desire on my part at concealment, as my letter of July 3 will show.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP SUMTER, GA., *August 19, 1864.*

Maj. F. W. DILLARD, *Quartermaster, Columbus, Ga.:*

MAJOR: All work at this post has nearly ceased for want of nails. I have tried to purchase them in every direction, including Wilmington. If you can possibly furnish me please do so at once and as largely as you can. I shall need at least 200 kegs, 100 of which should be 8-pennies and the remaining 100 assorted sizes. I would also be much obliged if you could furnish me a pair of blacksmith's bellows and a shipment of iron and steel. The supply of tents here is totally inadequate to the demand. Cannot you supply me with these? I need some 250 tents. I would be very glad if you could visit this post, as I am anxious you should see my extreme necessities here, and think you would give me all the assistance in your power; in addition to this I am about establishing a large Government shoe-shop. I can furnish from 500 to 1,000 shoemakers at once (prisoners of war), and as you have charge of the leather department I would be glad if you would take charge of this factory, but want to see you in person in regard to the matter. I would visit you at Columbus, but find it impossible to get away from the post at this time, but think it very necessary for me to see you in regard to this shoe factory at once, and hope you will make it convenient to come.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

N. B.—I need very much some inch rope for several purposes. Please furnish me a coil if possible.

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*See August 16, p. 601.

CAMP SUMTER, GA., *August 19, 1864.*

[Major DILLARD:]

MAJOR: I am in great need of twenty-five more iron kettles, say from forty to sixty gallons each. Please furnish me, if possible so to do, at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Quartermaster.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 15th instant was received two days since. The information given you by deserters and the U. S. officers exchanged on the 3d instant, that there were other U. S. officers, prisoners of war, confined in this city, is correct. Others have since arrived, as you have probably already ascertained by the masses of letters they have been permitted to send under flag of truce to your lines.

You are mistaken if you suppose those prisoners have been sent here for the purpose of being placed in positions where they may be reached by your shot. They are placed here by the Government simply because it is found more convenient at present to confine them here than elsewhere. When proper arrangements are made for their accommodation elsewhere they may be removed, but their removal will not be hurried or retarded by your threat to place an equal number of C. S. officers, prisoners of war, under our fire. I do not feel it incumbent upon me to keep you informed of the number and rank of the prisoners of war and where they are located; not that I desire any concealment in the matter, as you may know from the fact that they are permitted to communicate very fully and freely by letters with their friends, and their letters pass through your headquarters.

In reply to your reiterated declaration that to confine prisoners of war in Charleston is cruel and inconsistent with the usage of civilized warfare, I have to reply that I differ with you in opinion on that point, and refer you for my views on the subject to a letter which I addressed to you on the 22d of June last.

You will permit me to add that the only treatment received by the prisoners of war now in our possession that is in disregard of the usages of civilized warfare they receive at the hands of their own Government. They are certainly as prisoners of war justly entitled to fair and honorable exchange, and that their Government denies them.

I am ready at any time to send you every prisoner of war now in this department if you will give me in exchange an equal number of C. S. prisoners, man for man, rank for rank, or their equivalents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: In answer to your communication of 4th instant, forwarding a cartel agreed upon July 28, I have to inform you that the prisoners

of war referred to in the second and third articles of said cartel will be placed at your disposal by Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, as soon as practicable, of which he will advise you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, *August 20, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Major Elliott having been taken sick, Maj. Thomas S. Mills has been placed in close confinement in his place as a hostage for Major Goff at Fort Delaware.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 20, 1864.

[General W. S. ROSECRANS:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward you herewith additional testimony relating to the existence, objects, and purposes of the secret association known as "The Order of the American Knights," which removes all possible doubt, if any yet remained, of the existence of such an order, and of its disloyal objects and treasonable character.

Document marked A is a brief statement, made under oath by Charles L. Hunt, at his own instance and of his own free will and accord. It will be perceived, by reference to it, that he freely and frankly admits that the statement made by him under oath at the time of his arrest was untrue. In that statement he denied all knowledge of the existence of such an order, and also that he was a member of it. In the last statement, which is forwarded herewith, he says he knows that there is such a secret association as the O. A. K.; that he is a member of the same, having joined it over a year since; has been the grand commander of the order for the State of Missouri, but resigned the grand commandership and withdrew from the order just previous to his arrest. He also now so far qualifies his former statement under oath as to admit that all those whom he met at Vallandigham's headquarters at Canada in April last were members of the order.

Document B is the sworn examination of Charles E. Dunn, who, it will be seen, not only acknowledges the existence of the order, but admits himself to be the deputy grand commander of it for the State of Missouri, and virtually sustains the truth of all the representations made of it in my former report.

Document C is the second statement under oath made by Green B. Smith at his own request and of his own accord.

Though in his first statement he denied all knowledge of any such organization, he now gives a full history of it, admits himself to be the grand secretary of the order, and discloses its treasonable character in all its naked deformity.

Messrs. Hunt, Dunn, and Smith, having thus voluntarily unbosomed their secret, confessed their connection with the order, expressed their

anxiety to sever themselves from it and renounce all its obligations, have, on their own special application, been released from imprisonment by taking the oath of allegiance and giving bond with surety for their loyal behavior hereafter, and that they will appear for trial for their past conduct when called for, the first named giving bond in $10,000 and the latter each in $5,000.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

A.

Examination of Charles L. Hunt by Col. J. P. Sanderson, Provost-Marshal-General [Department] of the Missouri.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 23, 1864.*

Question. Mr. Hunt, state your full name.

Answer. Charles L. Hunt.

Question. Citizen of Saint Louis?

Answer. Of the county of Saint Louis.

Question. Are you the Charles L. Hunt that has been arrested by an order issued by myself?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Now in Gratiot Street Prison in pursuance of that arrest?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Have you any knowledge of an order or secret association existing in this department?

Answer. I have.

Question. State the name and character of that organization.

Answer. It is known by two names: that of "The American Association" is the outside name, and "The Order of American Knights" is the other.

Question. Were you a member of it?

Answer. I was.

Question. When did you become a member of it?

Answer. On the 8th of March, 1863.

Question. Where, sir?

Answer. In Saint Louis.

Question. Did you hold any position in the organization?

Answer. I did, sir.

Question. Please state what position.

Answer. Grand commander of the State of Missouri.

Question. When did you become so?

Answer. Sometime in September, 1863.

Question. Did you continue so to the time of your arrest?

Answer. No, sir; I resigned entirely from the order on the 14th or 16th of May, 1864, I don't remember which. I was arrested on the 27th.

Question. Had you any reasons for giving your resignation?

Answer. I desired to withdraw and availed myself of the first opportunity in which I could honorably do so.

Question. During the time that you were a member of the order did you in that character make any visit to Mr. Vallandigham?

Answer. Not in that character. I did go there, not as grand commander of the order, but those of us who met there belonged to the order.

CHAS. L. HUNT.

Sworn and subscribed before me this the 23d day of July, 1864.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

B.

CHARLES E. DUNN, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he was born in Maryland and raised in Illinois and Missouri, living in this State about fifteen years, and engaged as superintendent of gaslights for the Saint Louis Gaslight Company.

Question. Have you ever taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government?

Answer. I have, having voted at all local elections for the time I have lived in Saint Louis.

Question. Are you now and have you been during the existing rebellion an unconditional Union man?

Answer. I am a peace man, opposed to secession.

Question. Are you in favor of arming the negroes?

Answer. If they are to be free, yes; if not, and this war is to be carried on under the Constitution, I think arming them will do more injury than good.

Question. Have you during the existing rebellion given an earnest support to the Federal Government in efforts to suppress said rebellion?

Answer. I do not know anything to the contrary.

Question. What is your age?

Answer. I am forty years old.

Question. Have you ever been in military service?

Answer. I was a lieutenant in the Mormon war in 1845.

Question. What were your relations with the "Minute Men" in this city at the commencement of this rebellion?

Answer. Had nothing to do with them.

Question. Have you during the present rebellion given aid in any manner to those engaged in it?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Question. Have you within the last three years, directly or indirectly, been the recipient of written or verbal communications from any one, and particularly Sterling Price, of the so-called Confederate Army?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Are you not regarded by your relatives and correspondents as a rebel sympathizer?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Are you acquainted with Charles L. Hunt, of Saint Louis?

Answer. Yes, sir; intimately.

Question. What are your relations now and what have they heretofore been with him?

Answer. Our political views are precisely alike, both being Democrats; besides I had business relations with him.

Question. Have you not been in the habit of visiting Mr. Hunt at his office on Sixth street very frequently within the last six months?

Answer. Yes, sir; two or three times a week.

Question. What was the nature of those visits?

Answer. To obtain funds from him to go into the wholesale liquor business with E. J. Rae.

Question. Has not the office or building in which his office is situated been used for the past six months or year as the headquarters of a political organization?

Answer. I decline answering that question.

Question. Have you not been in the habit of visiting Mr. Hunt's office or the building in which it is situated for secret political purposes within the last six months or year?

Answer. I decline answering that question.

Question. Do you or do you not know that secret political meetings have been held in Mr. Hunt's office or the building in which it is situated?

Answer. I must decline answering that question.

Question. Are you a member now, or have you been within the past year, of any secret political organization?

Answer. I have been, but am not now.

Question. What is the character of such secret political organization?

Answer. A restoration of the Union.

Question. Did you not at the time you were a member of said secret political organization hold an official position therein?

Answer. I did.

Question. What was that position?

Answer. Second in command in the State of Missouri.

Question. What was the name of said secret political organization at the time you were a member of it?

Answer. I am not permitted to tell.

Question. Why not?

Answer. Because I am bound by an oath never to reveal it.

Question. What would be the penalty?

Answer. Death.

Question. Did you become a member of said secret political organization understandingly and of your own volition?

Answer. I did not; the initiatory step was taken in the dark without reflection and without knowledge.

Question. Were the objects and purposes of said organization hostile to the Federal Government?

Answer. In my estimation, no.

Question. Was said secret political organization based upon a war footing?

Answer. Not as a basis, but subsequently assumed that type.

Question. When did you become a member of said secret political organization?

Answer. About a year ago, actively engaged some four or five months last past.

Question. What is the strength of said organization in the State of Missouri?

Answer. About 10,000.

Question. What is the strength of said organization in the State of Illinois?

Answer. Over 100,000.

Question. What in the State of Indiana?

Answer. About 125,000.

Question. What in the State of Ohio?

Answer. About 40,000.

Question. What in the State of Michigan?

Answer. From 20,000 to 25,000.

Question. What in the State of New York?

Answer. Never got a correct or reliable account and have no means of judging.

Question. What of the Eastern States?

Answer. New Jersey and Connecticut are the only Eastern States that have any, and but very few there.

Question. What of Arkansas?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. What of Kentucky?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. What of Tennessee?

Answer. I don't know.

Question. Do you understand that this order or organization outside of Missouri is armed?

Answer. I have heard that a portion were armed.

Question. Was this order called "Corps de Belgique?"

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Was it called "Order of American Knights?"

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. By what title were you known in said secret political organization?

Answer. Deputy grand commander for the State of Missouri.

Question. Is there a grand commander of this order?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Is there a grand secretary attached to this order?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Is there a knight lecturer?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Is there an ancient brother?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Is there a ritual and by-laws?

Answer. There is a ritual and principles of instruction, but no by-laws.

Question. Is there a knight guardian north?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Is there a knight guardian south?

Answer. Yes, sir. (The pamphlet marked U in red ink, being shown to witness, is identified as declaration of principles; the pamphlets marked V and W, being shown him, are identified as the ritual of the "Order of the American Knights;" the blank marked H is recognized as blank report of the above order.) I went to Charles L. Hunt in the prison when we were first arrested and told him I was going to adopt the straightforward and manly course, but he said that would never do.

Question. What is the relation existing between the leading members of the Order of American Knights and General Sterling Price, of the C. S. Army?

Answer. I do not know that there is any.

Question. Do you know if General Price, C. S. Army, is a member of said order?

Answer. I have heard he was, but don't believe it.

Question. Is not Mr. Vallandigham, who was exiled by President Lincoln, the grand commander of the Order of American Knights?

Answer. I have heard it reported that he is.

Question. When was the first step of this order to have been taken?

Answer. The advent of Mr. Vallandigham into the United States from exile. My understanding of this order is that it was gotten up in opposition to the Union League.

Question. Was it not generally understood and believed that his (Vallandigham's) advent here would result in his arrest, or an attempted arrest?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Was it not perfectly understood that such a step on the part of the Federal Government would unite this order in a body against the authority of the Federal Government?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Was it not generally understood and believed that this order was in some measure to co-operate with Confederate States troops?

Answer. No, sir. I understood that this order was to look only to itself in carrying out its objects, and to rely solely upon itself in opposition to the present Administration at Washington.

Question. This order was only hostile to the present Federal Administration?

Answer. That is my belief, and in addition to be governed in future by circumstances.

Question. What has been the modus operandi of arming this order in Missouri?

Answer. They have been instructed to arm themselves and to assist in putting down bushwhacking.

Question. Who was to have had command of this order when called out in Missouri?

Answer. It was as yet undetermined.

C. E. DUNN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1864.

J. C. DODGE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

Examination of Charles E. Dunn by Col. J. P. Sanderson, Provost-Marshal-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 27, 1864.*

Question. Mr. Dunn, when you were asked yesterday the name of the organization to which you belonged you said that you were not permitted to give it, because you were bound never to reveal its name or secrets on penalty of death. Do you really regard or believe, from what you know of its character, that such a penalty would be attempted to be enforced?

Answer. Well, I hardly think it would, colonel. I don't think it would. I did think so at the time, but I now feel pretty well satisfied that no such penalty will be attached to it. I feel more bound by honor as a man than any penalties.

Question. Then, I understand your answer in substance is this: That while under the inspirations, if you may so term it, and the associations of the order you felt that such a penalty would be enforced?

Answer. I did think so.

Question. On sober reflection, looking upon the matter in all its bearings, you now really have doubts about that?

Answer. I have; yes, sir.

Question. You also stated that you were a member and that its name was the Order of American Knights?

Answer. Well, I refused to give its name.

Question. You have indicated in various forms, by either express declaration or inferentially, that you were a member of this order?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Can you give me the precise time when you became a member of this order?

Answer. I have stated that I have been in about a year, but during that time have been an active member for only four or five months.

Question. Where did you become a member?

Answer. In this city.

Question. Can you state when the order began its existence in Saint Louis?

Answer. My impression is about the latter part of February, one year ago, or the 1st of March.

Question. Can you state by whom the order was introduced or organized here?

Answer. I cannot say. I believe I know who it was, but am not positive.

Question. Have you any reason to believe that the order was originally introduced into this city by one who came from Price's army?

No, sir; I do not think he did come from there—never had that intimation in any way. I am satisfied that the gentleman that started it here did not come from Price's army.

Question. Have you a knowledge of a man named William Douglas?

Answer. Yes; I have knowledge of him.

Question. Has he been serving with Price?

Answer. That I cannot tell. I never heard that he had. I think not, sir, though I cannot answer positively.

Question. Was Douglas active in organizing councils?

Answer. Douglas most assuredly didn't found the order here. (Declines answering the rest.)

Question. You stated yesterday that when first arrested you went to Mr. Hunt in prison and told him that you favored adopting a straightforward course in this matter, and that he said it would never do. Did Mr. Hunt give you any reason why it would not do?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. What was the reason understood by you that it would not do?

Answer. Well, that the time had not come for any such thing as that; that we would await and see the course of events.

Question. Did you not by that reply of Hunt understand, as a member of the order, that such a course would be in truth violation of the obligations and understandings of the order?

Answer. Yes, sir; that was what I supposed.

Question. You stated yesterday, also, that you were the deputy grand commander of the order of this State. When did you become so?

Answer. About the latter part of February, I think, sir.

Question. You stated, also, that you were no longer a member of the order. When did you withdraw?

Answer. Only a very short time before my arrest. I have been unable to get the date so far.

Question. What is the mode of withdrawal?

Answer. Just simply a note of resignation. I don't think there are any fixed rules in regard to it.

Question. It was also disclosed in your testimony yesterday that among the officers of the order for the State there was a grand commander, a deputy grand commander, grand secretary, knight lecturer, and ancient brother?

Answer. The first you named—the grand commander, the deputy grand commander, and grand secretary—are State officers; the others are locals.

Question. A knight guardian north and a knight guardian south?

Answer. Those are all locals.

Question. Have you any objection to give the names of the State officers?

Answer. I would rather not do it, as I feel myself bound not to implicate others.

Question. What are the duties of a grand commander?

Answer. Well, it is to preside. It is a civil presiding officer.

Question. Is he not the supreme commander, giving orders and instructions, which, under the obligations of the order, the inferior officers and members are obliged to obey?

Answer. Such is the case, sir.

Question. You stated, also, that the pamphlet marked U in red ink, which was shown to you, contains a true declaration of the principles of the order?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Will you please to state whether the oath contained in that pamphlet is that of the first degree of the order?

Answer. It is a part of the first that is got up for some temporary use, and is used as an introduction to the first; but it really is not the first degree. The obligation of the first degree is found on page 2, blue-covered pamphlet marked V.

Question. Will you please indicate in pamphlet marked V the oath taken by the members of the second degree?

Answer. It is on page 2, sir.

Question. And of the third degree?

Answer. On page 5.

Question. Please state also whether the declaration of principles on pages 4 and 5 are those of the order.

Answer. Yes, sir; also on the first page each degree is marked.

Question. I call your attention to paragraph 10 of the declaration of principles, on page 5, which reads as follows:

In accordance with the principles upon which is founded the American theory, government can exercise only delegated power. Hence, if those who shall have been chosen to administer the government shall assume to exercise powers not delegated, they should be regarded and treated as usurpers. The reference to inherent power as also to existing necessity on the part of the functionary for the sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power by him we will not accept, in palliation or excuse.

What do you understand by the declaration of principles thus read?

Answer. My understanding of that was that it was founded upon the principles of State rights, and that the States had delegated power to the Government under the Constitution to be exercised.

Question. Is it not understood by the members of the order to mean that Mr. Lincoln is a usurper?

Answer. Well, no, sir; I did not take that view. I think that was not the general view of the members.

Question. Was it not generally understood by the members of the order that Mr. Lincoln had exercised powers to suppress the rebellion which were arbitrary and not sanctioned?

Answer. I think it was. Yes, sir; that was the view.

Question. Is it not a cardinal principle of the order that one occupying the position of Mr. Lincoln, exercising powers which he has exercised to suppress the rebellion, must be regarded and treated as a usurper?

Answer. I can hardly think that was the view taken. There seemed to be, so far as I understood, a disposition to get up an organization of this kind in order to be prepared to bring out a Presidential candidate, but I did not understand that there was to be a resort to force to throw Mr. Lincoln from power. I certainly should not have been a member if that had been the view. This may have been the idea, but not with those whom I have associated.

Question. Was it not understood by the members of the order that the exercise of power, such as has been exercised to suppress the rebellion, was a usurpation?

Answer. I think so. I think that was the view—that Mr. Lincoln had exercised powers not granted by the Constitution, and therefore had usurped powers he had no right.

Question. Is it not held, according to the declaration of principles of the order, by the members that one who usurped powers of that character forfeited all claim to their support, and that resistance, even to his expulsion from power, is an inherent right which belongs to them and not revolution?

Answer. I think, sir, your idea is correct; that is the case.

Question. You also identified pamphlet in blue cover marked W?

Answer. I identify that. I may say here that there have been copies made of the original, so that it is difficult for me to identify them. That has the general principles.

Question. I direct your attention to pages 4 and 5 and ask you whether they are the oaths required to be admitted to the fourth and fifth? Are they obligations of persons required to be admitted to any of the degrees; and if so, to what degrees?

Answer. They are of the first.

Question. What do you understand to be the meaning of that part of the obligation taken by those admitted to the degree, the obligation of which is found on page 5 of book marked W, which reads as follows:

I do further promise that I will at all times, if needs be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed, in my own country first of all, against any monarch, prince, potentate, power, or government usurped, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated, a government for themselves, of their own choice, in accordance with and founded upon the eternal principles of truth! This I do promise without reservation or evasion of mind, and without regarding the position or designation of the invading power, whether it shall arise from within or come from without.

Answer. My view of that was that we were taking arms in defense of the Government as transmitted to us from our fathers—that we would not allow it to be subverted and the institutions overturned; in other words, we were in favor of a republican form of government, or we would assist others who were struggling for a similar form of government, but not the Confederate States.

Question. I beg to draw your attention closely to the wording of that oath, and to say if it does not impose upon the member taking it at least to withhold all support from the Government to suppress the present rebellion, if not directly to aid and assist it by refusing to perform all the duties required of and enjoined upon the loyal citizens of the Government.

Answer. I did not view it so, sir. I think that is not the construction of it. I will explain that it was not intended to operate against the Government of the United States; that was not the construction put upon it by my friends with whom I associated; I did not view it so.

Question. Will you please look at this paper marked H, headed "A list of members of a conservative club at ———?"

Answer. I recognize that, sir.

Question. Is this the form of a roll of members of a council?

Answer. It is a local list; you cannot term it as something issued by the organization as an order. It is not a general roll of the order at all. I believe it has been used; it is got up for that purpose.

Question. You see by the headings here, the headings are "Missouri Republican," "Saint Louis Union," "Anzeiger," "Miscellaneous Periodicals," "Books," "Speeches," "Reports." Will you please state to me, from the knowledge you have, what these headings mean—what does "Missouri Republican" indicate in the mind of the members of the order?

Answer. It means that he probably has a single gun; "Saint Louis Union" means that he has a double-barreled gun; "Anzeiger," number of revolvers; "Miscellane-

ous," private ammunition; "Books," I scarcely remember, but suppose private lead; "Speeches," company powder; "Reports," company lead.

Question. It is then in the nature of a council muster-roll?

Answer. Yes, sir; this is of a very recent date. I don't believe that is sanctioned by the authorities of the organization. It is purely local.

Question. You gave yesterday in your statement answers to questions put by Mr. Dodge as to the relative strength of the members of this order in the different States?

Answer. Yes, sir; so far as I knew.

Question. Was not the number given by you to belong to it in Missouri much under the estimate really given by members of the order?

Answer. Yes, sir; much under.

Question. It is generally represented among its members, is it not, that it numbers over 20,000?

Answer. About; yes, sir.

Question. Is not this order divided into sections, and that of the loyal States the "northern section?"

Answer. No; I think not, sir. I do not know as I can answer that question.

Question. Does not the supreme commander of the order in the loyal States style himself supreme commander of the northern section of the "O. A. K.?"

Answer. It appears to me that I once saw an indication of that kind, but whether it was northern or western is what I have been hesitating about.

Question. Have you any knowledge of the southern section?

Answer. Not in the least.

Question. Or who is at its head?

Answer. Not the slightest. Mr. Dodge put down my answers that I mentioned that I did not believe in the existence of it.

Question. Who is the supreme commander in the northern section or loyal States?

Answer. I believe I declined that yesterday, and shall do so to-day.

Question. Have you any knowledge of a meeting of the supreme council in the city of New York in February last?

Answer. I believe there was such a meeting, but have no positive knowledge of it.

Question. Have you any knowledge of members of that council from this city?

Answer. I think there were six.

Question. Do you know what the object of that meeting was?

Answer. No, sir; I can hardly state. The meeting was for the general reports and organization of order—for the general good of the order.

Question. Have you knowledge of the meeting of the commanders of the order in April last at Windsor, Canada?

Answer. I know there was some there, but who or how many I cannot tell.

Question. You know of a meeting?

Answer. I think there was; perhaps an informal one.

Question. Were there any members from this State at that meeting?

Answer. I think there were; have reason to believe so.

Question. Have you any knowledge or recollection what the results of the deliberations at that meeting were, or the programme or understanding adopted as to future operations?

Answer. No, sir; there never was a report of that meeting.

Question. Well, whether official or unofficial, have you any knowledge?

Answer. No, sir; I cannot say that I have.

Question. Have you any knowledge of it being agreed upon, either there or somewhere else, that Mr. Vallandigham was to represent his old district in Ohio in the Democratic National Convention which was to have been held on the 4th of July at Chicago?

Answer. I do not know that he was. I understood that Mr. Vallandigham was to be present at Chicago in July.

Question. Was he to make a speech at that time in Chicago?

Answer. That was the supposition.

Question. Was it expected that an attempt would be made to arrest him if he undertook to make a speech there?

Answer. Well, yes; I think so, sir; that was my impression.

Question. Were there any steps taken to have the order represented there on that occasion?

Answer. I cannot say that there was. I think it was generally understood that they could be there in sufficient number to attend the meeting, but I cannot say that any steps were taken. There was an intention to have a representation there, unquestionably, but no steps had been taken to send any from here, so far as I know, but it was the intention to have a representation there to attend the meeting.

Question. Was there any understanding that in case an attempt was made to arrest Mr. Vallandigham, or prevent him from making his speech, to stand by him and resist such an attempt?

Answer. There was talk; but, as I said before, there were no steps taken. There was talk of resistance, and I presume there would have been.

Question. Was there not a very general talk on that subject?

Answer. I think so, sir.

Question. Was there any conference, consultation, or conversation to send a certain number of members from each State, who were to be under the authority of the grand commander of the State, and to be armed to meet such an occasion if it were to occur?

Answer. I do not know of any such; I think no organization or understanding had been made; I think there was no conversation at all.

Question. Was there a general expectation among the members that such an attempt would lead to collision there and serve as a signal for collision throughout the free States?

Answer. I have heard that talked of myself.

Question. Can you state what the expectation and supposition was as to what shape that collision would assume?

Answer. No; I cannot say there was any plan perfected.

Question. Was there not a general expectation, however, that when this general collision throughout the loyal States was about taking place the rebel armies would take advantage of it and make a movement on Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri?

Answer. No; I think not, sir; I did not view it that way.

Question. Was it not the general understanding that in that condition of things those who would advocate the policy of the Administration would be too entirely weak to overcome them?

Answer. My impression is that in case of this taking place the armies of the Administration would be retained below. I cannot answer your question in that way, because such was not my impression at all.

Question. Have you any recollection of having seen or read a printed address to the members, issued by the supreme commander, some time last fall or winter?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Will you please look at this address?

Answer. That is the copy, signed by Caius Urbanus, S. C.

Question. Did you read this address at that time?

Answer. I did, sir.

Question. In this address there is the language used—

The power which has done these things—all these and more than these—is by every just definition, by every conceived notion and complete idea, a despotism, and it is so regarded by all just men on other continents—a despotism whose power is usurped, not granted by constitution, not conceded by ordinance, but open, proclaimed, unblushing usurpation, which has become so bold, through impunity, that it has cast off the flimsy trickeries for concealment in which it capered for a time before the footlights, and stands in the astonished gaze of the civilized earth at once a spectacle and a sure evidence of the extinct splendor of the American Union.

This language is used in reference to Mr. Lincoln and his Administration. Does not this clearly indicate that he is a usurper?

Answer. Well, that he has usurped powers not granted to him; it clearly does.

Question. I want to call your attention to the next succeeding paragraph, commencing—

Brothers! Again renew your solemn vows! Swear at your hearthstones, at the altars consecrated to your household gods! Swear in the holy sanctuary where your fathers worshiped, at their tombs and by their sacred memories! "that I will at all times, if need be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed, in my own country first of all, against any monarch, prince, potentate, power, or government usurped, which may be found in arms and waging a war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated, a government for themselves, of their own free choice, in accordance with and founded upon the eternal principles of truth! This I do promise, without regard to the name, station, or designation of the invading power, whether it shall arise within or come from without."

Is this not a quotation embodied in one of the obligations which members of the order take?

Answer. It is, sir; but it is placing a different construction upon it that I understood when the obligation was administered.

Question. Does not this extract from the address of the supreme commander, when taken in context with the preceding paragraph, unmistakably inculcate the idea that Mr. Lincoln is a usurper, and that the members of the order are bound by their obligations to overthrow him as such?

Answer. Well, it looks so, sir, though I did not so understand it.

Question. Again, the paragraph contains this:

That I will never take up arms in behalf of any monarch, prince, or government which does not recognize the sole authority of power to be the will of the governed, expressly and distinctly declared, nor in any cause or service as a mercenary.

Is not this also an extract embodied in one of the obligations taken by the members of the order?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Does not the language here used "Nor in any cause or service as a mercenary" mean that no member of the order ever will serve as a substitute in the army?

Answer. Yes; I never had that view, though.

Question. I will read still further. Immediately succeeding the paragraph I have called your attention to there is this language:

Thus have you sworn at the altars of our order, in the presence of God and the brothers assembled. The time is near when these vows must be redeemed. The despotism which has crushed us under its iron heel so long is the government usurped, which is found in arms and waging war against our noble States, and would degrade them from sovereignties to the mean condition of dependencies of a centralized power; and its purpose regards all the States which formed the late mighty Republic, alike North and South. It is none the less a government usurped because of the fact that wicked men who wield its mighty powers and direct its energies against the liberties of the people were chosen and elected to the high places of the Republic to administer the government thereof by the formulas prescribed by the Constitution. Since they have, in wantonness of their lust for power, utterly disregarded every requirement and behest of that sacred instrument, nor have ever looked to it for sanction of any act of theirs, but always refer for their sanction to existing necessities of the exigencies of which they were alone to judge, and which necessity itself they have ever, with fell purpose too poorly disguised, projected and created.

Can you regard the language thus used in the address, applying to the members of the order that they have thus sworn, in any other light than applying to rebellion?

Answer. There can be no question about that.

Question. I will read you another extract:

Such picture, gloomy, dark, and blood-marked, the contemplation of which mantles with the blush of shame the cheek of manhood, is exhibited on every spot of our once bright and beautiful land which has been pressed by the vandal feet of the Federal Army. Brothers! You, the noble, gallant men, citizens of the great States within the bounds of one brotherhood, which are unscathed by the flames of war, to you I appeal! Contemplate the picture thus but too dimly sketched and say, while you so invoke the God of truth and justice to witness the sincerity of your vows: "This picture shall not be reproduced upon our homes and fair fields."

What other meaning can the supreme commander, in the appeal he thus makes upon his brothers of the order, have had than that they should resist Mr. Lincoln in the prosecution of the war by force, if necessary?

Answer. Well, I know of no other meaning, sir.

Question. What do you understand by this, from the same address?

We will with our swords, if need be, sweep away these clouds and welcome the splendor which shall glow in its old-time brilliancy upon the arms of our several States, redeemed from the thraldom of an irresponsible despotism.

Answer. I looked at that as a kind of figurative affair; but, in connection with the rest, has the same bearing, of course.

Question. What does it mean by their remarks immediately succeeding the foregoing, which are as follows:

Read often and ponder well the lessons which our order imparts, and let them abide in your hearts. All will be well if we are true to ourselves, but if we shall not prove true in this the hour of our country's great peril the ghosts of our fathers will take palpable shape and voice, and pointing at us will cry, Shame! Shame!

Does the language here clearly and unmistakably imply that, if the members of the order are too cowardly to use the sword, if need be, the ghosts of their fathers will take palpable shape and voice, and cry, Shame?

Answer. Well, I think so.

Question. Still further is another extract:

To be prepared for the crisis now approaching we must catch from afar the earliest and faintest breathings of the spirit of the storm. To be successful when the storm comes we must be watchful, patient, brave, confident, organized, armed.

Do not all these extracts clearly and beyond a doubt, if the English language means anything, imply the use of force to overthrow the Administration?

Answer. Well, they do; certainly.

Question. From the knowledge you have of the views entertained by members of the order, in regard to their obligations as members, do they hold that the obligation so taken by them is paramount, and that they cannot, when called upon as witnesses before judicial and military tribunal, testify in regard to any matter or thing prohibited by their obligation taken in the order?

Answer. I do not believe those members would refuse to testify.

Question. Supposing you were a juror in a court of justice in a case of murder, as an illustration, the accused being a member of the order, a man was brought upon the witness stand whose character for truth was good, but whom you knew to be a member of the order to which the accused belonged, how would you regard his testimony where it might convict the accused?

Answer. So far as I was personally concerned it would not make a particle of difference. I would believe the testimony, most assuredly.

Question. Would you have any misgivings upon the subject?

Answer. I do not believe I would.

Question. You stated yesterday that primarily you do not understand the order to be an armed organization?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did it not emphatically become so to a certain extent?

Answer. I would say it was becoming so, enough to make me uneasy.

Question. Have you any knowledge as to any propositions being made to organize a secret police here?

Answer. I have not.

Question. Is it the policy of the order—does it form one of its objects and features—to place into position some of its members where they may serve as guards, obtain information, and guard against dangers, in telegraph and express offices, headquarters of military commanders, &c.?

Answer. That matter unquestionably would have been adopted, but there had not yet been any plans, so far as I know, perfected; I had heard it.

Question. Have you any knowledge of members of the order being in positions of that character who availed themselves of the advantages they possessed to aid the order in communicating intelligence or receiving or forwarding arms or other articles?

Answer. I think it would have arrived at that point. I do not think they had arrived at that perfection.

Question. Was it spoken of?

Answer. I think that was the intention, and would have arrived at that point.

Question. Were you a frequenter at the meetings of the councils in this city during last spring?

Answer. No, sir; my position did not require it.

Question. Have you any knowledge of a proposition being made in any of the councils to establish a secret police?

Answer. I do not know, sir.

Question. In your intercourse with the Confederate prisoners in Gratiot Street Prison, especially officers, did you meet with persons who belonged to this order?

Answer. I did not, sir.

Question. Have you any knowledge of the peculiar character of this organization in the State of New York?

Answer. I have not.

Question. Do you know the fact that this organization is known in different States by different names?

Answer. I do not, sir. I was not aware of it.

Question. And that the principles it professes differ in the same way?

Answer. I had no idea of any such thing.

Question. Did you ever hear among members the organization in New York State spoken of as the "McClellan Minute Men?"

Answer. I did not.

Question. Do you know by what name the order is known now?

Answer. I do not, sir.

Question. Do you propose to take the oath of allegiance?

Answer. I do, sir; and keep it also.

Question. If the oath of allegiance be administered to you will you regard the faithful observance of it in the performance of all your duties as a loyal citizen paramount in its obligations upon your conscience?

Answer. I will, sir.

Question. I understand you, then, by your last answer to say and to mean to be understood that if called before a judicial or military tribunal as a witness you will testify to the whole truth, to the best of your knowledge and belief, in regard to persons or things, whether in reference to members of the Order of American Knights, the revelation of which the oath of the order prohibits, or any other matter?

Answer. Yes, sir.

C. E. DUNN.

Affirmed before me this 29th of July, 1864.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

C.

GREEN B. SMITH, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he was born and raised in Saint Louis County, State of Missouri, and is by occupation a clerk; has been clerking for Messrs. Grimsley & Co. since 1850.

Question. When were you arrested?

Answer. The 28th day of May, 1864.

Question. Have you been examined under oath since your arrest and incarceration?

Answer. I have.

Question. Were the answers by you given under that examination in reference to a secret political organization correct?

Answer. No, sir; they were not.

Question. What induced you to withhold the facts under that examination?

Answer. A solemn oath and the influence of other parties implicated with me.

Question. What is the nature of that oath, and what the influence of other parties?

Answer. I took an oath not to reveal facts connected with a certain secret organization, under penalty of death, and the influence of members of said organization has thus far prevented me from revealing the truth.

Question. State in what manner that influence has been exercised.

Answer. Religiously and morally I have been instructed to believe that the oath spoken of was binding and paramount to every other consideration.

Question. Who has led you to this belief?

Answer. My superior officers in the organization of which I am about to speak.

Question. What is said organization called?

Answer. "Order of American Knights," recently changed to "Sons of Liberty."

Question. When were you initiated into the mysteries of said organization?

Answer. Some time in the spring of 1863.

Question. Where were you initiated?

Answer. Corner of Fifth and Market, over Leitch's drug store, in the city of Saint Louis.

Question. Have you been a member in good standing ever since?

Answer. Yes, sir; I think I have.

Question. What is the number of the council to which you have and do now belong?

Answer. It never had a number, but was called the "George Washington Temple."

Question. How frequently have you attended said temple since you were initiated?

Answer. On an average, about three times a month.

Question. Were those meetings held in the daytime or at night?

Answer. Exclusively at night, with but two exceptions.

Question. Were those two exceptions special meetings?

Answer. Yes, sir; the one I attended in the daytime was a meeting of the grand council, the other was an informal meeting.

Question. State when that grand council met.

Answer. The 20th of January, 1864.

Question. Was that a meeting of the officers of Missouri temples exclusively?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What was the result of the deliberations of that council in January last?

Answer. An election of officers for the grand council of the State of Missouri, or an installation of such officers.

Question. How long was said council in session at that time?

Answer. Some three or four days.

Question. Were you a regularly delegated member of that council?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Who presided at and over the deliberations of that council?

Answer. The commander of the third degree of the State of Missouri.

Question. Was the deputy grand commander present on that occasion?

Answer. No, sir; there is no such officer within my knowledge in the Missouri temple; the commander of the third degree of the east was there and presided. He is——*

Question. Is there a commander of the third degree west?

Answer. Yes, sir; he is second in command, and the commander of the third degree east is first in command.

Question. Did you before your arrest or do you now hold any official position in this secret organization?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What is that position?

Answer. Secretary of both the second and third degrees.

Question. Under whose immediate instructions as secretary of the second and third degrees did you act in council?

Answer. Under the respective commanders of those degrees, each degree having a commander.

Question. State the number and names of all the degrees of this order.

Answer. There are five—first, second, third, and fourth, or grand, as it is called, and fifth, or supreme.

Question. What is meant by grand and what by supreme degrees?

Answer. The grand, or fourth, degree is the council, or highest degree of the State; the supreme, or fifth, is the highest in the United States.

Question. How many of these degrees have you taken?

Answer. First, second, third, and fourth, or grand council.

Question. What temple did you represent in the grand council which convened in Saint Louis in January last?

Answer. The George Washington Temple of Saint Louis.

Question. What are the initiatory steps taken upon entering this order?

Answer. The first thing to be done is to ascertain his sentiments, and if in accordance with those entertained by a member, he is immediately solicited to join and taken to the ante-room of the temple, or to a member's room, where the neophyte is duly instructed according to the formulas laid down in that portion of the ritual to be found in pamphlet marked W from "V to business inclusive."

Question. What is requisite in taking the second degree?

Answer. Simply the recommendation of any member of the second degree with two members to vouch for him. The same formula is observed in taking the third degree. To enable him to [reach] the fourth it [is] necessary that he should be elected to the grand council, or fourth degree, by members of the first degree.

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* The original here contains, in pencil, the remark, "So added after due reference."

Question. What is requisite in taking the fifth, or supreme, degree?

Answer. Members of the fourth degree are elected by the members of that degree; are then sent to the supreme council, where they are duly initiated and credited to the grand council or fourth degree.

Question. What is the grip, sign of recognition, and password to the first degree?

Answer. The grip is given by clasping the right hand with the index or fore finger resting upon the pulse of each. The sign (the only genuine one) is made by shading the eyes with the right, and the left hand placed upon the left breast; and the password I am unable to give, because each county has a distinct one, and it is changed monthly.

Question. What words are used when the sign of distress cannot be seen?

Answer. Aok-hoan.

Question. What is the origin of the Order of American Knights?

Answer. I have heard that it originated in the State of Louisiana in 1863; also, that it extends back to the Revolution of 1776, having had a precarious existence up to the present rebellion.

Question. What is the relation between this order and the so-called Confederate Government?

Answer. At the time I joined I understood that its object was to aid and assist the Confederate Government, and endeavor to restore the Union as it was prior to this rebellion.

Question. In what particular was aid and assistance to be given to the Confederate Government?

Answer. In any and all ways, and at any and all times.

Question. Do you know of any aid and assistance having been rendered by this order during your connection with it in the manner above spoken of?

Answer. I know that arms and ammunition have been purchased by members of this order to send to members in the country, where they could not be had.

Question. Do you know anything about advices in reference to this order having been sent to the rebel army?

Answer. Of my own knowledge I do not, but I have through members heard that constant communication was kept up between Saint Louis and the rebel army.

Question. What kind of arms are mostly furnished to parties in the country by members in the country?

Answer. Revolvers.

Question. Are they purchased or obtained in Saint Louis?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Is the ammunition also?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When was the revolutionary movement contemplated by this to have taken place?

Answer. The advent of Mr. Vallandigham into the United States from exile.

Question. When were the members of this order first instructed to arm and prepare for this movement?

Answer. In the summer or fall of 1863.

Question. In what manner was the Confederate Army to co-operate with this order?

Answer. This order was to hold itself in readiness to act with the Confederate Army upon its advent into the State.

Question. Who was to have command of men composing this order in Missouri in that event?

Answer. The grand commander of the State of Missouri.

Question. What disposition was to have been made of the officers commanding this department in that event?

Answer. Treated as a common enemy.

Question. This order is exclusively made up of disloyal persons, is it not?

Answer. Yes, sir; all Democrats who are desirous of securing the independence of the Confederate States with a view of restoring the Union as it was.

Question. Have you ever purchased any arms and ammunition to supply members of this order?

Answer. I have.

Question. What amount of each?

Answer. Very little ammunition—perhaps 200 revolvers in all.

Question. In what manner were they sent away?

Answer. Some were delivered to the parties themselves and some were shipped.

Question. Were not those so shipped nearly all sent to Northern Missouri?

Answer. Yes, sir; nearly all of them.

Question. Were purchased on regular permits, or clandestinely?

Answer. Clandestinely.

Question. What is the number of this order in Saint Louis.

Answer. From 3,000 to 15,000 men.

Question. What is the number in the State of Missouri?

Answer. From 40,000 to 60,000.

Question. You stated yesterday that the initiation into the first degree of this order was in accordance with instructions contained in pamphlet marked W. Please state whether you have ever seen a pamphlet similar to that now exhibited, and when and where.

Answer. I have, just prior to my arrest (28th May), at Charles L. Hunt's room, in the city of Saint Louis.

Question. Is that pamphlet used for any specific purpose by the officers of the Order of American Knights?

Answer. Yes; for the purpose of initiating members.

Question. Have you ever seen it used for such purposes?

Answer. I have.

The pamphlet marked V, being shown witness, is identified as the ground-work of this order for initiation into the second and third degrees. Pamphlet marked U, shown witness, is identified as the basis of initiation into the first degree and used by said order for that purpose.

Blank form marked X, with the following caption, "List of Members of Conservative Club at ———," being shown witness, is identified as a temple muster-roll of said order, and the filling up correct.

The address of supreme commander, marked S, being shown witness, is recognized as the production of P. C. Wright, copies of which he has seen at the office of Charles L. Hunt. There can be no doubt of Wright's being the author, from the fact that it was issued before Vallandigham

was elected supreme commander of this order. The signature, "P. Caius Urbanus, S. C.," has a meaning that witness has never heard explained.

Question. Are any of the officers connected with this order salaried officers?

Answer. I don't know. My impression is that the supreme commander receives a salary.

Question. By what express have arms usually been sent to North Missouri?

Answer. The U. S. Express.

Question. Were such arms shipped to fictitious parties and in packages and parcels purporting to be anything else than arms?

Answer. Sometimes to real parties and sometimes to fictitious parties, and usually purporting to be merchandise.

Question. Do you know of any considerable number of arms having been so shipped by other parties here in Saint Louis?

Answer. Only one lot, and they were captured.

Question. What was the number shipped and captured?

Answer. In the neighborhood of forty.

Question. When was that?

Answer. At the time W. M. Douglas was arrested.

Question. Did you purchase any of that lot?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. How many?

Answer. About forty.

Question. Did you purchase that number at one house in Saint Louis?

Answer. No, sir; at three different houses.

Question. Were they all purchased the same day?

Answer. No, sir; it occupied a portion of two days.

Question. What did you pay for those revolvers, and what kind of money did you pay?

Answer. From $15 to $28 apiece, and paid in U. S. currency.

Question. Were the funds you paid for those arms raised by and authorized disbursed for such purpose by members or a member of said order?

Answer. A member of said order gave me the funds for that purpose, but whether individual or company funds I am unable to state.

Question. For what purpose were those arms bought?

Answer. For members of the order in North Missouri.

Question. Was that the first and only time you bought arms for members in North Missouri?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Were you invariably furnished funds to buy with by the individual for whom you purchased this lot?

Answer. No, sir; by different parties.

Question. Did you ever buy and ship any powder or gun caps to any member or members of said order?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Were you paid any commission for such service by said order?

Answer. No, sir; I sometimes made a small commission in making purchases of this kind.

Question. Who first organized the Order of American Knights in the State of Missouri?

Answer. P. C. Wright, of New York.

Question. Have you any knowledge of one William M. Douglas?

Answer. I know the man; have met him four or five times.

Question. Do you know if he has ever been legally authorized by said order to establish temples in Missouri?

Answer. Of my own knowledge, I don't know; but my impression, formed by remarks of members, leads me to believe he was.

Question. Is it not generally known that William M. Douglas is an emissary from Price's army?

Answer. I don't know; he became very unpopular with the order even before his arrest.

Question. Was Douglas active in organizing temples in Missouri?

Answer. I think he was—very.

Question. Was he not on very intimate and confidential terms with Charles L. Hunt, of Saint Louis?

Answer. Yes, sir; more so than with any other person in the city.

Question. Was there a secret police, made up of members of said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of U. S. detectives and, if possible, to baffle their efforts in apprehending rebels and members of said order?

Answer. Of my own knowledge, I can't say; but I heard through members that there was such police to be organized, but to be known only to the officers of said order. That would properly be the business of the executive committee.

Question. Was the secret assassination of any U. S. officers, soldiers, or Government employés proposed by any member or members of said order?

Answer. I have heard it discussed in council and recommended.

Question. How is General Rosecrans regarded by this order?

Answer. Members who are law abiding are friendly toward him, but the lawless and reckless portion is bitterly opposed to him.

Question. State what this order contemplated in the event of Price's invading Missouri this summer.

Answer. They, or rather it, intended to unite with Price, drive out U. S. forces and the Union citizens, and appropriate everything belonging to the United States Government.

Question. Has this order been arming and organizing for that purpose?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Under whose immediate direction has this been done?

Answer. The grand commander of the State of Missouri.

Question. Was this order to co-operate with that of other States in the event of an invasion by Price?

Answer. Until recently, yes; but latterly, independent and distinct of other States.

Question. What was the intention of this order in reference to the ferries here on this river?

Answer. To initiate captains, pilots, and engineers, and in the event of a movement to take possession of them and cross members of the order from Illinois and other States into Missouri.

Question. Did you ever have any conversation with Charles E. Dunn or Charles L. Hunt in reference to making public, under oath, your connection with the Order of American Knights?

Answer. Yes, sir; with both of them.

Question. State when, where, and what that conversation was.

Answer. In June last, at Gratiot Military Prison. I remarked to Mr. Hunt that I had concluded to acknowledge my complicity in this matter and was willing to be tried upon the merits of the case. Mr. Hunt said that would not do. I asked him why? He said, "You have taken a solemn oath never to reveal these matters; besides there is," said he, "no necessity for such a step; there are no specific charges against you, but merely suspicion." I informed Mr. Hunt that I should take care of myself; that the order had failed to protect me, and I had no one now but myself to rely upon. Mr. Dunn agreed with me in adopting this plan.

Question. Have you withdrawn from said order?

Answer. I have not.

Question. Was not Charles L. Hunt's office the headquarters of this order in Missouri?

Answer. To all intents and purposes; yes, sir.

Question. Did you while a member of said order give aid and assistance to rebel spies, mail carriers, and emissaries from the rebel States?

Answer. In only one instance; I gave Newcomer, alias Thompson, a small sum of money, knowing him to be a rebel mail carrier. Rebel spies, mail carriers, and emissaries have been carefully protected by this order ever since I have been a member. Previous to my arrest I heard by and through this order that the mail to and from the rebel army was very regular, with semi-monthly dispatches to the grand commander. A man by the name of Dorris, formerly of Jefferson City—a son of the doctor—is used by this order in carrying mails. He was here when I was arrested, the 20th day of May last. One of the especial objects of this order was to place members on steam-boats, ferry-boats, in telegraph offices, department headquarters, provost-marshal's office, and in fact in every position where they could render valuable service.

Question. Are there any members in any or either of the positions above enumerated?

Answer. In the express offices and one in the telegraph office over the American Express office. There are plenty of them on the river.

Question. Have you ever heard any threats made by members of said order against any member who should divulge the secrets of said order?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What were those threats?

Answer. That they would, upon proof of the fact, kill the man.

Question. What are the duties of the grand commander?

Answer. Presiding officer over the lower degrees and ranking officer of the State.

Question. What, if any, knowledge have you of a meeting of the supreme council in the city of New York last winter?

Answer. I know that the supreme council met in New York City last February—the 22d, I believe—to elect a supreme commander.

Question. Was Missouri represented in that council?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. By how many delegates?

Answer. Positively three, and I think five.

Question. Who was elected supreme commander by that council?

Answer. Mr. Vallandigham.

Question. Was the order in this State satisfied with that election?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Who was the choice of Missouri?

Answer. I am unable to state.

Question. Do you know whether or not a special meeting was held at Windsor, Canada, last winter, and if so, when and by whom?

Answer. Yes; such a meeting took place in the vicinity of Detroit.

Question. What business was transacted at that meeting?

Answer. A conference with Vallandigham, changing the name of the order and signs and grips.

Question. Was Missouri represented at that meeting?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. By whom?

Answer. By the grand commander of the State of Missouri.

Question. Is not the Order of American Knights hostile in every respect to the General Government and friendly to the so called Confederate Government?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Have any contributions been made or proposed by this order with the design of assisting the Confederate Army in any way?

Answer. Yes, sir; just before my arrest a proposition to raise money to purchase gun caps for the Confederate Army was made and talked of among the members, but whether carried out or not is not advised.

Question. Where was the meeting of "The George Washington Temple" last held?

Answer. At Charles L. Hunt's office, on Sixth street; just before my arrest.

Question. Are you acquainted with Julian Beauvais, the brother of John?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Have you purchased arms of him on the terms agreed upon with John?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. At what time did you purchase arms from Julian Beauvais?

Answer. During the winter and spring of 1864.

Question. Were these arms purchased at the store of Mr. Beauvais, on Main street, in the city of Saint Louis?

Answer. Yes, sir,

Question. What number did you purchase from Julian Beauvais?

Answer. About twenty; perhaps more, perhaps less.

Question. Did you make any purchases from any one else in the house of Beauvais?

Answer. Yes, sir; from his clerk, George ——.

Question. At what time and to what amount?

Answer. During last spring and winter, to the number of about twenty, more or less.

Question. Were these arms purchased and delivered in the daytime or at night?

Answer. In the daytime, invariably.

Question. Was the elder Beauvais, who is proprietor, present at any or either of the sales above mentioned?

Answer. He was in the office of the store during such sales.

Question. Did you have the same understanding with him that you had with his sons in reference to the sale of arms?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Did you represent to the Beauvais that you were buying these arms for members of the Order of American Knights?

Answer. No, sir; but for my friends in the country.

Question. Did the Beauvais make any reduction in the price of the arms you purchased of them as above stated?

Answer. Yes, sir; they were to let me have them at wholesale prices, and did.

Question. It was mutually understood between you and the Beauvais that you could have arms and ammunition at any time?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Were not all of these arms purchased of said Beauvais in direct violation of the military orders?

Answer. Yes, sir; the prohibition of sale of arms and ammunition under military orders was discussed and understood by the Beauvais and myself.

Question. Are not all the Beauvais rebel sympathizers?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What amount of gun caps did you purchase during the winter and spring of 1864 of the house of Beauvais for your friends in the country?

Answer. From 5,000 to 10,000.

Question. Was any person or persons ever present when you made those purchases, other than the Beauvais and yourself?

Answer. No, sir; not to my recollection.

Question. These purchases, then, were all made privately, were they not?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Were you ever cautioned by any of these men of the house of Beauvais about giving publicity to these transactions?

Answer. Yes, sir; frequently, by all of them. They said there were Government spies on every corner, and we must be very careful or we would get into trouble.

Question. Are you personally acquainted with the Beauvais?

Answer. Yes, sir, intimately; have known them for ten years.

Question. Did you ever introduce any party or parties to the house for the purpose of buying arms, ammunition, &c.? If so, state when and who such parties were.

Answer. I have in one instance. Last spring I introduced a member of the order by the name of Tucker to the Beauvais, who purchased five revolvers, some powder, and caps from that house.

Question. Were those revolvers purchased on a regular permit?

Answer. No, sir. The sale of arms was prohibited at that time except upon permit, and that he could not obtain and did not.

Question. From whom did you purchase the arms before spoken of in your statement?

Answer. From all the men employed at Beauvais' store on Main street, and from Mr. Dimick and his partner, and from a man on Third street just below Pine, on the west side.

Question. Were these arms purchased on a regular permit?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Was there an understanding between you and the dealers in arms, ammunition, &c., to the effect that it should be kept secret from military authorities by you?

Answer. Yes, sir. They agreed to let me have the arms, &c., providing I would not expose them.

Question. Was it understood between you and these men that you could have arms to any amount upon terms of secrecy?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Do you know John Beauvais?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Have you bought arms of John Beauvais on the terms before stated?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When and what number of arms?

Answer. At various times during the winter and spring of 1864; to the number of about twenty, and all revolvers.

Question. Were you the authorized agent of the order of O. A. K. for the purchase of arms, ammunition, &c., in this city?

Answer. No, sir. There were agents of that order to my knowledge.

Question. What is the name of the man on Third street from whom you purchased arms, &c.?

Answer. He is a German manufacturer, and is doing business on Third between Chestnut and Pine, three or four doors from Pine, on the west side.

Question. Did you buy from more than one man at that establishment?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. At what time did you make such purchases, and to what amount?

Answer. During the months of April and May, 1864; to the number of four.

Question. What kind of arms were they?

Answer. Revolvers.

Question. What was the understanding between you and this man?

Answer. The same as with the Beauvais.

Question. Were those revolvers bought on a permit?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Were those revolvers bought in violation of military orders of this department?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. From what other firm or firms did you purchase arms?

Answer. From the house of Dimick & Co., on Fourth street, in the city of Saint Louis.

Question. What amount of arms and ammunition did you purchase from the house of Dimick & Co., and at what time or times were they so bought?

Answer. From fifteen to thirty revolvers, half dozen cans powder, and a few cartridges, in March, April, and May last.

Question. Were these articles purchased from said house on a permit from said office?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Was the sale of such articles at such times prohibited by the military authorities at this post?

Answer. Yes, sir, except on permits from the provost-marshal-general's office of this department.

Question. What agreement was made by you with Dimick & Co. in reference to the purchase of arms, ammunition, &c., at such times?

Answer. The same as with Beauvais and the man on Third street.

Question. From whom did you buy arms, &c., at the house of Dimick & Co.?

Answer. From Dimick and his partner.

Question. You have stated in this examination that you purchased about forty revolvers between the 15th and 19th of April last for William M. Douglas. Please state from whom those revolvers were purchased and the amount of the purchase price paid for them.

Answer. I purchased those revolvers from Beauvais and Dimick, and an equal amount from each.

Question. From which particular employé at the house of Beauvais did you make said purchase at the time last above stated?

Answer. I think from John Beauvais; from the fact that I paid him the money—some $300.

Question. From whom did you buy at Dimick's at the time above stated?

Answer. From Dimick himself.

Question. What amount did you pay Dimick at that time?

Answer. About $300.

Question. Did you purchase any arms, ammunition, &c., from any other firm or house in the city during the winter and spring of '63 and '64 than those already stated?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Where were the revolvers you purchased of Beauvais and Dimick in April, already stated, taken by you, and where were they packed for transit?

Answer. They were taken to Rae's liquor store, on Pine street, between Second and Third streets, by me, and given in charge of his clerk, but by whom packed I am unable to state.

Question. Did you meet Douglas at Rae's store prior to the purchase of those arms?

Answer I did.

Question. At whose request?

Answer. I met Douglas at Rae's store casually.

Question. Were you acquainted with Douglas at that time?

Answer. I was.

Question. Where and in whose presence did you make the agreement with Douglas to purchase these arms, and from whom did you receive the money to pay for them?

Answer. At Rae's store, in presence of Rae, and I received the money from Douglas himself.

Question. Where were these revolvers packed, and by whom sent to the United States Express Office for shipment?

Answer. I cannot state positively, but from the best of my knowledge and belief they were packed at Rae's store aforesaid, and shipped by Douglas himself.

Question. Who received them at the express office?

Answer. I don't know, but presume the receiving clerk, Riley Whiting.

Question. Did you ever ship any arms to North Missouri through Riley Whiting?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When and what number?

Answer. At various times in the winter and spring of 1863 and 1864, to the number of about 200, more or less.

Question. What agreement was made between Riley Whiting and yourself in reference to shipping arms, as above stated?

Answer. None, other than a mutual understanding, both belonging to the order O. A. K.

Question. What amount of ammunition was shipped to North Missouri by Riley Whiting?

Answer. About 400 pistol cartridges, 5,000 gun caps, and two or three canisters of powder.

Question. When were they so shipped?

Answer. Between the 15th and 19th of April last. At the time Douglas shipped said revolvers they were aboard the same train and escaped notice.

The following is a list of the members, within my knowledge, of the Order of American Knights:

Charles L. Hunt, Charles E. Dunn, Dr. John Shore, A. C. Durdee, James McDonald, ——— Harris, furniture man, Riley Whiting, E. J. Rae, Colonel Barrett, Louis Sweet, Buck Carr, John Taylor, William Belt, George Moore, William J. Cole, Saint Louis, Mo.; ——— Harris, Cooper County, Mo.; ——— Roe, Jefferson Jones, William M. Douglas, Doctor Bledsoe, North Missouri; Doctor Barrett, J. W. White, on Gravois Road; Captain Chapman, Doctor Ward, T. M. Adams, Charles Smith, E. H. A. Habeicht, Lewis V. Bogy, Henry B. Belt, William S. Cuddy, James L. Fossett, Christ. Shaffner, J. A. Spore, Jobes Mulholland, A. C. Barnoudy, Lafayette Cruse, Saint Louis, Mo.; ——— Cardon, the actor, Saint Louis theater; Fred. Dyer, Saint Louis, Mo.; Charles F. Corey, Ferryman, Mo.; ——— Brice, Saint Louis, Mo.; John Huston, Richmond, Mo.; Doctor Callaway, Fayette, Mo.; S. D. Hendel, corner Sixth and Market streets; Captain Rowland, steamer Graham; ——— Davis, Saint Louis, Mo.; Doctor Ferguson, Jefferson City, Mo.; Major Harris, Cooper County, Mo.; Doctors Howard, senior and junior, Fulton County, Mo.; Dr. Christian Renick, Dr. Snyder Montgomery, James M. Kershaw, 136 Fifth street, P. Bishop, ——— McCloud, Robert Keller, ——— Brisco, J. E. Dyer, Charles Johnson, at January & Co., ——— Hall, Fourth and Olive streets, ——— Massey, commission merchant, H. Jobyn, ——— Bevin, A. J. Noble, ——— Noble, John H. Taylor, H. A. Booth, J. M. Glover, William H. Roberts, R. Kallahan, R. H. Richardson, S. Noerr, J. Quirk, Saint Louis, Mo.; Samuel N. Yates, country; A. Kinkade, Saint Louis County; William Sides, Saint Louis, Mo.; Dr. A. B. Barbee, Manchester; Dr. J. Brown, Laclede, Pacific Railroad; G. Ward, Saint Louis, Mo.; ——— Allbright, Saint Louis County; ——— Linsey, Saint Louis,

Mo.; T. W. Levant, Charles Wall, Marshal D. Lyle, Carondelet, Mo.; William S. Pollard, Wesley Roselle, Saint Louis, Tenth Ward; Dr. J. N. Yates, Sturgeon, Mo.; J. D. Cooke, Saint Charles; R. M. Renick, Saint Louis, Mo.; ——— Loper, United States Express Company, messenger.

There is a temple in the upper part of town called Richard Montgomery Temple.

Question. State what the prominent members of the Order of American Knights have universally said in reference to the objects and purposes of said order in your presence.

Answer. When I first joined, in the spring of 1863, S. L. Moses, then instructor of the order, informed me that it was a Democratic organization, gotten up for the benefit of those engaged in rebellion, and to unite the Democratic party proper with the view of co-operation with the rebel army.

Question. When and where was said organization expected to co-operate with the so-called Confederate Army?

Answer. In the event of an invasion by the rebel army into Missouri.

Question. Were you not led to believe, after joining said order, by conversation with members thereof, that its objects and purposes were directly opposite of those of the General Government, and in direct hostility to said Government?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Were not the members of this order secretly plotting and conniving at the destruction of the General Government and assisting, through the agents of said order, with the view of establishing the independence of the so-called Confederate States?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. From the knowledge you have of said organization, do you not believe it to be thoroughly disloyal, and inaugurated for the purpose of defeating the objects of the present Administration in suppressing the present rebellion?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Was it not generally understood by members of said order that steps had been taken to inform the Confederate authorities that this order was friendly to the interests and policy of the so-called Confederate States, and ready and willing at any time to render any and all assistance in its power in the overthrow of the General Government?

Answer. That was believed to be the object of those who gave direction to said order.

Question. Did not the members of this order secretly exult over the reverses of the Federal Army, and at the successes of the so-called Confederate?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Were you ever present at any temple or council in this city where congratulatory speeches were made by members of the order at the success of the so-called Confederate Army?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Please state when, where, and by whom such speeches were made.

Answer. At all times, in all councils and temples, and principally by James McDonald, of Saint Louis.

Question. How were such speeches usually received by members of such councils and temples?

Answer. With general satisfaction.

Question. Was it not a universal custom of those meeting at the councils and temples of this [order] to propose and take up a subscription for the purpose of buying arms and munitions of war with which to arm and equip the members thereof, with the design of placing it upon war footing?

Answer. Propositions of this kind have frequently been made, but whether successful or not I am unable to state.

Question. Was there not a project set afoot by members of this order to arm and equip all they could of the members thereof at Government expense, to be used, when occasion required, against the General Government and for the benefit of its enemies?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When and by whom were said projects set afoot?

Answer. At various times, by members; generally during the past year. I will also state that the grand commander, Charles L. Hunt, and others recommended that all members of said order enroll in the militia instead of paying their commutation, thereby obtaining arms and equipments and the benefit of militia service, which would enhance the interests of said order and materially injure those of the General Government.

Question. By what authority were you constituted an agent to purchase arms, ammunition, &c., for members of said order?

Answer. There were no regularly constituted ones; every member became a self-constituted agent.

Question. Have these councils and temples been generally established throughout the State of Missouri?

Answer. North of the Missouri River generally; know of none in the Southwest or Central Missouri.

Question. What is the number of this organization in the State of Illinois?

Answer. From report, from 100,000 to 120,000.

Question. What in the State of Indiana?

Answer. About 90,000.

Question. What in the State of Ohio?

Answer. About 80,000.

Question. Do you now recollect any names of members omitted by you yesterday in the list given by you?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. State them.

Answer. P. J. Panley and John Panley, city of Saint Louis, Mo.; Sandford Long, Saint Louis County.

Question. What other prominent political men belong to said order whose names have not been given?

Answer. I know of none; that class of men have been initiated privately and there are but one or two members of said order who do know them.

Question. Who of said order represented the grand council of the State of Missouri at the supreme council held in the city of New York last winter?

Answer. Charles L. Hunt, of Saint Louis; Harrison Long, of Saint Louis County; Jefferson Jones, of North Missouri, and two others whose names I do not know.

Question. Who of said order attended the special conference held at Vallandigham's hotel, Canada, this last spring?

Answer. Charles L. Hunt.

Question. You have spoken of your knowledge of a man by the name of Newcomer alias Thompson, who was carrier of a rebel mail to this city, did he become known to you as an officer in the rebel service?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did he become known to you as a member of the order?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. You have stated that there was a general expectation that an attempt would be made to arrest Vallandigham on his reaching Chicago on the 4th of July, and to prevent him from making a speech there. Was the Government to be resisted in that effort by the members of the order there assembled?

Answer. There was a general understanding among the members of the order that in case Vallandigham should return within the Federal lines and an effort was made by the Government to seize or arrest him, such effort was to be resisted by the united action of the order.

Question. The William M. Douglas of whom you have spoken made his escape from Gratiot Street at the time several were killed, did he not?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Have you any knowledge of any of the inmates of the prison having communication with him after his escape, directly or indirectly?

Question. Is it the general conviction and belief of the members of the order that the penalty denounced in the oaths which they take will be certainly executed on any member violating it?

Answer. That is the general belief.

Question. Is it considered the duty of each member to execute this penalty upon the violator of the oath, or is there some particular person of said order or officer whose duty it is to enforce the penalty in such case?

Answer. It is considered the duty of each member.

Question. The oath denounces a shameful death; is there by that meant any particular form of death?

Answer. None that I ever heard of.

Question. It being the general understanding of each member of the order that it is the duty of each member thereof to enforce the penalty, what is the understanding as to the mode of doing it? Is it to be done boldly and publicly by force, or secretly and privately by stealth?

Answer. There was no particular mode or manner understood by the members; it was to be done at any time and at all hazards.

Question. Has there any case of the kind here or elsewhere come within your knowledge?

Answer. There has not.

Question. Do you know of any instance in which a member supposed to have violated his obligation has been searched for or followed for the purpose of inflicting the penalty and taking his life?

Answer. No, sir; I do not.

Question. What is the general view entertained by members as to the extent of the binding obligation of the oath they take as members?

Are such oaths regarded as paramount in their obligations upon them to those taken upon the witness stand before a civil or military tribunal?

Answer. The general view among them is that the oaths they take as members are paramount in their obligation to any which they may be called upon to take whether it be in courts of justice, before military tribunals, or in any other proceedings.

Question. With the knowledge you have, then, of the character of the order, how would you regard, if placed as a juror in the jury box, on a trial for murder, the testimony of a witness who was a member of the order, if the prisoner arraigned was also known to you to be a member of it?

Answer. It would have no influence at all.

Question. Can you state to me the number of temples in the city of Saint Louis?

Answer. I cannot. I believe there are only two of the first degree and two of the second and third degrees, and a grand council.

Question. Have you any knowledge of the withdrawal of Mr. Hunt from the order before his arrest?

Answer. Of my own knowledge, no. I have heard while in prison that he resigned in expectation of being arrested.

Question. Have you any knowledge on that subject in regard of Mr. Dunn?

Answer. While in prison Charles E. Dunn and myself were in consultation as to what course it would be best to pursue. He suggested resignations if it could be managed. I told him to let the resignations go to the devil and come right down on the ritual before the provost-marshal. By this I meant a full acknowledgment of our relations to the order.

Question. Have you any recollection of ever having heard among the members of the order that there was any particular steam-boat on the river upon which it would be safe to ship contraband goods or to travel on?

Answer. Yes, sir; the steamer Graham; Rowland, captain.

Question. Have you any recollection of a meeting of the council of the order at Indianapolis just prior to your arrest?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Is or is not the universally accepted theory of the members of the order, in substance, this: That the chosen officers of the Federal Government have usurped authority, and that it is not only an inherent right but an imperative duty for all who think as the members do to resist those Federal functionaries, and if need be expel them from power by force?

Answer. That is my understanding.

Question. Is it not distinctly claimed by the members of this order, and so announced in the ritual, that such resistance is not revolution, but solely the assertion of right?

Answer. Yes, sir; I believe it is.

Question. I then understand that the principles of this order as held by the members thereof are such that if one of its members should assassinate Mr. Lincoln because of his alleged usurpation of power, such member's conduct would be justified by the entire order, and that it would be the sworn duty of all to keep secret the act and save him from being brought to trial and punishment for it?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Is the same principle recognized by them as applicable to officers acting under the authority of the President and obeying his orders, such as commanders of departments, armies, &c.?

Answer. I think it is. It includes all military officers of the General Government.

Question. Is the paper which I hold in my hand and marked A known to you?

Answer. It is and has been in my possession as secretary of the second degree.

Question. Is it what it purports to be, "the report of the condition of the Richard Montgomery Temple?"

Question. Is the paper in my hands, marked B, known to you?

Answer. It is, and is in my handwriting.

Question. Is this the memoranda of a meeting of a temple held March 14, 1864?

Answer. It is the memorandum of the proceedings of a meeting of the second degree, taken down by myself.

Question. Do you recognize the paper in my hand, marked C?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Is this the memorandum of the proceedings of a meeting of the temple held March 24, 1864?

Answer. Yes, sir; and in my own handwriting.

Question. I observe that there was a committee appointed to raise funds for the purpose of buying arms and ammunition for said order.

Answer. I have no knowledge that any committee was appointed or funds raised for such a purpose.

Question. I notice, also, that there is a vigilance committee to be appointed. What was to be the duty of said committee?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. I hold in my hand a paper, marked D, which I suppose to be the proceedings of a meeting of the temple of the third degree.

Answer. I recognize it as my own handwriting and a copy by me made from the original, which was in skeleton form.

Question. I hold another paper in my hands, marked E, apparently a subscription list of money raised for the benefit of P. C. Wright, supreme commander. Am I right?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Are the figures set opposite the names the number of dollars raised for said purpose?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. I hold in my hand another paper, marked F. Will you explain its import?

Answer. Yes, sir. It relates to one Cardon, of the Saint Louis theater, who, it was alleged, had made an exposé, or proposed to do so.

Question. Mr. Smith, have you, of your own free will and accord, from your own sense of duty as a citizen, and without the solicitation or influence of any one, answered the foregoing questions which have been propounded to you in the manner you have?

Answer. I have.

Question. Has this examination at this time taken place in consequence of a letter addressed by you to the provost-marshal-general,

requesting it to be made, and stating that it was your desire to answer all questions without equivocation or mental reservation?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. You have done so with a view of placing yourself as far as possible in the position of a law-abiding citizen, and, as I understand, you propose now to take the oath of allegiance?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. In so doing you understand yourself, and mean to be understood, to renounce any and all obligations which you assumed as a member of the Order of American Knights, and to assume and perform all the duties enjoined by that oath?

Answer. Yes, sir.

G. B. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1864.

J. C. DODGE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General

D.

A.

Official report of the condition of the R. M. T. up to date.

Number of members, 242. There has been a reduction in our numbers of 51, which have been attached to the Joe Johnston T., which will leave us 191 members at this time. The funds of the T. are ample for all present purposes. We have at this time a fine hall located at the corner of O'Fallon and Broadway, northeast corner. The officers of the T. consist of William J. Cole, G. S.; William H. Roberts, A. B.; P. Bishop, secretary; John Bryan, treasurer.

WM. J. COLE, G. S.
P. BISHOP,
Secretary.

B.

MARCH 14.

Reading of minutes dispensed. William Sides, John H. Taylor, elected, ballot. By McDonald, induction of candidates: Quirk and Taylor were inducted.

Nomination of candidates: R. Kallahan, by Cole and Dyer and McDonald; Dr. A. B. Barbee, by Noble and Noble; Dr. J. Brown, by Noble and Kinkade; G. Ward, by Durdee and Cole; Rev. H. Booth, by Noble and Allbright.

Sir Knight Cole moved that we make it an order of business that the G. S. or A. B. report at every meeting the number of initiations and finance once a month, country; carried.

Committee of three, financial, last year. Amend committee to collect all dues and report next meeting; carried. M. E. G. C. Linsey, McDonald, and Durdee.

Motion to adjourn carried. Tuesday evening at 7.30.

C.

MARCH 24.

The degree met and opened in due form, Brother Dunn in the chair. Initiation being in order, the following candidates were balloted for and duly elected: John D. Cooke, Mr. Pollard, Roselle, and Doctor Yates.

On motion of Brother Bishop, a committee of the whole was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the city and county of Saint Louis, the said subscriptions to be used for the purchase of arms and ammunition for the use of the order. The committee was divided by two for each ward and township, the said committee to report to the third D.

On motion of E. C. K., the night of meeting was appointed for the last Wednesday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A vigilance committee was appointed, consisting of three, composed of E. K. Cole, E. K. Smith, E. K. Noble, A. J.

Paid the treasurer $10.

WM. H. ROBERTS.

D.

SAINT LOUIS, *March 24, 1861.*

The degree met and opened in due form by Rev. G. C. Dunn in the east.

Initiations being in order, the following candidates were duly elected and initiated: William S. Pollard, Tenth Ward; Wesley Roselle, Tenth Ward; Sam. N. Yates, Sturgeon, Mo.; J. D. Cooke, Saint Charles.

On motion of E. K. Bishop, a committee of the whole were appointed to solicit subscriptions for the city and county of Saint Louis, the said subscriptions to be used to purchase arms, &c., for the use of the order. The committee was divided by two for each ward and township, the said committee to report to third D.

On motion of Knight Sweet, the next meeting be held on the last Wednesday, 4 o'clock, afternoon.

A vigilance committee of three was appointed, composed of E. K. Cole, E. K. Smith, and E. K. Noble, A. J.

WM. H. ROBERTS,
Secretary pro tem.

E.

Amount of $67 contributed to the family of P. C. Wright, supreme commander of O. A. K.:

Bishop, 1; Richard, Mont. T., 14; McCloud, 1; Robert Keller, 1; Sweet, 5; Brisco, 1; J. E. Dyer, 1; Whiting, 1; Johnson, 1; Hall, 1; Massey, 1; Jobyn, H., 1; Bevin, 2; Durdee, 5; Noble, 1; Noble, 1; Taylor, 1; McDonald, 1; Booth, 1; J. M. Glover, 5; Roberts, 1; J. A. Barrett, 10; Hunt, 10; total, 67.

F.

H. B. NABORS: March 1—R. Grey said, I did not make the remark, If Rosecrans would pay him. Meet him at Varieties at 10 o'clock. The next evening meet at Saint Louis theater. Yet in the order.

March 7—

Question. Where did you meet Mr. Cardon on 4th, Spruce and Almond?

Answer. Met R. Grey, R. Mills, and Simpson. Mr. Grey said he said he hoped he would succeed; that he belonged to a secret order; he would go to Illinois and Missouri; get all leading men in ——— of other gentlemen.

Question. Did you ask him to get you in the secret organization?

Answer. I did. Cardon said he belonged to a secret organization. If I go in this I don't want my name mentioned; who in room.

Question. Did he deny the fr. R. Grey?

Answer. He did not deny; he made the expression that Simpson would blow it all over the theater. I want to talk to you. Did Grey tell you so and so? He said, Grey must be foolish.

U. S. GENERAL PRISON HOSPITAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 20, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that there are now held in custody ten female prisoners in one room in Myrtle Street Prison. The room does not contain more than 2,400 cubic feet of air, which is barely sufficient for three persons. If allowed to remain in these quarters sickness will doubtless be one of the results. Illness to a certain extent has already occurred. We would respectfully ask instructions as to what course we must pursue. Shall we treat the cases as they occur in the quarters they now occupy or remove them to hospital?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. YOUNGBLOOD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Surgeon in Charge.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 20, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major Heinrichs, inspector of military prisons, who will examine into the matter and report thereon. All those sick had better be transferred to the hospital for treatment there.
J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,
Saint Louis, August 21, 1864.

Respectfully returned, with the suggestion that these female prisoners be removed to Gratiot Street Prison. I have had the honor before of explaining to the colonel the propriety of removing these women from Myrtle Street Prison, as the localities there are in no way the proper ones for that class of prisoners. The so-called lower round room at Gratiot Street Prison seems to be the proper place. It is a large and airy room, and perfectly isolated from the other rooms. One female prisoner is there now, and in one room with a man (the counterfeiter who was ordered to be kept single), and as this prison has no proper room for this purpose, I respectfully recommend that this lower round room be divided into two rooms by a partition, which would make good rooms for both purposes. The female sick may be accommodated in the branch hospital, which is right opposite, and where there is plenty of suitable room. I sincerely believe that this change would be of a great advantage and meet all the desirable points.
GUST. HEINRICHS,
Major and Inspector.

CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., August 20, 1864.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In your official note of the 2d of October, 1863, addressed to Commander W. A. Webb, C. S. Navy, are the following paragraphs:

Yesterday a list of the officers of the Atlanta held by the United States, with an equal list now in confinement in the South, was forwarded to General Meredith,

U. S. agent for the exchange of prisoners, with a suggestion that he should see Mr. Ould and propose an especial exchange in these cases, general exchanging having been stopped for reasons unknown to me. If you desire to forward a letter upon the subject to Richmond I will have it placed in the hands of Mr. Ould. You and your officers are detained in consequence of the authorities at Richmond declining to respond to any action on the part of this Department to effect exchanges

Neither this paper nor the proposition it embraces ever reached Mr. Ould or this Department. Mr. Ould informs me that some six weeks ago he made a verbal proposition to Major Mulford, an agent for the exchange of prisoners, being precluded from communicating in writing with General Butler, to exchange mutually all naval officers and men, and to give an equivalent to whichever side might hold an excess. No notice whatever has been taken of this proposition.

A letter from Mr. Fox, dated the 25th of June last, marked unofficial, and addressed to Capt. W. A. Webb, and which has been transmitted to me by Commander Webb, C. S. Navy, contained the following paragraph:

I again repeat, by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, that you and your comrades can be exchanged collectively or individually at any convenient Southern port for naval equivalents; and that you may be convinced that the responsibility of your future detention does not rest with this Department, I am authorized to forward your communication to Mr. Mallory, and if you see fit you can send him a copy of this note.

Regarding this proposition as embracing the exchange of all our naval officers, and as coming with your authority, it is accepted; and I will further propose that it be extended to marines and all others in the naval service. To avoid delay and the possibility of a misunderstanding of any desire for this exchange Lieutenant-Commander Williams is released on his parole to proceed to Washington and deliver this communication.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 21, 1864—5 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Please inform General Foster that under no circumstances will he be authorized to make exchange of prisoners of war. Exchanges simply re-enforce the enemy at once, whilst we do not get the benefit of those received for two or three months and lose the majority entirely. I telegraph this from just hearing that some 500 or 600 more prisoners had been sent to General Foster.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces in S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: Being credibly informed that the U. S. soldiers prisoners of war at Andersonville, Ga., are dying rapidly for want of the comforts and necessaries of life, I feel anxious to send them such aid as we can. I therefore respectfully ask permission to send at once about ten wagonloads of sanitary stores, and that one or more of the U. S.

officers now prisoners of war in your hands may be authorized to act as quartermaster in the reception and distribution of these stores to our prisoners. Owing to the lack of transportation from Port Royal Ferry to the railroad, I propose to send the supplies by the way of Savannah, meeting a steamer sent by you under flag of truce.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST TENNESSEE AND NORTH MISS.,
August 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Memphis:

GENERAL: I have a number of U. S. prisoners in my possession which I propose to exchange for an equal number of C. S. prisoners of equal rank. If you have not an equal number I will parole the remainder I have, with the understanding that if you should capture any of my men you will parole for exchange.

I make the proposition for the sake of humanity to the prisoners. If you have no prisoners belonging to my command I will exchange for any others you may have, but my proposition is for my own first.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

General Forrest sends me to Major-General Washburn for the purpose of effecting an exchange. I hereby accept the mission with the understanding that I shall return, to which condition I hereby pledge my honor, and not to reveal anything I have seen.

JAS. H. O'CONNOR,
Major, Third Illinois Cavalry, Prisoner of War.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., August 21, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to transmit herewith a report and suggestions from Surg. Charles J. Kipp, in charge prison hospital at this camp.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,
Col. Fifth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Camp Morton.

[Inclosure.]

MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, August 16, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS, *Commanding Camp:*

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions received from you this day I have the honor to submit the following suggestions as to the most practicable mode of remedying the evils which cause an unusual

* For reply see August 25, 1864, Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 257.

amount of sickness and large mortality among the prisoners at this camp: The camp should be enlarged to at least twice its present size. This can be done by removing the east fence. Additional barracks or tents should be put up for at least 2,000 men, so as to relieve the barracks and tents now overcrowded. The barracks should have windows. Bunks may be erected in tiers not more than two stories high. An ablution room, provided with washtubs, should be attached to each barrack. Mess-rooms should be connected with the kitchens and the men should not be permitted to take their meals to the barracks. In order to afford washing facilities, buildings should be erected and provided with Farmer's boilers, washboards, and tubs. Washtubs can be made by sawing barrels in two. The new privies, which are now being built, will greatly improve the sanitary condition of the camp. A more thorough drainage is desirable. The prisoners should receive each about eight ounces of potatoes or six ounces of onions daily, as scurvy is prevailing to an alarming extent. The hospital should be located outside of the camp inclosure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. KIPP,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 21. 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding, Chicago, Ill.:*

COLONEL: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, in relation to the location of your headquarters, I have to say that Camp Douglas is considered the most important part of your command, which requires the constant presence of the commanding officer, and I am reluctant to consent that your headquarters should be returned to the city. Your duties at other places may well be intrusted to other officers in your absence, but for the good order and safety of the command and prisoners at Camp Douglas I must rely entirely on your presence. The change of headquarters from the city to the camp was in no way intended as a censure, but, on the contrary, I felt that the good condition of the camp, as often reported to me, was attributable to your attention and good management, and I feared that in your absence from the camp it would necessarily fall into other and less reliable hands, and for this reason I asked for the change. In all communications relating to the affairs of the camp they should be dated at Camp Douglas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *August 21, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE W. AHL, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly inspection report of condition, &c., of prisoners of war at this post: Camp, good; quarters, good; bedding, sufficient; clothing, sufficient; kitchen, good; messing, good; rations, good; general policing, good; sinks, very good; drainage, good; hospital, excellent.

Remarks.—Prisoners complain that the ration of bread (sixteen ounces) issued is not enough. I would respectfully suggest that the

sergeants in charge of each division be allowed an extra meal daily, as an incentive to duty. The sinks are cleaned twice each day and the filth washed away by the tide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. LEWIS,
First Lieut., Ahl's Independent Batty. Delaware Vols., and Insp. Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

The clothing is not as good as could be desired, as I have only dark blue pants and coats to issue. I would suggest that 4,000 suits of gray clothing be sent to this post. I inspected the barracks and hospitals in person.

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *August 21, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Assistant surgeon, Doctor Goddard, recommends that the prisoners' barracks should undergo a thorough fumigation and cleansing. In order to do that I would respectfully request that 1,000 prisoners be transferred to some other station, in order to have a few empty divisions to begin with. I commence with the officers' barracks to-morrow, but the privates' barracks are full and it cannot be done at present without exposing the prisoners to sleeping out of doors. Small detachments arriving constantly will soon fill the barracks again. I make this request in view of the fact that the smallpox still exists. Seventy-four cases are in hospital at present, and it is of the utmost importance to prevent its spreading as fall approaches.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, August 21, 1864.

Capt. JOHN LEWIS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the military prison and prisoners at this depot for the week ending August 21, 1864:

The barracks: The kitchens are, with one or two exceptions, well cleaned and in very good condition, and measures have been taken to have those two cleaned up immediately. The dining-halls and sleeping apartments are in good condition, having been well policed during the week. The prison yard: The grounds around barracks, and the ditches, drains, &c., present a very satisfactory appearance, having been well policed during the week. Sinks in good condition. The new buildings are being rapidly completed, and will, I think, be ready for use in a few days. Sanitary condition of prison good. Whole number of prisoners present, 2,550; whole number prisoners last report,

2,519; gain since last report, 31; whole number prisoners in hospital, 51; whole number prisoners in hospital last report, 52.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. FOWLER,

Major 171st Ohio National Guard, Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island, August 21, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The dining-halls referred to by the superintendent are the old mess-rooms in the prison barracks. Within the last three days we have had much rain, which has interrupted and delayed work and policing. Circular No. 4 from the Commissary-General of Prisoners was promulgated and put in force yesterday morning.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: In the absence of Colonel Hoffman, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of Surg. E. F. Sanger relative to the prevalence of scurvy among the prisoners at Elmira, referred by you to this office, and in reply to call your attention to letter of August 1, 1864, which authorizes the purchase, with your approval, of anti-scorbutics for the prisoners generally whenever in the judgment of the surgeon they are necessary, to be paid for from the prison fund, and also for the sick when the hospital fund is too limited to meet such expenditures.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BLAGDEN,

Major, Second Mass. Cavalry, Asst. to Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., August 22, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of the prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day, as follows: The streets and avenues of the prison are clean and in good order. The external as well as internal appearance of prison and hospital buildings is very good. The kitchens of both departments are in excellent order. The general appearance of the prisoners is clean and tidy; the bedding of the prisoners being well aired. The sanitary condition of both departments is excellent. No change of importance since last report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., August 24, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The immense sewer in course of construction by the quartermaster's department, running crosswise through the prison, is in a flourishing condition and promises to fulfill all wants of that nature. This work will tend to better improve the sanitary condition of the prison, which is at present, under the circumstances, excellent.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *August 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
In Charge of Exchange Business:

GENERAL: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 18th instant in regard to certain indorsements by me upon letters forwarded to you, and beg to say that the indorsements referred to were designed as suggestions for answers to applicants for special exchanges. I wish special applicants to understand that all of our soldiers held in the South are equally entitled to be exchanged, and I wish them to infer from this that it is not just to others that here and there an individual should be singled out and exchanged unless there are reasons for it of a public character.

I have not heard a word from the Secretary of War intimating any change of policy with regard to colored troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, *U. S. Commissioner for Exchange:*

SIR: Inclosed is a copy of a communication which, on the 10th instant, I addressed and delivered to Maj. John E. Mulford, assistant agent for exchange.* Under the circumstances of the case I deem it proper to forward this paper to you, in order that you may fully understand the position which is taken by the Confederate authorities. I shall be glad if the proposition therein made is accepted by your Government.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent for Exchange.

STEAMER NEW YORK, FLAG OF TRUCE,
Varina, Va., August 22, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Having been informed that Maj. Nathan Goff, a Federal officer, is held by the Confederate authorities in close confinement, said to be in retaliation for a prisoner similarly held by the U. S. authorities in the person of Maj. Thomas D. Armesy, C. S. Army, I now propose the release and delivery to their respective Governments of each of the

* See p. 578.

above-named parties, and in case you accept this proposition will deliver to you on my next trip Major Armesy. Will you do it?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 22, 1864.

I accept this proposition. I would further suggest that all difficulties connected with the detention of officers and men on both sides in close confinement or irons can be satisfactorily adjusted on the basis herein indicated. Let all prisoners of war on each side be released from confinement (close) or irons, as the case may be, and either placed in the condition of other prisoners or sent to their respective homes for their equivalents.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

OFF EAST PASCAGOULA, *August 22, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commissioner of Exchange Division of West Mississippi:

At a meeting held this day between Col. C. C. Dwight, agent for exchange of prisoners on the part of Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, and Lieut. Col. N. G. Watts, agent for exchange on the part of the Government of the Confederate States of America, it is proposed that an exchange of the naval prisoners captured by the U. S. fleet in Mobile Bay since the 1st of August instant be made as soon as possible for an equivalent number of U. S. naval prisoners captured by General E. Kirby Smith in the Department of Texas, the U. S. naval prisoners captured in Texas to be delivered at the mouth of Red River, La., and the Confederate naval prisoners to be delivered at Hollywood, on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, neither to be declared exchanged until the actual delivery of the equivalent for them.

It is also proposed that an exchange be made for the Confederate prisoners captured at Fort Gaines August 8, 1864, and that the U. S. commander at New Orleans be allowed to select in return for said prisoners an equivalent of the U. S. prisoners captured east of the Mississippi River from the forces of Major-General Canby, or west of the Mississippi by General E. Kirby Smith, said U. S. prisoners to be delivered at Vicksburg or at the mouth of Red River, and the Confederate prisoners at Hollywood, eastern shore of Mobile Bay, or Vicksburg, Miss., all under the same condition—that the prisoners on either side are not to be declared exchanged until the actual delivery of equivalents for them.

N. G. WATTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Agent.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLA.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Charleston, S. C., August 22, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding, accompanied by Surg. T. L. Ogier, medical director of the

department, I have visited the hospital and find the condition of Colonel Crooks, of the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, prisoner of war (see indorsement of Surgeon Ogier), not to be such by the laws of humanity as to subject him at this time to the retaliatory treatment ordered by the Secretary of War. In the meantime I beg leave respectfully to suggest that as the sufferings of Colonel McDonald—arbitrary, inhuman, and without justification—have been continued for weeks without an equivalent on our side, that we can only equalize by a substitution of an increased rank for the loss of time, and that for this purpose Major-General Stoneman, now a prisoner of war of this city, be substituted for Colonel Crooks to this punishment until such time as Colonel Crooks may be pronounced in condition to receive the same. The precedent established by the enemy fully justifies this recommendation, as in the cases of Captains Sawyer and Flinn, who were held as hostages in Richmond for officers of equal grade who were condemned and executed by the enemy for recruiting in Kentucky, the enemy selected Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee and confined him in a dungeon at Fortress Monroe as a hostage for them. The dispatch of the Secretary of War of the 14th states that Colonel McDonald was captured by the command of Colonel Crooks. He states that he has never been with General Hunter; that his regiment is attached to Burnside's corps, and that he was captured at Reams' Station, near Petersburg, while under arrest and in rear of his command. In my opinion Major-General Stoneman is an eminently fitted subject for this treatment.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. LAY,
Major and Department Inspector-General.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE MEDICAL DIRECTOR, *Charleston, August 22, 1864.*

Having, in accordance with instructions, examined Colonel Crooks, Federal prisoner, in prisoners' hospital, I find him affected with chronic disease, and consider him unfit to be put in solitary confinement.

Respectfully,

T. L. OGIER,
Medical Director.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
August 22, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for information of Secretary of War.

I have not carried out the order to put Colonel Crooks in irons, awaiting reply to my telegram of this date to the Secretary of War.

SAMUEL JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 29, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 30, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

General Jones telegraphed yesterday that Colonel C. escaped from hospital, had been recaptured, and the order carried into execution.

By order of Secretary of War:

R. G. H. KEAN,
Chief Bureau of War.

HDQRS. DIST. OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., August 23, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners, &c.:

I inclose you herein the rolls of prisoners exchanged on 22d instant by Colonel Landram, of our forces, and Colonel Scott, C. S. Army.*

As you will see, Colonel Landram became indebted to them four men, for which he gave a receipt, a copy of which is inclosed. He also accepted the paroles of four of our men; three of these were at time of capture too sick to move and were paroled and left; the other was paroled to remain and take care of them. Colonel Landram accepted an exchange for these men, he not being aware it was contrary to orders. Should you so desire not to recognize these paroles it would be well to address a letter to Colonel Scott, advising him of the fact and that the receipt given by Colonel Landram is so canceled.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 30, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The exchange was made by Major-General Herron under a misapprehension, but under the circumstances I have approved it and ordered the officers and men to duty. I recommend that the exchange be officially announced.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. N. G. WATTS, *C. S. Agent of Exchange:*

COLONEL: In answer to your proposition of yesterday I have the honor to say that Major-General Canby will exchange the officers and men of the C. S. Navy and Marine Corps prisoners of war lately captured in Mobile Bay for the officers and men of the U. S. Navy heretofore captured west of the Mississippi River and now held as prisoners of war in the Trans-Mississippi Department, such exchange to be made, officer for officer, enlisted man for enlisted man, according to their several ranks and grades, as far as the prisoners held on each side will

*Rolls (omitted) show 4 officers and 96 enlisted men.

enable such exchange per capita to be made; prisoners remaining on each side for whom none of corresponding rank are held by the other to be exchanged according to the scale of equivalents established by the general cartel of 1862. All persons on the rolls or shipping articles, or anywise employed on the captured vessels, to be included in such exchange. The prisoners of the U. S. Navy thus exchanged to be delivered at Red River Landing, La., as soon as they can be brought to that point. The prisoners of the C. S. Navy and Marine Corps to be delivered at or near Vicksburg, Miss., as nearly simultaneously with the last-mentioned delivery as possible; those first delivered to be paroled, not to take up arms, &c., until the actual delivery of the prisoners for whom they are exchanged.

Major-General Canby will also exchange the officers and men of the garrison of Fort Gaines, lately captured by the forces of his command and now held as prisoners of war, for an equivalent number of officers and men of the U. S. forces now held prisoners of war within the Trans-Mississippi Department, the latter to be delivered at Red River Landing, the former at or near Vicksburg, Miss.; these deliveries, if practicable, to be made at the same time as the deliveries of the naval prisoners on each side, the principles of the cartel to be observed with reference to all prisoners.

The prisoners mentioned by you in our conference of yesterday as having been captured on the east side of the Mississippi were all captured beyond the limits of Major-General Canby's command.

We will also include in the exchange of army prisoners ten or twelve officers of the C. S. Army captured at various times east of the Mississippi, being all the prisoners so captured now remaining in our hands. The following is a memorandum of the several classes of prisoners herein referred to held by us:

C. S. Navy and Marine Corps.

Officers	23
Warrant officers	4
Petty and non-commissioned officers	44
Seamen and privates	190

Garrison of Fort Gaines.

Officers	45
Non-commissioned officers	95
Privates	650
Other prisoners captured east of Mississippi, officers	12

I shall be glad to receive and forward to Major Szymanski any communication from you necessary to the prompt execution of this agreement.

The parcels of money, clothing, &c., sent to the fleet at Mobile for prisoners here have been received and delivered as addressed.

The surgeons brought here from Mobile with the prisoners are ordered to be sent to Pascagoula by the first flag-of-truce boat.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. DWIGHT,

Colonel and Agent of Exchange Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

[AUGUST 23, 1864.—For Bascom to Gillem, in relation to release of all non-combatants in East Tennessee held as prisoners, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 289.]

OFFICE ASST. AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Fort Monroe, Va., August 23, 1864.

Major-General HITCHCOCK, *Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note to me relative to the case of Maj. Nathan Goff, &c., and I inclose herein for your information a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Ould and myself on the subject,* and would further inform you of my intention to take Major Armesy, C. S. Army, with me to the place of meeting the Confederate authorities on my next trip, and shall deliver Armesy only when I receive Goff, as per agreement. I have also on my last trip arranged for the exchange of Captain Ives for Waller, as per instructions from Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, August 23, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Under your former instructions prisoners of war were allowed to receive contributions from their friends to a much greater extent than under your circular of the 10th instant. The consequence is the accumulation of a large amount of supplies, the greater portion of which are of a perishable nature. Those that are not so cannot be, except in a very few instances, returned to the donors for the want of authority to do so and the means to pay charges. Heretofore the few articles that were not permitted to be delivered to prisoners were turned over to the surgeon in charge of the prison hospital, but now they exceed any possible demand of that kind. Will you instruct me what disposition to make of these articles? Allow me also to call your attention to the fact that among the articles allowed to be sold by the sutler buttons are not included. They would seem to be almost a necessity.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1864.

Surg. T. M. GETTY, U. S. Army, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: Having been directed, in Special Orders, No. 254, current series, to report for duty in this office, you are hereby assigned to the duty of acting medical inspector of prisoners of war.

By order Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners:
W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Mulford to Ould, August 22, and Ould's indorsement thereon, p. 667.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, August 23, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: On the 10th of August, 1863, I ordered the provost-marshal's court for Charleston district convened for the trial of such slaves as had then recently been captured on James and Morris Islands "in arms against the lawful authority of South Carolina, and free negroes of any of the Southern States connected with such slaves." I appointed W. Hayne, attorney-general, and A. P. Aldrich, esq., to prosecute, and two eminent lawyers, Nelson Mitchell and Edward McCrady, esqrs., to defend the prisoners.

The court, after hearing evidence and argument, decided that they had no jurisdiction of the case, the correctness of which decision may be questioned; and on the same day I communicated to you the fact that I had ordered the trial, and also announced my purpose to delay any action for the present with regard to the free negroes from the Northern States. On 1st of September you replied to my communication of 10th of August, giving me the President's views upon the subject-matter of the letter, and adding:

> I venture to recommend further, that the captured negroes be not brought to trial; or, if condemned, that your power of executive clemency be exercised to suspend their execution, to allow the possibility of arrangement on this question, so fraught with present difficulty and future danger.

I fully appreciated the embarrassments surrounding this question, and accordingly suspended further action till something might be done. I moreover supposed it probable that the Congress would have amended its resolutions.

I may here add that in cases of slaves of this State offending in like manner, which have occurred before other similar courts, the offending have been executed. One case of a Florida slave convicted I have reserved, in accordance with your suggestion.

I now bring this subject again to your attention, in order that something definite may be done if practicable; and as my term of office expires in December I should be glad to dispose of it, so far as I am concerned, before that period.

Very respectfully, yours,

M. L. BONHAM.

AUGUST 23, 1864.

General FORREST, *Panola, Miss.:*

I congratulate you. Consider wisdom of notifying Washburn. His staff will be hostages for outrages and violations of civilized warfare by his troops.

D. H. MAURY.

WASHINGTON, *August 24, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

I will deliver on parole invalid rebel officers and men for those arrived at Annapolis if you desire it.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. BARNES, *Commanding Point Lookout, Md.:*

GENERAL: It is not intended to retain any large number of prisoners at Point Lookout because of its accessibility to the Virginia shore, but there will probably be occasions when there will be 8,000 to 10,000, or possibly more, and its security will always be a matter of much interest to the War Department, and I would therefore urge it upon you that you cannot be too much on your guard against any possible contingency. Be always prepared for an attack from without or within. The Navy Department has given assurances that there will always be present a sufficient naval force to render any required assistance. Please report any change that may take place in the number of armed vessels present. I would suggest that vessels which move out from the dock for the night be required to anchor under the guns of the gun-boats as a security against capture by surprise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding, Headquarters New Orleans, La.:

SIR: In reference to the communication of Colonel Dwight of July 25, addressed to yourself, and by you forwarded the 4th instant, touching the validity of certain paroles, say 1,360, I entirely concur with you in the opinion that the enemy having held those prisoners ten days are entitled to credit for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj. Gen. of Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

DUNN'S HILL, *August 24, 1864.*

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR:

The dispatches* of Colonels Ould and Gorgas in reference to the execution of the men to take place at Fort McHenry have been received. Should I state what is represented of their character in those dispatches, it would, in my opinion, be fatal to them. Their sentences had not been confirmed by President Lincoln, and I think it better not to interfere.

R. E. LEE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 200. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 24, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXVIII. Maj. John H. Gee, of the Eleventh Regiment Florida Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the post of Salisbury, N. C., to

* Not found.

relieve Colonel Gilmer, North Carolina Volunteers, who will rejoin his regiment.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the receipt yesterday of a communication from Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, dated the 20th instant. I inclose a copy, marked A.* It is in reply to my letter to him of the 15th instant, a copy of which I sent to you on that day.

By the same flag of truce which brought me this letter from General Jones he also sent one from Col. John Bedel, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, to himself, with one from the colonel to me. Both these letters are dated on the 17th instant. I also inclose copies marked respectively B and C,† and have the honor to invite your attention to General Jones' indorsement on the letter marked B. As all these papers relate to the subject of exchange I have made no reply to them, but refer them to you for the action of the Honorable Secretary of War, as directed in your letter to me of the 8th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., August 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff U. S. Armies, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Referring to my letters of the 4th and 17th [19th] instant in regard to the destitute and wretched condition of our prisoners in Andersonville, Ga., I have the honor to report that I have communicated with General Sam. Jones, a copy of the letter to whom is inclosed,‡ asking permission to send to our prisoners a certain quantity of sanitary stores, kindly furnished by the agent of the Sanitary Commission here. To this I have as yet received no answer. I did not apply for permission to send quartermaster's stores to our prisoners for the reason that I have received no authority in response to my application for such distribution.

I have reason to believe that I shall receive the sanction of the rebel authorities to forward to our prisoners such articles as may be absolutely required to meet their necessities. If this belief be found to be well grounded it will make the condition of our prisoners more comfortable in their captivity. This will accord well with the policy of the Government should it decide not to exchange prisoners at this time.

The obtaining of 37,000 men able to fight would at this time be a much desired relief to General Hood's army, and accounts for the anxiety of the rebels to exchange at this time. Looking at it in this light I think that the sending of relief to our prisoners would be the

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* See p. 625. † See pp. 602, 603. ‡ See August 21, p. 662.

best thing that could be done at present, and I shall send all that the Sanitary Commission can furnish. I would respectfully ask, however, that my application to furnish them with clothing, &c., may be granted.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 25, 1864.—For Jones to Foster in relation to supplies for Union prisoners, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 257.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *August 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

10. Lewis Baker and O. S. Long, editors of the Wheeling Register, now confined in the military prison at Wheeling, W. Va., are hereby released from said prison. All books, papers, and other property pertaining to the paper (Wheeling Register) now in the hands of the military authorities will immediately be turned over to said Baker and Long, and they will be allowed to resume the issue of the paper (Wheeling Register).

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., August 25, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the report of the inspector of prison camp at this post for August 21, 1864, with the following remarks: Drainage is being made complete; cook-house and mess-room is too small; the kitchen is being made a little longer; the mess-room will seat from 1,600 to 1,800; another of about the same size should be erected; I will write more fully on that point. There is a sufficient number of medical officers now here to attend to the sick daily, and they are directed to do so. Some of the prisoners have no blankets. Shall every one have a blanket issued to him? I have written to you in relation to the stagnant water in pond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

PRISON CAMP, *Elmira, N. Y., August 21, 1864.*

Lieut. T. R. LOUNSBERRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to state that I have made the inspection required by Special Orders, No. 289, headquarters depot for

prisoners of war, dated Elmira, N. Y., August 17, 1864, and submit the following report:

Police of camp, good; police of quarters, good; police of guard-house, good; drainage of camp, progressing, but incomplete; sinks nearly finished on the north side of pond, and good sink south of pond commenced; cook-house and mess-rooms in good condition, but insufficient in size; hospitals in good condition, but not sufficient for the wants of the camp.

On the 20th instant 226 were reported sick in hospital and a larger number in quarters. Many of those in quarters are unable to attend sick call, and in some cases had not been visited by a surgeon in four days. Some are destitute of blankets and proper underclothes, and all without hospital rations; clothing of prisoners deficient, especially in blankets and shirts. The stench arising from the stagnant water in the pond is still very offensive.

B. MUNGER,
Captain, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, Inspector of Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., August 25, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I respectfully request some further instructions relating to the issue of clothing to prisoners of war. The friends of the prisoners are sending clothing almost daily for their use, and I have some doubt if it can be issued under Circular, No. 4, dated August 10, 1864. They are in need of clothing, and if it be permitted to issue all that is received it will save the Government considerable expense, and I respectfully recommend that it be done. It is difficult to tell whether the clothing came from a friend or a relative. I send with this an application from Noah Walker & Co., of Baltimore, to know if they can send clothing to prisoners when ordered by their friends. Shall I answer in the affirmative?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Depot.

[Inclosure.]

BALTIMORE, *August 22, 1864.*

COMMANDER OF POST, *Elmira, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR: A recent restrictive order in relation to sending goods to prisoners puts us under the necessity of troubling you with an inquiry. We have numerous packages on hand, ordered from us by relatives of prisoners, and we have many orders, as yet unfilled, which we hesitate to act upon. We have been accustomed to furnish only the commonest and most indispensable articles. Applications are handed to us, indorsed, examined by the proper officer at the post. Are we to understand that such indorsement authorizes us to fill the order of the prisoner? We desire to comply in the strictest manner with the requirements of the Government, and any information from you as to our duty will be thankfully received.

Yours, very truly,

NOAH WALKER & CO.

OFFICE OF AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
August 25, 1864.

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI,
C. S. Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Department:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose to you a list of the paroled Vicksburg prisoners who have reported for exchange in this city. They will be included, with your consent, in the exchange agreed upon between us on the 28th day of July, ultimo, and will be delivered by me at the time of the exchange then agreed upon, or, if you prefer to receive them sooner, will be delivered, on their parole already given, at any earlier day you may name for receiving them.

I am in daily expectation of receiving from you the lists of paroled men to be exchanged under the agreement of July 28, as well as answers to the several communications I have had the honor to address to you since that time.

I am, major,

C. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 25, 1864.*

Governor THOMAS H. WATTS, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Conditions to be fulfilled in selection of prison depot are nearness to subsistence, not now available for Armies of Tennessee and Virginia, and safety from raids. Silver Run is in a region drained for both armies, and liable to raids in Sherman's present position.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., August 25, 1864.

General J. H. WINDER, *Andersonville, via Macon:*

Hasten to the utmost the preparation of the other prisons. How soon can they be prepared?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER, *Commanding, &c., Andersonville, Ga.:*

GENERAL: Major-General Foster, commanding U. S. forces in my front, has requested me to permit him to send within our lines about two wagonloads of sanitary stores for the use of the U. S. prisoners of war now at Andersonville. He states that he is credibly informed that the U. S. soldiers, prisoners of war at Andersonville, Ga., are dying rapidly for want of the comforts and necessaries of life, hence his request.

As the prisoners at Andersonville are not under my control I of course cannot undertake to send those stores to them without the sanction of the officer having charge of them. I refer the matter to you for such action as you may think proper and will inform General Foster that I have done so. A circular dated in Washington on the 10th

instant, and signed by Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, permits our prisoners to receive clothing and other articles, not contraband, from their relatives or friends residing beyond our (their) lines when forwarded by flag-of-truce boat or by any other authorized channel, so long as the prisoners of war held at Richmond and other Southern prisons are permitted to receive the same articles in the same manner from their relatives and friends in the loyal States.

Will you please inform me, with as little delay as practicable, if you will permit the prisoners to receive sanitary stores that I may reply to General Foster's request?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, VA., *August 25, 1864.*

DEAR PRESIDENT: Hon. H. W. Bruce told me last winter that you had kindly directed Colonel Ould to put my son's name down for the first prisoners exchanged. There seems now again a prospect of the renewal of the exchange. Let me implore you to order Reid's name to be put down again on the first list. As I do not wish to be selfish, even as a mother, will you put with Reid's name that of the gallant Lieutenant Read of the Tacony? He was my dear son's companion in this escape through the loop-hole of the fort. I rejoice with you in the brilliant success of your brave and high-toned nephew, J. Taylor Wood. I know you will be glad to learn that Captain Contri proves himself not only a good soldier, but an excellent husband, son, and brother. He is now away on an expedition of great hazard, but one which we fondly hope will win him the reputation he deserves. Virginia is very well and happy, except for the captain's absence and the dangers to which his fearless character expose him. She joins me in best regards to yourself and Mrs. Davis.

ANNA J. SANDERS.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 30, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the commissioner of exchange, who will know better than myself of the case and any assurances which may have been given.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.

Colonel OULD:

Note the President's indorsement.

J. A. SEDDON.

[Third indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President.

Some time ago Your Excellency referred to me for attention an application which had been made to you for the special exchange of Maj. Reid Sanders. Before that I had repeatedly asked for the release of the major, as Mrs. Sanders well knows. Mrs. Sanders urged me on several occasions to offer Major White, the Pennsylvania State senator, for Major Sanders. That I could not consent to do without specific directions, nor could I offer to give any Federal major for him, for

the reason that I knew that the enemy would select Major White. Upon receiving your indorsement I renewed my efforts. For more than a year the Federal authorities have been assured that a major would be given for Major Sanders if he were sent South. More than that I could not do without a departure from the principles that have governed exchanges.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

[Fourth indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

The action of the commissioner seems to have [gone] the full extent of the established policy.

J. DAVIS.

[Fifth indorsement.]

Answer Mrs. Reid [Sanders] that attempts have been made for the exchange of Major Sanders and those attempts have failed. The efforts of the commissioner for this purpose have gone as far as the policy of the Government would permit.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON,
Commanding Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 23d instant in relation to articles sent to prisoners after the date of Circular, No. 4 is received, and in reply I have to say that such articles must be disposed of as the prisoners to whom they are sent may desire. They may be sold and the proceeds deposited to their credit, or they may be returned to the donor, if the expense is paid by the prisoner. Common suspender buttons may be sold to prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, August 26, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: It is so apparently necessary that I should explain my delay in reporting upon some matters as commandant of this post that I propose to make the explanation a letter by itself. In the first place, since I assumed the command there have been no less than seven different regiments here for duty and two batteries. All of these regiments but two were newly organized and in the hands of officers mostly inexperienced. I had to look after them, as well as after the prisoners, and see to their discipline and instruction. I had no staff for the performance of duty usually devolved upon inspectors, ordnance officers, acting assistant adjutants-general, and aides-de-camp, except as I should detail from time to time, and of those detailed, inexperienced as

nearly all of them were, there has been a constant succession of changes at short intervals. The same difficulty was constantly recurring with reference to most of the clerks detailed for the very heavy clerical duty involved by the work of the post and the prison, and in addition to the changes and almost complete revolution in the administration of prison affairs under your orders. I have had enormous amounts of work to do in the way of policing, building, road-making, draining, and repairing, in order to carry out the plan authorized by you last winter and the subsequent orders and instructions received from you, and though I have scarcely lost a day from duty, I have none of the time been in perfect health, and much of the time been unfit to work to advantage, to do everything that ought to be done, and do it in proper time and manner was impossible. All I could do was to select out and carry forward those things most indispensably necessary, intending to bring up the deferred work speedily, but the intervening of some new duty often still further postponed matters previously and unavoidably deferred, among which were letters and reports to you. Deeming it but just to say this much and not wishing to occupy a moment of your time needlessly, I drop explanations, and am, colonel,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, August 26, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Asking that my letter of explanations of this date may be taken as a prelude to this, I have the honor to report upon subjects specially alluded to for me to report upon in your letter of the 28th ultimo.. The preparations to extend the prison by moving the rear fence were commenced by me in April, at the earliest opportunity, to carry out the plan of opening up the avenue along the rear fence, effect the proper drainage, and excavate for the sinks, as you directed, before the fences should be moved, and to carry out also the plan of a ditch cut to the solid rock on all but the bay side of the prison yard, to prevent tunneling and at the same time facilitate drainage, involved a large amount of work in addition to the other heavy amounts of current work to be done, and all had to be done by the troops. Six new sinks on the rear side were each blasted into the solid rock to the depth of from five to six feet, and with a measurement of about nine feet wide and fourteen feet long. The prison extension might have been made two or three weeks earlier than it was but for the delay in obtaining lumber. It was, however, entirely completed on the 12th day of July. The average width of extension was 95 feet, being 88 feet at the north and 102 feet at the northwesterly corner. The space gained is ample for all necessary purposes.

As to sub-sutlers, I did not know that there were any, and upon investigation I find that they were not in operation over two or three weeks. They were prisoners of war, who, to accommodate each other and Mr. Johnson, received from him vegetables and stationery, which, as he represents, and I think correctly, they received a small profit on, and they were discontinued as soon as your letter on that subject was received. Neither in that matter nor in any other do I think that Mr. Johnson intended to violate your orders. About his prices

I took measures to secure the proper information, but have been absolutely unable to use it. It lies upon my files, and, though he is no longer sutler, will be considered when I come to levy the tax upon him, which I have not yet done for want of time to act with proper knowledge. As to the system of checks and the mode of sales in the prison by the sutler, I found it all in full operation just as it had been under Lieutenant-Colonel Pierson, Generals Terry, Shaler, and Colonel Bassett. I presumed that what was being done had your acquiescence. As soon as I was informed to the contrary I took the earliest means to exclude the checks and have the sales all rest upon the proper orders. Inclosed please find a blank copy of the order introduced and now in use.* If I have not already stated it, as I think I have, let me say that the sending of a tri-monthly report of prisoners to you was a mistake of a clerk. Major-General Heintzelman had required a tri-monthly report of prisoners, and the clerk supposed that rule made it necessary to send you a tri-monthly report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

BARRACKS, NO. 3, SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Elmira, August 26, 1864.

Lieutenant LOUNSBERRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Pursuant to your orders I examined in person the prisoners at the barracks, 9,300 in number, and found 793 cases of scurvy. I observed that the prisoners more recently from Point Lookout were more exempt from scurvy than the old ones. We may account for this either from the fact that our recent captures were from home guards, unaccustomed to the exposure and privations of a soldier's life, or from better diet at Point Lookout. I am inclined to believe it is partly from both. The prisoners at this station have prisoners' rations, with the addition of two rations per week of mixed vegetables. Scurvy has been on the increase. It would seem, therefore, that an increase of quantity and variety of antiscorbutics was called for to improve the standard of health and prevent an increase of scurvy. The scurvy existing does not arise from any sanitary neglect, if we except the sinks, which cannot be remedied without authority from Washington. I find it will be impossible to furnish antiscorbutics from the hospital fund for so large a number. It would require $300 per month for a single ration of potatoes daily for the scurvy cases. Our fund amounts to about $500, and we are drawing upon it largely at present to feed hospital patients. Without change of diet we may reasonably expect an increase of scurvy. I would therefore suggest an extra issue of one ration per week of potatoes, cabbage, or onions to the prisoners for the present, and a daily issue to the scurvy cases. As soon as our straw comes we shall have accommodations for 400 patients in hospital. The total number who should receive hospital treatment is rising 550. Very many of these are scorbutic patients. The barracks put at our disposal will accommodate 200 for dietetic treatment, leaving 593 in quarters to receive daily issues of fresh vegetables in their quarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. SANGER,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

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* Omitted.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., August 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

As the hospital fund is not sufficient to supply the necessary amount of vegetables for the sick prisoners of war, I respectfully recommend that a supply be furnished from the prison fund, and that the sutler to prisoners be permitted to sell green vegetables to them during the time that scurvy prevails in camp. This will give great relief. The prisoners have plenty of money and will purchase these vegetables for themselves if permitted.

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 26, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: The rebel agent for exchange, Mr. Ould, in accepting a proposition for the exchange of Major Goff for Major Armesy, has proposed through Major Mulford, by date the 22d instant, that "all prisoners of war on each side be released from confinement (close) or irons, as the case may be, and either placed in the condition of other prisoners or sent to their respective homes for their equivalents."

In order to lay this subject properly before the Secretary of War I request to be informed whether we hold any rebel prisoners of war in close confinement or in irons other than those recently placed in that situation in retaliation for proceedings in the South touching Federal prisoners; and if so, please inform me upon what grounds or for what reasons they are so confined or in irons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj. Gen. of Vols. and Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
August 26, 1864.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to inform you that 600 rebel officers arrived here yesterday for the purpose of being placed under fire on Morris Island. I propose to take them up to-morrow morning between daylight and 10 o'clock. As the steamer on which they are confined is very much crowded I would respectfully request that you send one of your fleet with prison ship as a convoy.

It will be two or three days before the prisoners can be landed, and, if possible, I would like to have one of your gun-boats ordered to remain near the steamer until preparations are made for disembarking them.

I have the honor, admiral, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have instructed Col. Ig. Szymanski, assistant agent of exchange, to call your attention to the fact that 1,360 U. S. prisoners, captured at Brashear City and vicinity, were delivered under flag of truce at the U. S. outpost, Boutte Station, La., to Lieutenant-Colonel Stancel, U. S. Army, July 3, 1863, and subsequently restored to service by order of Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf, without exchange or equivalents in contravention of article 8, General Orders, No. 49, issued from Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, February 28, 1863. The General Orders, No. 207, from Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 3, 1863, were not promulgated at the time of the above delivery, and consequently unknown to our authorities. Moreover, deliveries have been made in February, March, and April, 1863, at Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and respected by the general [commanding] Department of the Gulf. Under these circumstances it is difficult to reconcile the action of ordering to service the U. S. prisoners captured at Brashear City with preceding deliveries.

Col. C. C. Dwight, while acting commissioner on behalf of Major-General Banks, in a letter addressed to Maj. William M. Levy, commissioner on the part of Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor (copy inclosed*), says:

> You have to-day made satisfactory proof to me that prisoners of the command of Major-General Banks, to the number of 1,360, rated as privates, were actually captured at Brashear City and vicinity by the forces of Major-General Taylor in June and July, and were, after being held for some ten days, delivered at an outpost of our forces at Boutte Station, having been first paroled in the usual form, and were receipted for by the officer commanding such outpost.

In the interview at Hog Point, La., July 28, 1864, Colonel Dwight has assured Major Szymanski that you entertain similar opinion, but could not take any action in the premises, the order having been issued by General Banks previous to your assuming command, but that you have addressed the authorities at Washington upon the subject. I would be much gratified to be informed of the result of your application. If, as I am informed, you entertain the opinion of Colonel Dwight, quoted above, the validity of these paroles should be recognized.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 26, 1864.*

His Excellency M. L. BONHAM,
Governor of South Carolina:

DEAR SIR: The letter of James Thurston, first lieutenant, C. S. Marine Corps, addressed to you, and by you commended to my attention, has been received. On application to the Secretary of the Navy I am informed by him that the Federal naval authorities seek to impress upon our naval officers their prisoners that they are anxious to exchange them and this Government offers obstacles. There are other evidences than Lieutenant Thurston's letter that Mr. Welles has told them that he had made propositions to Mr. Mallory to this effect when no such propositions were ever received, either by commissioner of exchange or Mr. Mallory, of which fact Mr. Welles was informed by

* See p. 374.

Mr. Mallory. No proposition for an exchange of naval prisoners has ever been rejected. An unofficial letter from Mr. Fox to Commander Webb, sent forward by the latter, affords the only evidence received by the Secretary of the Navy of their willingness to exchange; and though the letter is unofficial, Mr. Mallory replied directly to Mr. Welles and accepted what he regarded as an offer to exchange all our naval officers. To guard against delay and misunderstanding he directed this letter to be delivered open to Commander Williams, U. S. Navy, and that he be released upon parole and sent through the enemy's fleet off Charleston to deliver it to Secretary Welles. Thus you will perceive that Lieutenant Thurston has been misinformed by the Secretary of the U. S. Navy, and that no effort has been spared by this Government to release from confinement our naval officers in the enemy's hands.

With sentiments of high respect and continued regard,

I am, very truly, &c., respectfully, yours,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

GENERAL:* * * * I have directed General Canby to permit no more exchange of prisoners of war. That part of the cartel which authorized commanders to exchange on the field troops just captured, man for man, has been considered heretofore as still in effect. I do not see any objection to it, as it can give no advantage to either party, and saves our men from barbarous treatment by the rebels. To exchange their healthy men for ours, who are on the brink of the grave from their hellish treatment, of course gives them all the advantage. Nevertheless it seems very cruel to leave our men to be slowly but deliberately tortured to death. But I suppose there is no remedy at present.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *August 27, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have observed lately several paragraphs in newspapers purporting to represent statements made in the South by officers in the rebel army to Federal prisoners of war, importing that the rebel authorities have been willing to exchange prisoners of war, and that the fault in not making exchanges is with the Government of the United States.

I desire to say that, so far as I am informed and believe, this statement is essentially untrue. The question of exchanges continues to be, as I understand, precisely what it was when interrupted by the rebels themselves several months since.

You are aware that several months ago the duties connected with the business of exchange were committed by your orders to Major-General Butler, since which time I have had very little to do in the matter of exchanges, and have not been in communication with the rebel agent for exchange. I know, however, that Major-General Butler

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*Portion here omitted does not relate to prisoners of war.

effected some exchanges, and that while they were in progress the Richmond papers contained many paragraphs averring that the exchanges were not man for man on their side, but that the number sent by them was less than that sent by General Butler, in the proportion of the number of prisoners held in the South against those held in the North. While this matter was in progress Lieutenant-General Grant assumed command of the army and received, as I understood, some instruction from yourself to communicate with General Butler on the subject of exchanges, since which time I have received no reports from General Butler, being his junior officer; but I am under the impression that the precise difficulties which stood in the way of exchanges a year ago are in full operation at this time, and that the fault is not with this Government, but with the rebel authorities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Maj. Gen. of Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that pursuant to instructions from the War Department Capt. W. G. Stewart, Company A, Fifth South Carolina Cavalry [Infantry], a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware, has been placed in close confinement in a cell in retaliation for similar confinement of Capt. E. Frey, of the Eighty-second Illinois, by the rebel authorities at Richmond.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War you will please place Capt. W. G. Stewart, Fifth South Carolina Cavalry [Infantry], Company A, in close confinement in a cell, in retaliation for similar confinement of Capt. E. Frey, Eighty-second Illinois, by the rebel authorities at Richmond. He will be permitted to have no communication with any person except those who visit his cell officially. If it should be necessary to remove him from his cell on account of sickness you will please report the fact.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 21st instant, communicating the recommendation of Doctor Goddard that the barracks of the prison be fumigated, is received, and in reply I beg to say that it is not practicable to

transfer 1,000 prisoners from Fort Delaware to another station. The infection of smallpox being among them is of itself an objection to sending them elsewhere. You will have to take advantage of fair weather and let a few at a time sleep out of doors within the inclosure.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, August [27], 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Commissioner for Exchange:*

SIR: Your note to Major Mulford, assistant agent of exchange, under date of 10th of August, has been referred to me.*

You therein state that Major Mulford has several times proposed to exchange prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer, and man for man, and that "the offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners," and that "this proposal has been heretofore declined by the Confederate authorities;" that you now consent to the above proposition, and agree to deliver to you (Major Mulford) the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered, where it is practicable.

From a slight ambiguity in your phraseology, but more, perhaps, from the antecedent action of your authorities, and because of your acceptance of it, I am in doubt whether you have stated the proposition with entire accuracy.

It is true, a proposition was made both by Major Mulford and myself, as agent of exchange, to exchange all prisoners of war taken by either belligerent party, man for man, officer for officer, of equal rank, or their equivalents. It was made by me as early as the first of the winter of 1863–64, and has not been accepted. In May last I forwarded to you a note desiring to know whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat colored soldiers of the U. S. Army as prisoners of war. To that inquiry no answer has yet been made. To avoid all possible misapprehension or mistake hereafter as to your offer now, will you say now whether you mean by "prisoners held in captivity" colored men, duly enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, who have been captured by the Confederate forces, and if your authorities are willing to exchange all soldiers so mustered into the U. S. Army, whether colored or otherwise, and the officers commanding them, man for man, officer for officer?

At an interview which was held between yourself and the agent of exchange on the part of the United States, at Fort Monroe, in March last, you will do me the favor to remember the principal discussion turned upon this very point, you, on behalf of the Confederate Government, claiming the right to hold all negroes who had heretofore been slaves and not emancipated by their masters, enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, when captured by your forces, not as prisoners of war, but, upon capture, to be turned over to

* See p. 578.

their supposed masters or claimants, whoever they might be, to be held by them as slaves.

By the advertisements in your newspapers, calling upon masters to come forward and claim these men so captured, I suppose that your authorities still adhere to that claim; that is to say, that whenever a colored soldier of the United States is captured by you, upon whom any claim can be made by any person residing within the States now in insurrection, such soldier is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but is to be turned over to his supposed owner or claimant, and put at such labor or service as that owner or claimant may choose; and the officers in command of such soldiers, in the language of a supposed act of the Confederate States, are to be turned over to the Governors of States, upon requisitions, for the purpose of being punished by the laws of such States for acts done in war in the armies of the United States.

You must be aware that there is still a proclamation by Jefferson Davis, claiming to be Chief Executive of the Confederate States, declaring in substance that all officers of colored troops mustered into the service of the United States were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be turned over for punishment to the Governors of States.

I am reciting these public acts from memory, and will be pardoned for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary the substance and effect. These declarations on the part of those whom you represent yet remain unrepealed, unannulled, unrevoked, and must therefore be still supposed to be authoritative. By your acceptance of our proposition, is the Government of the United States to understand that these several claims, enactments, and proclaimed declarations are to be given up, set aside, revoked, and held for naught by the Confederate authorities, and that you are ready and willing to exchange, man for man, those colored soldiers of the United States, duly mustered and enrolled as such, who have heretofore been claimed as slaves by the Confederate States, as well as white soldiers?

If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the Government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed.

As I informed you personally, in my judgment, it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity, nor honor of the United States, upon any consideration, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made soldiers of the Union, and who have been duly enlisted, enrolled, and mustered as such soldiers—who have borne arms in behalf of this country, and who have been captured while fighting in vindication of the rights of that country—not to be treated as prisoners of war, and remain unexchanged and in the service of those who claim them as masters; and I cannot believe that the Government of the United States will ever be found to consent to so gross a wrong.

Pardon me if I misunderstood you in supposing that your acceptance of our proposition does not in good faith mean to include all the soldiers of the Union, and that you still intend, if your acceptance is agreed to, to hold the colored soldiers of the Union unexchanged, and at labor or service, because I am informed that very lately, almost cotemporaneously with this offer on your part to exchange prisoners, and which seems to include all prisoners of war, the Confederate authorities have made a declaration that the negroes heretofore held to service by owners in the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, are to be treated as prisoners of war when captured in arms in the service of the United

States. Such declaration, that a part of the colored soldiers of the United States were to be prisoners of war, would seem most strongly to imply that others were not to be so treated; or, in other words, that colored men from the insurrectionary States are to be held to labor and returned to their masters, if captured by the Confederate forces while duly enrolled and mustered into and actually in the armies of the United States.

In the view which the Government of the United States takes of the claim made by you to the persons and services of these negroes, it is not to be supported upon any principle of national or municipal law.

Looking upon these men only as property, upon your theory of property in them, we do not see how this claim can be made; certainly not how it can be yielded. It is believed to be a well-settled rule of public international law, and a custom and part of the laws of war, that the capture of movable property vests the title to that property in the captor, and therefore, when one belligerent gets into full possession of property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other belligerent, the owner of that property is at once divested of his title, which rests in the belligerent government capturing and holding such possession. Upon this rule of international law all civilized nations have acted, and by it both belligerents have dealt with all property, save slaves, taken from each other during the present war.

If the Confederate forces capture a number of horses from the United States, the animals are immediately claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confederate authorities.

If the United States capture any movable property in the rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with the international law and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our Government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurrectionary States as slaves, why should there be any doubt that that property, like any other, vests in the United States?

If the property in the slave does so vest, the *jus disponendi*, the right of disposing of that property, rests in the United States.

Now, the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by capture in slaves taken by them, by giving that right of property to the man himself, to the slave—*i. e.*, by emancipating him and declaring him free forever; so that if we have not mistaken the principles of international law and the laws of war, we have no slaves in the armies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them which we acquire by capture.

Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave. The manner in which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession certainly cannot be questioned by you.

Nor is the case altered if the property is not actually captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner into the possession of the other belligerent.

I take it no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the U. S. Army. So it seems to me, treating the negro as property merely, if that piece of property passes the Confederate lines and comes into

the lines of the United States, that property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States, which should fall into our hands.

If, therefore, the principles of international law and the laws of war used in this discussion are correctly stated, then it would seem that the deduction logically flows therefrom, in natural sequence, that the Confederate States can have no claim upon the negro soldiers captured by them from the armies of the United States, because of the former ownership of them by their citizens or subjects, and only claim such as result, under the laws of war, from their capture merely.

Do the Confederate authorities claim the right to reduce to a state of slavery freemen, prisoners of war, captured by them? This claim our fathers fought against under Bainbridge and Decatur when set up by the Barbary powers on the northern shore of Africa, about the year 1800, and in 1864 their children will hardly yield it upon their own soil.

This point I will not pursue further, because I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce freemen to slaves because of capture in war, and that you base the claim of the Confederate authorities to re-enslave our negro soldiers when captured by you upon the *jus postlimini*, or that principle of the law of nations which rehabilitates the former owner with his property taken by an enemy when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country. Or, in other words, you claim that, by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent power captured by the forces of the other belligerent is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as if it had never been captured; and therefore under this principle your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them which you may capture from us.

But this postliminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers of national law, is applicable simply to immovable property, and that, too, only after the complete subjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war this right has never been applied to movable property.

True it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it in the case of slaves, but for 2,000 years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property.

But the Romans even refused to re-enslave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is.

Consistently, then, with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be re-enslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

I have forborne, sir, in this discussion to argue the question upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner stone. Of course it would not be profitable in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner stone of their attempted political edifice. Therefore I have omitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only.

I unite with you most cordially, sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask, in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight months to answer a proposition which, by now accepting, you admit to be right, just, and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depleted condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field, to affect the present campaign, the hale, hearty, and well-fed prisoners held by the United States, in exchange for the half-starved, sick, emaciated, and unserviceable soldiers of the United States now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the Northern portion of the American people alone who know how to drive sharp bargains.

The wrongs, indignities, and privations suffered by our soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the Government of the United States, which has been so solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in its ranks.

Consistently with national faith and justice we cannot relinquish this position. With your authorities it is a question of property merely. It seems to address itself to you in this form: Will you suffer your soldier, captured in fighting your battles, to be in confinement for months rather than release him by giving for him that which you call a piece of property, and which we are willing to accept as a man?

You certainly appear to place less value upon your soldier than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused of loving property, our citizens would have no difficulty in yielding up any piece of property they have in exchange for one of their brothers or sons languishing in your prisons. Certainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less in value than $5,000 in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an able-bodied negro in the insurrectionary States.

Trusting that I may receive such a reply to the questions propounded in this note as will lead to a speedy resumption of the negotiations for a full exchange of all prisoners and a delivery of them to their respective authorities,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

PRISON CAMP, *Elmira, N. Y., August 28, 1864.*

Lieut. T. R. LOUNSBERRY:

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 289, I have the honor to report the police of this camp good; quarters good, with the exception of wards 24 to 30, inclusive. Ward 32 is overcrowded and the building unfit for quarters; guard-house, good; mess-house, filthy; hospitals, very good. The two wards, Nos. 2 and 4, which were cleaned for patients on Tuesday last are not occupied for want of straw.

Respectfully, yours,

B. MUNGER,

Captain, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, Inspector of Camp.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., September 5, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Col. S. Eastman, commanding, Elmira, N. Y., and attention invited to instructions which require comments of the commanding officer. Explanations are required why the mess-house is in a filthy condition and why straw has not been provided for the sick. The report is very brief and imperfect.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Third indorsement.]

The causes of the filthy condition of the mess-house were: First, the building is in such constant use it is difficult to keep it tidy; and, second, there was a temporary neglect on the part of the officers in charge.

B. MUNGER,
Captain, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, Inspector of Camp.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS,
Elmira, N. Y., September 15, 1864.

Respectfully returned with indorsement of the inspector of prison camp.

Over 9,000 prisoners are fed daily in this mess-room, which leaves but a short time after meals to police it thoroughly. It is swept after every meal and washed as often as possible. Straw cannot be purchased here at this time. Hay will be used in place.

S. EASTMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., August 28, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that the mess-room and kitchen for prisoners of war at this depot is too small to accommodate 10,000 men. The present mess-room will seat from 1,600 to 1,800, and it requires from two to three hours to feed 10,000. By erecting another mess-room and kitchen to accommodate from 1,000 to 1,200 they can be fed in half that time. A mess-room should also be made for the hospital. The surgeon has applied for it. There is a kitchen attached to the hospital, and will be ready for use as soon as the stoves are put in, which will be done in two or three days. Three wards for the sick

have been completed, and a wash-house. Three more wards are being built as fast as lumber can be obtained. When they are all up they will be insufficient for the number of sick now on the sick list.

I have also turned over to the surgeon in charge four barracks for hospital purposes. I would also request to be informed if any arrangement is to be made for winter quarters for prisoners of war, and the troops now guarding them, who are in tents. If so, it should be commenced immediately, owing to the difficulty of obtaining lumber at this point. If temporary barracks are not to be erected I should recommend that Sibley tents be supplied in lieu of the common tent now used.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Depot.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,

Camp Morton, Indianapolis, August 28, 1864.

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions received from the Commissary-General of Prisoners, dated Washington, D. C., August 15, 1864, I have the honor to inclose herewith a report from Lieut. J. W. Davidson, Veteran Reserve Corps, inspector of the camp, for the week ending August 27, 1864. Lieutenant Davidson is a very energetic and efficient officer and performs his duties thoroughly. The work of enlarging the camp is progressing rapidly and will, I trust, prove of great benefit as a sanitary measure.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,

Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,

Camp Morton, Indianapolis, August 28, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,

Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have, in pursuance of your orders, carefully inspected the quarters, kitchens, grounds, sinks, bedding, and general condition of the prisoners of this camp daily during the week ending August 27, 1864, and find them as follows:

The quarters occupied by the prisoners are and have been kept in as good condition as quarters built as they are can be kept, but it is impossible to keep them in a perfect state of cleanliness for the reason that they are built low and on the ground, making a ground floor, which, by being constantly in use as they are by the filthiest set of men in the world, becomes perfectly saturated with saliva and other nuisance that is constantly being committed, and is damp all the time, especially in wet weather; and there being no undercurrent ventilation, there is an offensive odor constantly arising from the floor, which must eventually, from constantly inhaling it, cause more or less sickness; and to remedy this, the buildings should be raised at least two feet from the ground and good substantial floors put in them. They can

then be thoroughly cleansed by washing the floor every day, if necessary, and the ventilation from beneath will be perfected and drive all foul air from the building; and another benefit derived will be the preventing of the prisoners escaping by tunneling, which they are continually trying to do.

The kitchens are in good condition and are kept clean. The prisoners get their rations cooked in good order from the kitchens in messes of from ten to twenty men each. The grounds have been undergoing a thorough policing each day; ditches are being renewed and deepened, making the drainage as perfect as the locality of the camp will permit. The enlargement of the grounds is progressing as rapidly as possible and will soon be completed. The sinks that have just been adopted have not been in use long enough to determine their success, but in my opinion they will not be as efficient as the large sink which has been in use for the last two months by all the men in camp except those in the hospital, and the camp is now clearer of nuisance and stench than it has ever been, and the sanitary condition of the whole camp is being improved generally.

The bedding and general condition of the prisoners will require to make them comfortable for the coming winter as follows: 530 woolen blankets, 835 pair of trousers, 1,250 pair of shoes, 850 shirts, 350 coats. The majority of the prisoners confined in this camp are of the poorer class of the inhabitants of the Confederacy, and cannot obtain the means for supplying themselves with the necessary clothing and bedding to keep them from suffering. The rations that are being furnished daily to the prisoners in this camp by the commissary of subsistence at this post are in compliance with the circular issued by the Commissary-General of Prisoners June 1, 1864. The rations of soap, I have found, is not more than is required, owing to the water that has to be used for washing being of such a nature as to require a large quantity to enable them to keep themselves and their clothing clean.

The hospitals under charge of Surg. Charles J. Kipp, U. S. Army, are kept in as good condition as they can be, but unless more buildings are built for hospital purposes soon new tents will have to be drawn to replace the old ones that are now in use, for I find they will soon be unfit for that purpose as many of them will not turn the rain at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,

First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspector.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *Chicago, Ill., August 28, 1864.*

Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 317, dated headquarters Post, Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report: I have visited each barrack, hospital, and kitchen of the camp daily during the past week. The entire camp is thoroughly policed every day. The grounds of the rebel camp are always clean. Owing to the fact that there is so much building and repairing being done in the front square, it is impossible to keep it in perfect condition at present. The prisoners are universally neat as regards clothing, bedding, quarters, kitchens, and personal appearance. Of course there are exceptions, which is in part accounted for by reason of the inadequate supply of water. A 3-inch pipe is all that supplies the prisoners' camp, containing over 7,500 men. They really need half as much

more water. The barracks all need ventilators in the roof. There should be issued immediately 700 entire suits of clothing and 1,500 blankets to make the prisoners comfortable. The prison hospital is in good condition and seems to be well supplied. The Federal hospital, I think, might be improved in regard to cleanliness. The guard-house is in bad condition, owing to the leakage of the water-works, and will be until the water-works are repaired.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,

First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and Special Inspector Camp Douglas.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *August 28, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE W. AHL, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report of condition, &c., of prisoners of war confined at this post:

Camp, very good; quarters, good; general policing, good; bedding, good; clothing, clean and good; kitchens, good; rations, good; messing, excellent; sinks, good; drainage, good; hospital, excellent.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. LEWIS,

First Lieutenant and Inspecting Officer.

DEPOT OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, August 28, 1864.

Capt. JOHN LEWIS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the prison and prisoners at this depot:

The condition of the prisoners' quarters (*i.e.*, sleeping rooms) is almost universally good, but in the kitchens and mess-rooms of two or three blocks there is a want of proper policing. The difficulty of getting this work done without a resort to brute force to compel it is the greatest the superintendent has to contend with. The grounds are in very good order. The ditches, on account of the heavy rains of the last day or two, are partially obstructed, but will be immediately opened and put in good order. The sinks are in good order, most of them being recently removed to new ground and pits. The new mess-halls and kitchens are not yet quite ready for occupancy. When they are occupied there will be but little difficulty in keeping the barracks of the prisoners in proper order and cleanliness. I propose to put up bunks in the vacated kitchens and mess-rooms and fill them up as soon as the main halls are occupied. The difficulty of obtaining straw for the post and prisoners regularly leads me to recommend that none be issued to the prisoners except the hospital and exceptional cases of convalescents in the quarters. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as follows: Whole number of prisoners, 2,556; number last report, 2,550; gain, 6; whole number in hospital, 61; number last report, 51; increase, 10.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,

Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Vol. Infty. and Superintendent of Prison.

Consolidated return for C. S. military prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., for the week ending August 28, 1864.

Date.	Received.	Recaptured.	Total received.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Grand total.	Escaped.	Died.	Sent to other posts.	Paroled, released, and exchanged.	Total died, escaped, sent off, paroled, released, and exchanged.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Total on hand.
Aug. 22	*a* 130	....	130	29,734	2,380	32,244	5	122	....	.....	127	29,859	2,258	32,117
23	*b* 99	....	99	29,717	2,400	32,216	....	127	....	.....	127	29,816	2,273	32,089
24	*c* 27	....	27	29,742	2,365	32,134	9	102	....	.....	111	29,760	2,263	32,023
25	*d* 29	....	29	29,685	2,335	32,052	1	98	11	.....	110	29,702	2,240	31,942
26	*e* 162	....	162	29,698	2,344	32,204	....	103	7	.....	110	29,753	2,241	31,994
27	*f* 3	....	3	29,572	2,322	31,997	2	93	....	1	96	29,672	2,229	31,901
28	*g* 82	1	83	29,597	2,304	31,934	1	90	....	.....	91	29,629	2,214	31,843

a 74 from Augusta, 36 from Tallahassee, 20 from Newnanville.
b 99 from Atlanta.
c 8 from Atlanta, 19 from Mobile.
d 16 from Atlanta, 13 from Columbus; 11 sent off to Macon.
e 151 from Florida, 11 from Atlanta; 7 sent off to Macon.
f 3 from Atlanta; 1 sent home.
g 82 from Atlanta.

I certify that the above is a correct copy from my prison journal.

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

Capt. W. S. WINDER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Approved:

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., August 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: There are at present in this city ten surgeons, twenty-one assistant surgeons, one hospital steward, and three chaplains of the U. S. military service, sent here as prisoners of war, whom I desire to discharge and send within your lines. I have no reason to doubt that these persons hold the positions they claim to hold in the U. S. service, and therefore discharge them. But as I am required to account for them, I shall rely upon you to send me an official acknowledgment from the Adjutant-General, or other authorized officer of your Government, that they actually hold the position in the service they claim to hold, and that in default of such proof furnished you will return them to the Confederate States within thirty days as prisoners of war.

Unless otherwise notified by you I will send them at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, the 3d proximo, to the same point in Charleston Harbor at which the exchange of certain officers was made on the 3d instant, and have them in position to be received by your boat. I am induced to select that point for the greater convenience of transportation.

On the 24th instant Corpl. G. W. Barnes and Private Thomas Harman, of Company G, Fifty-sixth New York Regiment, while on picket duty at Port Royal Ferry, were captured by my pickets under circumstances which I cannot approve, and I will, therefore, return them at the same time and place with the officers above referred to, without

equivalent, and will direct that a small boat captured at the same time be returned to you.

It is due to these two men to say that I am sure they had no intention whatever of deserting your service and that they manifested strong desire to return.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., August 29, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of the prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day, as follows:

The streets and avenues by constant policing are clean and in good order. The buildings, external and internal, are in excellent order. The kitchens of both departments, by frequent scrubbings, are very clean. The clothing and bedding of the prisoners, by continued washings and airing, are in good condition. No change of importance since last report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., August 31, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the remark that after an inspection made to-day I concur with the within report.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

OFFICE FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Mobile, Ala., August 29, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that you have in your possession the following surgeons and assistant surgeons captured at Forts Gaines and Morgan:

Captured at Fort Gaines—Surg. J. M. Heard, Asst. Surgs. J. H. Purefoy, M. W. Du Bose, S. C. Young.

Captured at Fort Morgan—Asst. Surgs. E. Young, W. M. Wells, W. B. Dickenson.

I am informed by Lieut. Col. N. G. Watts that he is about delivering seven surgeons at Vicksburg. As surgeons are not held as prisoners, may I ask that the above surgeons be at your earliest convenience

turned over to me, via the U. S. fleet off Mobile? I would also propose the delivery on parole of the following officers and men, viz:

1. Some officers captured some fourteen months since at Port Hudson and since held in captivity in New Orleans. I am not aware what number of them still remain in your possession, as I was informed by yourself that you were about exchanging some of them with Colonel Scott, in Eastern Louisiana.

2. The officers and men of the Pelham Cadets, captured at Fort Gaines.

3. Lieut. John M. Battle, First Alabama Battalion of Artillery, captured at Fort Gaines.

4. W. G. Richardson, paymaster steamer Selma, captured 4th of August, 1864.

5. Tucker and Road, Singer's company, captured at Fort Gaines.

I will deliver to you on parole equivalents for the above.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CURELL,

Major and Assistant Commissioner for Exchange.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

HDQRS. SAINT MARY'S DISTRICT,
Point Lookout, Md., August 29, 1864.

While the sentinels on post are to be held to a strict responsibility for their obedience to the orders they may receive, they will also be held responsible for any unauthorized act which they may commit. The wanton and unnecessary shooting at prisoners of war for slight offenses will be severely punished. The general good order which the prisoners of war at this post have observed entitles them to the protection of the Government, and any trifling or unimportant disobedience of a sentinel's orders on the part of a prisoner can be corrected in some other way than by shooting at him, by which the lives of others entirely innocent of any offense are endangered. Firing upon a prisoner can only be justified in extreme cases, and when the offense is of a serious nature, leading to mutiny or disorder among the prisoners. The officer commanding the guard will be held responsible that the sentinels are fully instructed in all their duties, and in this respect particularly.

By command of Brig. Gen. James Barnes, commanding district:

C. H. DREW,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, August 29, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to forward you the report of the inspecting officer. Every effort has been made during the present summer to put the prisons and camp in a state of thorough repair. This has involved the almost entire rebuilding of the camp and prisons. The original structures having been put up in the spring of 1861 in a very temporary manner [were], nearly, if not quite, worn out and useless. Little or no attention had been ever given to the drainage or grading of the camp, so that in wet weather

it was literally afloat. All of this has been remedied, and I believe that by the middle of October we will have as good a camp as any other in the West. The new barracks in the prisons will soon be completed, and we will then have accommodations for at least 7,000 prisoners and their comfort and health sufficiently well secured. The prison barracks will probably be finished this week. A substantial fence twelve feet high with a parapet is being put up around the whole camp, which will aid materially in preserving discipline and in promoting cleanliness, and will be finished in about ten days. A large increase in the number of prisoners at this post has rendered our hospital accommodations insufficient, and I would suggest the propriety of remodeling and extending them. I would further suggest that printed forms for these weekly inspection reports be furnished.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. RICHARDSON,

Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *August 28, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commandant of Post:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection made for the week ending August 27, 1864, in pursuance to Special Orders, No. 169, issued from post headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio, concerning prisons and camp, in relation to personal cleanliness, clothing, bedding, quarters, kitchens, messing, sinks, policing of grounds, drainage, &c.:

The prisoners present a healthy appearance, being very much improved since their arrival at this post, having comfortable clothing and good, healthy rations. Prison No. 1 has been vacant until recently, and is at present occupied by officers. The sinks and ditches are in a very bad condition, but a system of drainage and policing is in process which will soon render it in fine order. Prison No. 2 is in good condition with the exception of rubbish and lumber unavoidable in the construction of new barracks. It contains the hospitals, which are in very fine condition, clothing and bedding being frequently changed and kept clean and neat. Prison No. 3 is being furnished with new barracks and is consequently strewn with lumber and rubbish, but, like the other prisons, is being rapidly graded and drained. Almost the entire camp is undergoing a change, erecting new barracks, grading and draining the ground, cleaning the sinks, and improving the condition in every possible way.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,

Capt. Co. D, Eighty-eighth Ohio Vol. Infty. and Camp Inspector.

Weekly report of the condition of the military prisons of Saint Louis.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 29, 1864.*

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison.—Buildings, good, but not exactly the proper place; sinks and yards, one of the sinks is leaking, but will be repaired to-morrow; kitchens and mess-rooms, very clean; cleanliness of prisoners, very satisfactory; quarters and bedding, very satisfactory; hospital, very clean and orderly.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison.—Buildings will be much more suitable when the females will move to the new place; sinks and yards, pretty clean; kitchen and mess-rooms, clean; cleanliness of prisoners, satisfactory; quarters and bedding, pretty good.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, *Provost-Marshal-General:*

SIR: I was highly pleased with the condition of the Gratiot Street Prison for the week ending to-day. I found all the different apartments very clean and in good order. Myrtle Street Prison is also in as good condition as the poor facilities for cleanliness do permit, and to which I had the honor to refer in my former reports. As to some repairs which are needed and the arrangements of the new female departments, I shall have a consultation with the commandants of the prisons and their superintendent to-morrow and will report in due time.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Major and Inspector.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 30, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the remark that I have nothing to add to the report of Major Heinrichs, with all which I fully concur.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, August 29, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: You will remember the authority given in your letter of last December to convert the old post hospital into officers' quarters and to build a new hospital. The first of these two propositions has been carried into effect, but not the last. I am informed by Captain Brooks, assistant quartermaster, that the lumber was obtained for the new hospital, but all, or nearly all, of it was taken for huts, tent floors, tent walls, bunks, and other uses by the brigade here last winter from the Army of the Potomac, so that when the command fell into my hands he had neither lumber nor money for a hospital. The matter, however, was taken in hand by Major-General Heintzelman. He caused an inspection by Doctor Tripler, medical director on his staff, and the result was an order for a plan and estimates for a post hospital, and the most confident assurances that such a hospital would be provided during the present season. As a temporary measure, and the best available, the sick of this command were placed in wall tents. Unfortunately these tents are worn, and without flies, so that they are unfit for the sick, except in fair weather. From the direction this matter has taken it did not appear to me to be either necessary or proper that I should trouble you with it. We have now reached a season of the year when the sick of this command should have adequate protection, and now the matter of the new post hospital comes back to us from Washington, by way of Columbus, in a letter from Doctor Tripler, announcing disapproval by the Honorable Secretary of War. The same letter conveyed

instructions to place Companies A and B of this regiment in the tents, and to convert their quarters into a post hospital temporarily. I therefore issued an order to carry that plan into effect, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* It seems to me certain that there must be some great misapprehension on the part of the Secretary of War in relation to this subject, otherwise the desired order would have been granted. The building to be used is not only unfit in itself, but like the other barracks is in a locality deprived of the necessary quiet for the sick, and actually swarms with vermin, notwithstanding the liberal use of salt water, coal oil, and whitewash which the companies have resorted to. I come to you as one who from personal knowledge can see this matter in its true light and earnestly pray that you will do what may be necessary to give the sick of this command proper hospital accommodations.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that a suitable hospital be erected, to be paid for out of the prison fund. The hospital originally built was calculated for a garrison of only two companies, and was wholly inadequate to the present garrison of a regiment.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1864.*

The Secretary of War authorizes the building of a hospital.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

OFFICE FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Mobile, August 30, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: Your communication to Lieut. Col. N. G. Watts, dated August 23, 1864, was only received to-day, and I am directed to state in reply that he accepts the terms and arrangements which you propose therein.

Inclosed you will find a communication† for Maj. Ig. Szymanski which will facilitate the prompt execution of your agreement.

In the execution of my duties as assistant commissioner of exchange for this district I addressed a communication to you yesterday asking for the delivery of the surgeons taken at Forts Gaines and Morgan. I wrote and sent this before the receipt of your letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Watts, in which you mention that these surgeons are ordered to be sent to Pascagoula by the first flag-of-truce boat.

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*Omitted. †Not found.

I sent you a list of those captured at the forts. I omitted those taken from the fleet. I trust they will be included in your delivery.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CURELL,
Major and Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

Col. George C. Gibbs, commanding at Macon, Ga., relative to remark made by General Stoneman after his surrender to the effect that any of his men might cut their way out if they felt disposed.*

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 30, 1864.

Returned to Honorable Secretary of War.

I do not think the facts are stated with such certainty and precision as will enable us to make this a matter of protest. It is clear that after a surrender (unless a parole to the contrary is given) a party is justified in making an escape. Was there not something of this sort at Fort Donelson early in the war? I do not pretend to say how much violence the surrendered party may use in the attempt. The Federals allege that Captain Semmes made his escape after surrender. This statement does not aver that the escaping party used any violence. The name of the writer is not given. I think it is clear that it is the duty of the captor to reduce his captures into possession and properly guard them. If this is not done and there is no special parole he cannot complain if they escape. If a surrender is tendered and anything is done inconsistent with it the transgressing party can be punished if caught.

[RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.]

Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, incloses letter from Rear-Admiral Dahlgren relative to the capture of citizens at McIntosh Court-House, Ga. (three inclosures), viz, Dahlgren's letter, his reply, and list of citizens.†

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 30, 1864.

Returned to the Honorable Secretary of War.

I look upon special exchanges of citizens as being, if anything, more objectionable than special exchanges of officers and soldiers. Under any such system we are at the mercy of the enemy. All such matters should be decided by principle, and I believe if we hold on to the position we have taken in such cases we will ultimately succeed. If these parties were soldiers and not citizens, then they can claim no privilege over their brethren who have been captured on the battle-field.

[RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 250. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 31, 1864.*

Rolls of prisoners of war.

Commanders of departments will furnish to the Commissary-General of Prisoners full rolls of all Federal prisoners of war received by

* Gibbs' communication not found.

† For Jones' letter, see August 16, p. 599; the other inclosures not found with War Department records.

them, either on parole or by exchange, and also of all rebel prisoners of war held by them at temporary depots, or who have been exchanged by them.

The rolls, besides giving the rank, regiment, and company of each prisoner, and when and where captured, should state also the time and place of parole or exchange. It should also be stated at the foot of the roll under what special agreement or understanding the paroling or exchange is made.

Commanders of departments or armies in the field will furnish to the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, whenever it is practicable, rolls of Federal troops captured by the enemy, giving the rank, regiment, and company, and the time and place of capture. If known to be wounded this should be so stated under the head of remarks.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: By direction of Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, your attention is called to the following extract from inspection report of the Northern Department for the month of July, 1864, to wit:

CAMP DOUGLAS, ILL.

The prisoners of war in this camp have been furnished with large caldrons or Hutler's boilers, to be used for cooking purposes. It would be a matter of economy to the Government to place cooking-stoves in the kitchen used by the prisoners, or even common camp-kettles would be preferable. There are a few cases of smallpox among the prisoners. The pest-houses are located too near to the camp, being 600 feet of the outer line of fence. There appears to be more than usual discontented feeling among the prisoners of war and a disposition, especially on the part of the Kentucky prisoners, to escape.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain, Fourth U. S. Infantry, and Aide-de-Camp.

[AUGUST 31, 1864.—For report of prisoners of war and deserters from the Confederate Army received and disposed of in the Department of the Cumberland during August, 1864, see Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 170.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., August 31, 1864.

His Excellency M. L. BONHAM,
Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 23d instant relative to the disposition of negroes captured in arms from the enemy. The embarrassments attending this question and the serious consequences which might ensue from the rigid enforcement of the act of Congress originally passed on the subject, have co-operated with the objections which have been made by the authorities of some of the States to receive negroes directed to be turned over to them, and with the inability, when they have been turned over, to obtain criminal

trials, to induce the Department to assume the responsibility of modifying the proposed action in relation to such negroes. It has been considered best, in view of the whole subject, to make a distinction between negroes so taken who can be recognized or identified as slaves and those who were free inhabitants of the Federal States. The former are regarded and treated as recaptured slaves, under the provisions of the act approved October 13, 1862, which makes arrangement for their return to the owners establishing title. This, it will be observed, will not free them from the liability to criminal proceedings in the hands of owners, if it be deemed necessary for the vindication of the criminal justice of the States to which they belong, while at the same time it recognizes and secures the property of the owner. The free negroes of the North are held in strict confinement and not as yet formally recognized in any official dealings with the enemy as prisoners of war, but, except in some trivial particulars indicative of inferior consideration, are treated very much in the same manner as our other captives. The decision as to their ultimate disposition will probably be referred to Congress, and, as far as I can judge from the prevalent opinion which has reached me, it is probable they will be recognized in some form as prisoners of war. In relation to the negroes received by you I would advise the delivery to their owners of such as are identified as slaves and the return of those discovered to have been originally free to the Confederate authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., August 31, 1864.

P. L. STRATTON, Esq., *Lynchburg, Va.:*

SIR: The President has referred your letter of the 22d instant, asking that one of the Federal negroes now under guard in Lynchburg be given you in place of a negro boy carried away by Hunter's forces, to this Department for reply. You are informed that the said Department has no authority to grant the request, as the acts of Congress make other dispositions of slaves captured from the army.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUST 31, 1864.

The RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS CONFINED IN NORTHERN PRISONS:

On the 22d of July, 1862, the cartel of exchange was agreed upon. The chief if not only purpose of that instrument was to secure the release of all prisoners of war. To that end the fourth article provided that all prisoners of war should be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and that the prisoners then held and those thereafter taken should be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The sixth article also stipulated that "all prisoners of whatever arm of service are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable."

From the date of the cartel until July, 1863, the Confederate authorities held the excess of prisoners. During that interval deliveries were made as fast as the Federal Government furnished transportation. Indeed, upon more than one occasion I urged the Federal authorities to send increased means of transportation. As ready as the enemy always has been to bring false accusations against us, it has never been alleged that we failed or neglected to make prompt deliveries of prisoners who were not under charges when we held the excess. On the other hand, during the same time, the cartel was openly and notoriously violated by the Federal authorities. Officers and men were kept in cruel confinement, sometimes in irons, or doomed to cells, without charges or trial.

In July, 1863, the enemy, for the first time since the adoption of the cartel, held an excess of prisoners. As soon as that fact was ascertained, whenever a delivery was made by the Federal authorities they demanded an equal number in return. I endeavored frequently to obtain from the Federal agent of exchange a distinct avowal of the intentions of his Government as to the delivery of prisoners, but in vain. At length, on the 20th of October, 1863, I addressed to Brigadier-General Meredith the following letter, to wit:*

On the 29th of October, 1863, I received from General Meredith a communication informing me that my proposal of the 20th was "not accepted." I was insultingly told that if the excess of prisoners was delivered they would be wrongfully declared exchanged by me and put in the field. To show how groundless this imputation was it is only necessary for me to state that since then I have repeatedly offered to give ten Federal captives for every Confederate soldier whom the enemy will show to have been wrongfully declared exchanged. From the last-named date until the present time there have been but few deliveries of prisoners, the enemy in each case demanding a like number in return.

It will be observed that the Confederate authorities only claimed that the provisions of the cartel should be fulfilled. They only asked the enemy to do what without any hesitation they had done during the first year of the operation of the cartel. Seeing a persistent purpose on the part of the Federal Government to violate its own agreement, the Confederate authorities, moved by the sufferings of the brave men who are so unjustly held in Northern prisons, determined to abate their fair demand, and accordingly on the 10th of August, 1864, I addressed the following communication to Maj. John E. Mulford, assistant agent of exchange, in charge of the flag-of-truce boat, which, on the same day, I delivered to him at Varina, on James River.†

I accompanied the delivery of the letter with a statement of the mortality which was hurrying so many Federal prisoners at Andersonville to the grave. On the 20th of the same month, Major Mulford returned with the flag-of-truce steamer, but brought no answer to my letter of the 10th of August. In conversation with him I asked him if he had any reply to make to my communication, and his answer was that he was not authorized to make any. So deep was the solicitude which I felt in the fate of the captives in Northern prisons that I determined to make another effort. In order to obviate any objection which technicality might raise as to the person to whom my communication was addressed, I wrote to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, who is the Federal

* See Vol. VI, this series, p. 401. † See p. 578.

commissioner of exchange, residing in Washington City, the following letter, and delivered the same to Major Mulford on the day of its date.* Accompanying that letter was a copy of the communication which I had addressed to Major Mulford on the 10th of August.

On the afternoon of the 30th of August I was notified that the flag-of-truce steamer had again appeared at Varina. On the following day I sent to Major Mulford the following note, to wit:

RICHMOND, *August 31, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: On the 10th of this month I addressed you a communication to which I have received no answer. On the 22d instant I also addressed a communication to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. commissioner of exchange, inclosing a copy of my letter to you of the 10th instant. I now respectfully ask you to state in writing whether you have any reply to either of said communications, and if not, whether you have any reason to give why no reply has been made.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

In a short time I received the following response, to wit:

FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW YORK,
Varina, Va., August 31, 1864.

Hon. R. OULD, *Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of to-day, requesting answer, &c., to your communication of the 10th instant, on the question of the exchange of prisoners, to which, in reply, I would say I have no communication on the subject from our authorities, nor am I yet authorized to make answer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent of Exchange.

I have thus fully set before you the action of the Confederate authorities, in relation to a matter which lays so near your hearts, and how it has been received by the enemy.

The fortunes of your fathers, husbands, sons, brothers, and friends are as dear to those authorities as their persons are precious to you, and I have made this publication not only as an illustration of Federal bad faith, but also that you might see that your Government has spared no effort to secure the release of the gallant men who have so often fronted death in the defense of our sacred cause.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

SELMA, *August 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER, *Commanding Prisoners of War:*

GENERAL: I telegraphed to-day that I had selected a point for stockade. I have examined the whole country in this region, and made thorough inquiry. I find all south of the Alabama River, including each side of the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad, unsuitable. First, because the streams overflow widely and are lined with extensive marshes and swamps; but a more important reason is that the whole country on that side of the river is open to Pensacola and sparsely populated, affording every facility for raids. There is no intervening force, except a small one at Pollard. The north bank of the Alabama has little or no timber very near the river, and transportation would be difficult until you reach, say, 75 or 100 miles near the fork of the Tombigbee. As that is beyond the region included in my orders I have not personally inspected it, but I learn from intelligent sources that

* See August 22, p. 667.

the streams are nearly all in the midst of cedar marshes, or, if running, through piney woods. The timber is not abundant less than four miles from the river.

In regard to the Mississippi Railroad and its branches to Marion and Newbern, the whole country is a rich loam in prairie land, affording no sufficient timber. On the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, as far up as Randolph, sixty miles, I have examined, and find the country much better adapted to the purpose; too high up, I think, would be dangerous, as it would be apt to attract raids, &c.

The best point I find on this road is on the land of Doctor Harvell, some twenty-five miles from Selma. Within a little over a quarter of a mile (within plain sight) of the railroad is a stream making from springs in the piney wood hills. It has nearly the volume of water of the stream at Andersonville, if anything, more rapid, never goes dry, and empties into the Mulberry, a large stream which has steep banks, and in the winter is full and swollen, or during the freshets. Where the stream selected empties into the Mulberry is not more than half a mile from the point I have chosen. The smaller stream has no name, but at the point selected pretty bold hills make gradually down, and the country is covered with pine timber. There is no station or switch on the road at this point. Three miles this side is a station called Jones' Switch, and two miles and a half the other side is a station and switch called Plantersville.

At a place thirty miles from Selma is a very eligible point in some respects, particularly as to water, but timber would have to be hauled some mile and a half, and on account of overflow on one side the stockade would have to run down to the creek (Bogle Creek), and a causeway would have to be built at one end for the guard.

General Withers, commanding reserves, is here, and learned from the quartermaster to whom I went to get transportation and to make inquiries the nature of my business. He asked me a number of questions about it, and since my return from the inspection I have again met him, and he inquired of the point I had selected. He objects to it entirely on account of attracting raids and exposing this important coal and iron region to the enemy. He of course does not blame my selection, under my instruction, but earnestly suggested a point on the north side of the Alabama River near the fork of the Tombigbee, or at Union Springs, near Montgomery. In regard to the first point suggested by him, inquiry was made in his presence of an intelligent man whom he sent for, and the result was as I have reported above, viz, that the timber was not near enough to the river where the streams were suitable, and most of the streams were lined with canebrake, swamps, or marshes. He will earnestly write to the President objecting to any point, within the region of my instruction, around Selma. He so stated.

The mail goes early in the morning, and without gas at the quartermaster's office and darkness coming on I must close.

Very respectfully,

E. GRISWOLD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant and Inspector General, in connection with my two letters of the 27th and 28th of August on the same subject.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

File. This matter has been abandoned.

J. W. R[IELY].

Consolidated return for C. S. military prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., for the month of August, 1864.

Prisoners on hand on 1st of August, 1864:		
In camp	29,985	
In hospital	1,693	
		31,678
Received from various places during August	3,078	
Recaptured	4	
		3,082
Total		34,760
Died during the month of August	2,993	
Sent to other posts	23	
Exchanged	21	
Escaped	30	
		3,067
Total on hand		31,693
Of which there are on 31st of August—		
In camp	29,473	
In hospital	2,220	
		31,693

The same complaint has to be made again against the carelessness and inefficiency of the guard. Of the thirty prisoners eleven escaped while on parole of honor not to escape as long as they would be employed to work outside. The balance of nineteen escaped, some on bribing the sentinel with greenbacks, some simply walking off from the guard while returning from the place where the tools are deposited at night that are used in the stockade in daytime. Perhaps twenty-five more escaped during the month, but were taken up by the dogs before the daily return was made out, and for that reason they are not on the list of escaped nor recaptured.

That only four were recaptured is owing to the fact that the guard nor the officers of the guard reported a man escaped. The roll-call in the morning showed the man missing, but he was too far gone to be tracked. As we have no general court-martial here all such offenses go unpunished, or nearly so.

The worthlessness of the guard forces is on the increase day by day.

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to refer to a proposition made by Mr. W. H. Winder, of New York, on the 11th ultimo, and repeated on the 27th, designed for the relief of prisoners of war.

Upon the receipt of Mr. Winder's first letter I expressed the opinion that the rebels would not assent to his proposition, which was communicated to Mr. Winder; but I find in his second letter Mr. Winder is decidedly of the opinion that his plan is practicable and can be carried out.

My opinion remains unchanged, but I beg to say that I would not, upon any account, have that opinion stand in the way of any reasonable effort designed for the relief of our suffering prisoners in the South, and I therefore respectfully request that a decision may be made on this proposition, irrespective of my opinion.

I thought Mr. Winder was mistaken in supposing that the rebel authorities would consent to assume the expenses attendant upon the support of their troops in our hands when they know that their soldiers in our hands receive the treatment due to prisoners of war in civilized nations, to wit, clothing, food, and shelter, with both medicines and medical attendance whenever required, free of all charge to the rebel authorities. I further thought he was mistaken in supposing that the same authorities would consent to the relief of prisoners of war in their hands when we have so many evidences that it is a part of the policy of the South to act upon the sympathies of the North by distressing Northern men in their hands, though this is done in open violation of the laws of war and of humanity. One object of the rebel authorities is, through popular opinion in the North, to induce the Government to send a whole army of rebels to General Lee for immediate service, when they know that within a few weeks past they were indebted to us, as shown by careful statements made by the Commissary-General of Prisoners, over 34,000 men, who ought now to be delivered to us, instead of being retained, as they are, prisoners in the South.

In view of Mr. Winder's letter I gave the opinion, which I still entertain, that there is but one way by which relief can reach our men prisoners in the South, and that is through the success of Federal arms.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Maj. Gen. of Volunteers, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

Hilton Head, S. C., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th ultimo, inclosing extract from Richmond Examiner, stating that the rebel officers sent to me were not placed under fire and directing me to report if the statement be true.

In reply I have the honor to state that the report is true; they were not placed under fire for the following reasons, viz: When the prisoners were sent to me to be exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns I also received instructions from yourself charging me to use every precaution to prevent any from escaping. Having no secure place in which to put these prisoners I immediately gave instructions to have strong jails made for them to be placed on Morris Island. Owing to the difficulty of having these jails built it took some time to accomplish it, as they had to be made at Hilton Head, taken apart, and sent to Morris Island, where, in consequence of the exposed position of the place

selected for them, and the constant fire of the enemy on that place during the day, the work of putting them up again had to be done altogether in the night time, thus necessarily causing much delay. These jails were ready for the reception of the prisoners the day before instructions were received authorizing me to make the exchange.

Hoping that this explanation will prove entirely satisfactory to the Honorable Secretary of War, as the delay occurred from my anxiety to provide effectual precautions against the escape of the prisoners,

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff U. S. Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Commander Williams, U. S. Navy, Major Pruyn, Seventh New York Artillery, and Captain Bird, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, have been paroled by the Confederate authorities for the purpose of proceeding North to arrange, if possible, for their own exchange.

I have directed Major Pruyn and Captain Bird to proceed to New York and report to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock by letter from that place.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Commanding in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 29, ultimo, informing me that you propose discharging ten surgeons, twenty-one assistant surgeons, one hospital steward, and three chaplains of the U. S. military service who have been sent to you as prisoners of war. You further state that while you have accepted as true the statement of these officers as to the positions they claim to hold in our service, you are still required to account for them, and accordingly shall rely upon me to send you an official acknowledgment from the Adjutant-General or other authorized officer of my Government that they actually hold the positions claimed, and that in default of such proof being furnished I shall return them to you within thirty days as prisoners of war. I will receive these gentlemen at the time and place indicated by you, and will retain them within my command until I can furnish you with an official certificate of their positions in our service. I have further to acknowledge your statement of your intention to return, without equivalent, the corporal and private of Company G, Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, who were captured on the 24th ultimo at Port Royal Ferry under circumstances which you state that you cannot approve.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE SURGEON IN CHARGE C. S. MIL. PRISON HOSPITAL,
Andersonville, Ga., September 1, 1864.

S. P. MOORE, *Surgeon-General C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Having been assigned to duty in charge of the C. S. military prison hospital at this place, and finding no building of any character whatever for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, I respectfully submit to your consideration the accompanying plan of a series of sheds for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, covering a space of ground 450 by 900 feet.

These sheds can be erected very rapidly and with but little expense to the Government. I propose to make these sheds 100 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 8 feet high at the eaves; posts set in the ground, with a streamer running the entire length of the building, 12 inches from the eaves, to which is attached an awning made from old tents, of which any quantity can be procured. This at once gives a ward that will contain fifty patients (the awning to be raised or lowered at pleasure) in a well-ventilated room.

I propose to erect forty of these sheds, giving ten to the division, with a capacity of 500 patients to the division, or 2,000 to the hospital.

I also propose a cooking, baking, and convalescent dining-room to each division, with one special diet kitchen and laundry to the whole hospital, the whole to be inclosed with a stockade. Outside the stockade I propose to erect a suitable depot building for the reception of commissary stores, medicines, &c.

A hospital of this description can be erected at this post, or any other where lumber and material are so easily procured, with much less cost to the Government than by any other means.

While tents may answer for temporary purposes I am opposed to using them for permanent hospitals it being a matter of impossibility to keep them properly policed.

Hoping that this plan may meet with your favorable consideration and that I will receive your co-operation on this subject,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. STEVENSON,
Surgeon in Charge.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: Three of the rebel officers, prisoners of war, who were lately sent to me to be placed under fire at Charleston Harbor as a retaliatory measure, have asked permission to take the oath of allegiance and avail themselves of the President's amnesty proclamation.

Owing to the peculiar purpose for which they were sent to me I have declined acceding to their request until I could refer the matter to you for decision.

Respectfully asking your instructions, I am, your most obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 2, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the rebel prisoners of war were taken to Morris Island day before yesterday. The vessel in which they are is under fire.

The stockaded inclosure on land will be ready for them in a day or two, when they will be placed in it. This inclosure is situated between Forts Putnam (Gregg) and Strong (Wagner). I have made every preparation to securely guard the prisoners. As an additional precaution I shall arrange some schooners off the island and under the guns of the fleet, in which the prisoners may be placed if there be at any time suspicious indications of an attempt at escape or rescue.

I have besides made arrangements to send every man that can be spared to re-enforce the garrison of Morris Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON,
Commanding Northern District, Department of the South:

GENERAL: The following instructions for your information and guidance while in command of the Northern District of this department will be strictly carried out: The custody and safe-keeping of the rebel prisoners of war. These are to be placed in the stockade inclosure in front of Fort Strong, and will be carefully guarded under a strong guard, sufficient to prevent any possibility of escape or rescue. They will habitually be kept in this inclosure so as to be exposed to the enemy's fire. The guard and sentries must be protected as far as possible from splinters and shells. For this purpose the carpenters may erect for each sentinel a splinter proof like a sentry box, and the main guard or reserve may erect for themselves splinter-proof shelters. Should occasion arise when it becomes apparent that there is a plot on foot for the escape, or plan for the rescue of these prisoners, you are authorized to place the whole or a portion of them, temporarily, for a night or so, on board schooners that will be arranged for the purpose and sent to you. These schooners are to be anchored close under the guns of Fort Strong, and the prisoners can be conveyed readily to and from them by an arrangement similar to a rope ferry. To meet the increased guard called for by the presence of these prisoners the Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers is placed under your command, to be taken to Morris Island, and in addition seven companies of the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, with its headquarters.

A second point, to which your attention is especially called, is the renovation, refitting, and remounting of guns, and the careful guarding of the front batteries, particularly Battery Putnam. I desire that this battery may have, as soon as possible, a strong and new palisading put up all around its front, the rear to be inclosed with a strong stockade instead of an infantry parapet. The engineers have already received orders to do this work and the palisading is now being got out by the quartermaster's department at this place, and will be sent up as soon as possible. I expect you to see that this work is carried forward as rapidly as possible after the material arrives. If additional carpenters

are required to complete this work, requisition must be made in time for them to be sent.

The new naval battery adjoining Fort Putnam will be completed as rapidly as practicable.

The ammunition for it and the other batteries will be taken to the front as fast as you can with the teams you have at your disposal. I would suggest that both of the white regiments now sent up be encamped on Morris Island, and as near to the front as safety will permit. The ice on board the Voltigeur intended for Morris Island must be taken off as rapidly as possible, and the vessel sent here to have the remainder of her cargo removed, as she is intended as one of the vessels for the prisoners of war.

The plans of Brig. Gen. A. Schimmelfennig and his disposition are so good generally, and based on such good information and sound judgment, that I desire that they may be considered as standing rules for your government and invite you to a full consultation with him in order to get all his views and plans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 208. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, September 2, 1864.*

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XVI. The following-named officers are assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, commanding, &c., Andersonville, Ga., and will report accordingly: Capt. W. H. Jenifer, Provisional Army, C. S., cavalry; Maj. C. L. Sayre, assistant inspector-general, Provisional Army, C. S.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Bondurant, Provisional Army, C. S.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, September 2, 1864.

Major-General GILMER,
Chief of Engineer Department, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War the following extract from inspection report of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, of Andersonville, Ga., and the report referred to in the extract are submitted to you:

At my request a survey of the grounds has been made by Colonel Harkie, Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment, and civil engineer, with a view to drainage. His report is herewith submitted, with a recommendation that his plan be carried out by the Engineer Department; that being the only one authorized to impress the necessary labor. The necessity of it is urgent.

The Secretary of War also directs that you will appoint a suitable officer of your department to carry out the suggestions contained in the accompanying report, referred to in the above extract, unless in your opinion the officer already on duty at that point is capable, in which case you will issue the necessary directions, provided he can be spared from his present duties.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

CIRCULAR.] OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1864.

In pursuance of instructions received from the Secretary of War all prisoners of war now held in close confinement or irons will be immediately released from such confinement and placed on the footing of other prisoners of war. This order relates only to prisoners of war. Please furnish a list to this office of all prisoners in your charge covered by this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HOFFMAN,
Colonel and Commissary-General of Prisoners.
By G. BLAGDEN,
Maj. Second Mass. Cav., Asst. to Com. Gen. of Prisoners, In the absence of Colonel Hoffman.

(Copies of the foregoing circular sent to Col. J. P. Sanderson, provost-marshal-general, Saint Louis, Mo.; Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf, commanding Fort Delaware, Del.; Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; Brig. Gen. J. T. Copeland, commanding military prison, Alton, Ill.; Col. C. W. Hill, commanding Johnson's Island, Ohio; Lieut. Col. Martin Burke, commanding Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor; Maj. Stephen Cabot, commanding Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.)

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, September 3, 1864.

Colonel DWIGHT,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, New Orleans:

SIR: I have received authority from the Navy Department to effect, if possible, exchanges for the officers and men of our Navy now prisoners of war in Texas. May I ask whether you have as yet taken any steps for this purpose? If not, I will myself open negotiation with General Magruder and effect the exchange.

Very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *September 3, 1864.*

Colonel WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: By date of the 22d ultimo a proposition from Colonel Ould was communicated through Major Mulford in the following words, to wit, that—

All prisoners of war on each side be released from confinement (close) or irons, as the case may be, and either placed in the condition of other prisoners or sent to their respective homes for their equivalents.

This proposition has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and Major Mulford has been so advised in order that he may communicate the same to Colonel Ould, who will also be informed of these instructions to yourself, which require that you take immediate measures to give effect to the proposition upon our side, there being no necessity

for delay, by placing on the footing of other prisoners of war all such prisoners as are held in close confinement or in irons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Maj. Gen. of Volunteers, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

Note by Colonel Hoffman—

General H[itchcock] informs me verbally that this order applies to the spies at Johnson's Island and to all similar cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD:

SIR: The proposition by Colonel Ould of the 22d ultimo, indorsed upon a communication from yourself transmitted to this office, in the following words, to wit, that—

> All prisoners of war on each side be released from confinement (close) or irons, as the case may be, and either placed in the condition of other prisoners or sent to their respective homes for their equivalents—

has been submitted this morning to the Secretary of War, who directs that it be accepted.

Orders have been sent to Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, to give immediate effect on our part to this accepted proposition; and you are requested so to advise Colonel Ould, in order that no time may be lost in carrying the proposition into effect on his part.

There has been some delay here in order to make the necessary inquiries to ascertain the individuals to be affected by the proposition; and I learn of but three prisoners on our side in the condition presumed by the proposition, to wit, Daniel Davis, a lieutenant under sentence of a military court; Frank Battle, a captain under special instructions from the Commissary-General of Prisoners, and William McBlair, temporarily confined for an attempt to elude a hospital guard. You can furnish Colonel Ould with this statement, as an answer to his inquiry on the subject.

We shall expect, of course, to be informed within reasonable time of the full completion of this business on the part of Colonel Ould, and that all prisoners of war held in close confinement or in irons in the South are placed in the condition of other prisoners.

I take this occasion to remark that Colonel Ould appears to have been under a misapprehension with regard to the number of prisoners of war held in close confinement on this side, as well as the reasons governing particular cases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Maj. Gen. of Volunteers, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY.

(Received Hdqrs. Dist. of West Tenn., September 3, 1864.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,

Commanding U. S. Forces, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th instant, per flag of truce in charge of Lieutenant Kinzie.

On the 14th I sent you, per flag of truce in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Pitman, a proposition to exchange Colonel McKeaig and other

wounded officers and men of your army for men of my command. The flag with your reply has not yet returned, therefore I am unable to determine the disposition to be made of them. I take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Hepburn, the bearer of the second flag, to say that unless exchanged for, I of course will have to retain them for regular exchange through the usual channel.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OFFICE OF EXCHANGE,
Headquarters, New Orleans, September 3, 1864.

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI,
C. S. Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Department:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose herewith two communications from Lieut. Col. N. G. Watts, C. S. agent of exchange, from which you will learn that the exchange lately proposed by me of the officers and men of the C. S. Navy and Marine Corps captured in Mobile Bay for the officers and men of the U. S. Navy held prisoners in your department is authorized by him.* Also that he has agreed to exchange for the garrison of Fort Gaines an equivalent of the prisoners of the U. S. Army now held in your department.

I also inclose to you an enumeration, by rank and grade, of the several classes of prisoners held by us who are to be exchanged under this arrangement.

You will perceive that the prisoners to be exchanged by you are to be delivered at Red River Landing, those by us at or near Vicksburg, Miss.

I am disappointed that I have not, before this time, received notice from you of a day when you would deliver to me the equivalent for the officers and men of the Louisiana brigade to be exchanged under our cartel of July 28. It does not seem to me necessary that any lists should be forwarded beforehand. It is as well that the lists of the members of the Louisiana brigade exchanged for should be furnished me at the time of the delivery of the equivalent for them.

I take the liberty, therefore, to suggest, if the prisoners to be exchanged for the Louisiana brigade shall not, when you receive this, be already en route for the place of delivery, that you forward them as soon as practicable, together with the prisoners to be exchanged under the arrangement with Colonel Watts, and that you give me two or three days previous notice of the day when you will have them at the place of delivery. If at the same time I have notice that you bring an equivalent to exchange for the paroled men of the Louisiana brigade now in this city, list of whom I have already forwarded to you, I will bring them with me and deliver them at the same time.

I have a list of the prisoners of war captured by Major-General Steele from the forces of General Smith prior to July 15. They number only 228 officers and men. I have as yet no arrangement with General Steele as to the time and place of their exchange, but that exchange can be arranged for hereafter.

I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a letter from the commissioner of exchange at Washington, from which you will learn that the prisoners mentioned in the second and third articles of our cartel

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* Papers not found as inclosures, but see Watts to Dwight August 22, p. 668, and subsequent correspondence.

of July 28 are to be put at the disposal of Major-General Canby for exchange, in accordance with the provisions of those articles.* I will give you prompt notice of the time when I can deliver these prisoners to you.

I take pleasure in informing you that all the civilian prisoners held by us, to whose cases you have called my attention, have been released and permitted to return to their homes except Doctor Ball, who is under sentence of a military court, and I trust that no cause will be found to exist for a further detention of the numerous civilians held as prisoners in your department.

In regard to the selection of prisoners to be exchanged by you, I have only to ask that commands, regiments, &c., shall not be divided and (as a personal favor) that you will exchange the few men whom you have of my own regiment, the One hundred and sixtieth New York.

I inclose a few letters which you will please to have delivered.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 3, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I forward herewith additional reports and statements for your information in relation to the Order of American Knights.

I. Letters of Edward F. Hoffman, marked A.

II. Letters of Edward F. Hoffman, marked B.

III. Letters of Edward F. Hoffman, marked C.

IV. Report of William Taylor, marked D.

V. Affidavit of John D. Campbell, marked E.

VI. Affidavit of Andrew Kirkpatrick, marked F.

VII. Affidavit of John Shore, marked G.

VIII. Translation of a letter written in cipher by one James M. Utz, known to belong to the rebel army, but secreted in Saint Louis, and acting as a spy. The letter was found among a number of others in a rebel mail captured a few weeks since, and is marked H.

IX. Another affidavit of Andrew Kirkpatrick, marked I.

X. Affidavit of Riley Whiting, marked J, in which he admits that his first statement, made under oath, in regard to the order, was not true; yet still declines to reveal the secrets of the Order of American Knights because he regards the oath of the order as binding upon his conscience and of paramount consideration to the oath prescribed and administered by civil and military authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosures.]

A.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, *June 19, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to your instructions I left Cincinnati, Ohio, on yesterday and arrived here in the evening, stopping at the Straub House.

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* See August 20, p. 625.

After having written to you yesterday I resolved to make John H. McCormick "prove his faith by his works." About 3 p. m. yesterday I called on him, told him I had got it all arranged to get my men (for the rebel army) into Kentucky, but that I needed a little money. He asked me how much I needed. I was afraid he would flinch and made it only $5 or $10. He threw me out a $10 greenback, remarking, as he replaced his pocketbook, "$2,000 would not replace the money that has come out of this old book in cases of this kind. The last time I gave $120. But what is money? This cause must be supported." Until then I thought McC. knew much that he was withholding from me. But I think differently now. I think I have his full confidence. When a rebel gives you money it is an evidence of confidence.

I must call your attention again to this system of transportation for persons performing, as I am, special duty for Government. When I was ready to leave Cincinnati I presented my pass (signed by Colonel Parsons) to the general ticket agent on Vine, between Third and Fourth streets, for military tickets to Detroit. He said I should apply to the depot agent. When I got there he would not exchange for it, saying that I should have exchanged it in Saint Louis. As there were many standing by I would not press the case and become conspicuous. So I took seat in the train, trusting to the conductor. Now, all of these conductors in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are rotten copperheads generally. I believe I told you a short time since what Wiehl and Glandon had to say of those between Columbus and Cincinnati. But what has a detective to hope from a conductor on a "Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton" train? One hint from him and you are powerless. I always believed that the conductor from Jeffersonville, Ind., "blowed" on me to parties in Indianapolis. They have your name and business, for you are in citizen's dress, and what other "special service" is it presumed you are engaged in? Well, when the conductor came to me he had to parley with me and look over my transportation pass, and from his protracted conversation and display of the pass I had little to hope for here.

Allow me to insist on having this trouble and risk of exposure obviated. If I am exposed in such manner I am rendered impotent and the Government is the sufferer. When I leave here for Dayton I will have to pay my own fare in money to prevent exposure. I cannot take any such risks. If you were here and could see the efforts they make to find out all the Government is doing, how many rotten men there are in places of trust, you would not have me make any unnecessary risks, I know.

This is the Sabbath. I have given you the foregoing to conclude my Cincinnati investigation. I had hoped to prove fortunate in my efforts here, but my anticipations have been more than realized. I have started well. I have met fraternal brothers who have recognized me, and who are now applying the acids of test. My first proselyte is a busy, ambitious, local politician named James Shears. I met him at my hotel. He recognized me according to the Indiana standard. He says strangers have to make the advance. He inquired particularly if we have State organization in Missouri.

He introduced me to Mr. Long, "all right," editor or proprietor of the German newspaper here. They say the Germans are not as sound "peace Democrats" as they might be. Got acquainted with James McBride, a man of excellent family and a strong Democrat, but not of much influence from dissipation. Shears estimates the strength at present of the organization at 108,000 in Ohio; says they could add

60,000 more to this, but are afraid to trust them yet. They would assist in any difficulty if their services were required. They are increasing daily. They meet regularly once a week—Saturday night—but initiate men day and night at private houses, sending off the women and children during the ceremony. Things seem hot here. Shears says they expected battle the day Val. was here. When he (S.) left his home that day he did not expect soon to return; told his wife to seize package of private papers if the ball opened, but to let everything else go. If V. had been disturbed the plan was to kill as many of the leading Republicans here as possible, and set fire to the town. This evening I was introduced to Doctor Garver and Squire David Forlough, leading members of the organization. Shears said they were very timid of strangers. I found them so. But more to-morrow.

Respectfully,

E. F. H.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, *June 20, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

SIR: I have the honor to continue my statement of yesterday. Shears says they have so many members to each township. They have men traveling and men continually on the lookout. He thinks that a day will soon be designated on which all the States will notify the President that if members of this organization now in arrest are not released that hostages will be taken, property destroyed, and revolution begun. Says this is the only method to avert civil arrests. He says they were all splendidly armed the day Vallandigham was here at the convention. They expected bloodshed and had determined to destroy the leading abolitionists and burn their property. None seem to know definitely how V. came here. Doctor Garver and Forlough think he came via Chicago and then by carriage, as the Chicago Times' reporter was with him. It was a surprise to his friends. He has ever wished to return, but his friends dissuaded him. In March last at Columbus the Democratic convention would not nominate him as delegate at large for the State for fear he would come home and involve himself and friends in trouble.

This morning I visited the saloon and billiard room kept by Doctor Garver near the Butler House, the latter Democratic headquarters. When Shears was about to introduce me to Garver and Forlough he told me how timid they were from being deceived once; that he himself was satisfied with me, but to tell these men I was from Indiana, not Missouri. I told him if I did I would soon tell them better. I did not understand this exactly, but complied. He also told me to make myself known to them (fraternally). When introduced they said but little, and I waited on them; therefore but little passed. The doctor invited me to call this morning, which I did. Here I was introduced to a number of the "brethren," among them the mayor of the city, the city marshal, the former named Longfellow, the latter Galloway, and also to Captain Wilson, formerly in Federal Army, but now a bitter rebel. He is the best informed man and most communicative that I have met here. From him—and he knows all about it, past, present, and future—I have gained at last the true object of this secret organization. Apart from side issues, all of which are only auxiliaries and tend to the same point, the great object is a Northwest (or Western) confederacy. That is it. That is the aim and object—nothing more nor nothing less.

Wilson says they have now the spirit and have only to clothe it with the "flesh and blood." He intimated to me that this confederacy has now a "provisional government," all its officers, departments, bureaus, &c., in secret operation and only waiting for a proper time to proclaim itself to the world. But unless driven to it they think the time has not yet arrived. The nation has not exhausted herself yet sufficiently. The rebellion must be protracted, the money depreciate more, discontent and anarchy get a wider range, the Army become less powerful, confidence destroyed, then is this new confederacy to spring up as if by magic. This is their hope and their idol. They are satisfied that the South will yet be recognized; but their aid to the South is now only to help themselves. They say encouragement to the South is aid to this new confederacy.

They all urge retaliation toward Government. If one of their men is arrested take the life and destroy the property of leading abolitionists. But at this time they do not wish to be the aggressors; they court persecution. Say it will make them a cause. But they must have "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

Was introduced to Mr. Troutman, the "senior of the council." He is the big gun. He is a grave, quiet, sensible man. He confirms the above. He is V.'s particular friend. He had visited him at Windsor, Canada. He says V. has already received from his friends in Ohio $100,000. He says the Democrats are poor and the Abolitionists shall be so yet. V.'s friends telegraphed from here to his wife and others of his arrival here, and to send carriage to depot for him, but she nor they would not believe it until he arrived at Dayton. Troutman says people North are just beginning to reflect. Every day discontent is growing. The last army has been raised. As long as Enquirer is barred from Kentucky no other Cincinnati papers are to be bought here. The True Telegraph is the rebel paper here. They are all proud of Illinois. Her organization is perfect. Val. is to remain quiet until after Chicago Convention. His friends were afraid to invite him home sooner. But when he has come they intend to protect him.

I was introduced to many others to-day, but forget their names. Many little points of information I cannot, where so much has been said, now think of.

Truly and respectfully,

E. F. H.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, *June 21, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

SIR: I have the honor to communicate that I have been most fortunate in my efforts here, and am pursuing a policy from which I expect to realize much in the sequel. Not having had the advantage of regular tutoring in this secret order I miss many things in communicating with my brethren. Of course they detect my imperfections and it creates distrust. This I have to overcome by arguing that it is done so and so where I hail from. But many things have changed recently, though the old principles are the same here as in Missouri, Kentucky, and Indiana. To show you its identity I will quote Doctor Garver's language when he introduced me to Troutman. Said he: "Mr. H——n is from the West, traveling east." "What are you looking for?" said T. I told him, "Truth." You cannot fail to recollect where this language is to be found. This proves its identity, if proof were necessary. Mr. T. says that Mr. Develin, of Indiana, an old

political friend of Vallandigham's, who had just returned from a visit to him at Windsor, Canada, and who was present at this Hamilton convention—present by request of V., to aid him in procuring the nomination—and who was entirely ignorant of his advent, was more surprised than any one else at the convention. Troutman went home with Vallandigham. He says V.'s wife did not believe that he was in the State, though notified from here on that day. They are glad now he came, but I cannot learn that they courted his coming. Troutman is ex-postmaster. He told me there must be a separation of the East and West; says they are a distinct people, as much so as those of the North and South; that the East monopolizes all the patronage of the Government, imposes unjust things upon the West, and finally will aim to saddle the greater portion of this war debt upon her (Western) people. To avert these evils there must be a separation of East and West. That is the true object of the order.

When Vallandigham was prisoner in Cincinnati, Troutman had his rescue all planned and ready for execution, but V. dispatched to him and requested him to desist. He told me all about it.

Troutman has all the recent Southern publications; told me how he had discouraged enlistments, &c., and that the Administration could never raise another army. All the sympathy they affect at loss of men in battle is to discourage enlistments. How they rejoice at the advance of gold. They gloat over any reverse of our Government, saying that as soon as she becomes feeble enough, paralyzed from defeat and bankrupt in means, then this new confederacy is to be put in motion. They hope the time is not far distant.

I managed to have him advise me to go and see Vallandigham while so near him. He and others say the Administration is afraid to disturb V. How this pleases them. They speak of it as "a flank movement."

I was introduced to Mr. McGinnis, a lawyer and a "butternut," here to-day. He wondered to me why Missourians allowed Jim Lane to pass through their State without assassinating him on the first attempt. He and all the men of this order here have a very poor opinion of the Democracy of Cincinnati. They say that their money alone is their god, and not principle. This I believe is somewhat true. These people here seem honest and fervent. They are hospitable and true to one another. If they dreamed for one moment that I was a wolf or a bogus member never would I leave Hamilton alive. Of this I am most confident. To-day some of them manifest coldness and I manifest utter indifference. If I pressed them they would repulse me entirely. I affect to have other business here, and that meeting or associating with them is merely casual and for mutual interchange of views and sentiments. They are veterans in tricks and chicanery. They have practiced all the arts of villainy upon me, but I am on the alert. Their full confidence is what I am after and I must wait for the reaction. I hope for much from Shears. He is mine.

I have written to you daily since here, but they have tracked me too closely to trust the letters in the hands of rotten butternut post-masters. A letter indorsed to a provost-marshal-general daily would soon attract attention here where there is no military, especially in a small place like this. We must adopt a better plan for the future. The present is too dangerous. Once detected and every State will repudiate me, and my life would not be worth one fig. I know these people. They are desperate.

Truly and respectfully,

E. F. H.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, *June 22, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

SIR: I have the honor to state that I had high hopes of success and usefulness when I closed my communication of yesterday. In that I spoke of my man Shears. In all my operations, at each point where I have been, I have fortunately touched the right man first. For instance (and it is strange), I have only to notice Thornton at Louisville, Lewis at Indianapolis, Wiehl at Cincinnati, and Shears at Hamilton. They are all men who pleased me before I approached them, and have been my bases of operations wherever I have been. I had great hope in Shears and I have not been disappointed.

To-day, as I felt assured he would, he came to see me. I told him I had discovered a little coldness on the part of some, for which I felt a little indignant and had resolved not to trouble any of the brethren any further; that as soon as I arranged my business I would leave without seeing them again; that I knew I was all right, and I thought he knew so. This reinstated Shears and his fears dissipated. He then went on and gave me all the changes that have taken place recently. The name of the organization has been changed. Its proper name now is, "Sons of Liberty." The position for recognition and for passing the "guardians" at the different passages in the council rooms have been modified. He gave me the "password" for the first guardian which is used in this State. The parent council is at Columbus, Ohio, with branches in each county in the State. There is a higher and more secret part of it than is known to any but leaders. He told me I could not get it without going to Columbus for it. Said the password for the third degree would cost me $3; but I have all that they have here.

I am now pretty well convinced that they will make no effort at revolution yet if they are left without excuse. If they could elect the nominee of the Chicago Convention it might appease them; if they fail they will be for revolution. Or if anything should transpire to afford them an excuse, or make their cause appear a just one, then they will muster their forces for revolution and a Northwestern or Western confederacy. They are not ready quite yet. I explained the reasons yesterday.

I was introduced to-day to Judge Vance, also to Mr. Dalton, clerk county court, and to Charles Snyder, an old citizen and man of influence. These are all leading "butternuts" in Butler County. Dalton is an Irishman and Roman Catholic. He spoke very disrespectfully of General Rosecrans and says: "Vallandigham is not radical (rebel) enough for me." He says he quarreled a short time since with the Archbishop of Cincinnati on account of politics. Vance is a dangerous traitor. Snyder is old but very popular. I was also introduced to Mr. McClellan, of Cincinnati, by Dr. John S. Garver, who says he (M.) "is a great butternut."

I would have left this place ere now, but I was waiting for the reaction in the feelings of those I have been pursuing. Besides, I want to procure letters of introduction to V. I want to see him. I think I will be able to procure them.

Shears has been around among the "brethren" since our interview and has brushed away all their fears. They all look satisfied. I tell them that I am highly pleased with Hamilton, and if I cannot succeed in getting back to Missouri, a thing which my friends there are endeavoring to effect for me, that I shall return here and make it my

place of abode. This flatters them. They say Butler County is the South Carolina of the North.

I will leave for Dayton to-morrow.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

E. F. H.

DAYTON, OHIO, *June 23, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that, having completed the object of my mission at Hamilton, Ohio, I left that point this afternoon and came here, stopping at the Phillips House. Fearing detection from persons on the train, besides the conductor, I did not present my transportation but paid my fare in money. Just before leaving Hamilton I mailed to you in one envelope my daily reports for the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, inclusive. In one of them I explain the cause of delay. I should be greatly disappointed if you were to fail to receive them. I could never rewrite them. They are the most important I ever sent you. They contain invaluable information to the Government.

In my report of yesterday I spoke of procuring a letter of introduction to Vallandigham. I succeeded in this to-day. The following is a literal copy of it.

HAMILTON, *June 23.*

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM:

DEAR SIR: The bearer, Mr. Edward F. Hoffman, desires an interview with you. He is a resident of Missouri and is well posted. Any favor shown him will confer a favor on

Your friends,

J. TROUTMAN.
JOHN S. GARVER.

You will have no trouble in attaching the meaning to the phrase "well posted." The above is a strong evidence of faith. In that sense, and that only, I am proud of it. So if I have no bad luck I have a calm sea before me in Dayton. If I possibly can I will preserve the original of this paper. I succeeded before leaving Hamilton in eliciting the name of the chief of this organization in Ohio. His name is Massey, and he is a son-in-law of Sam. Medary, and resides in Columbus, Ohio. Shears gave me this and says that J. Troutman (his name is to the above letter) is at the head of the Butler County organization. Garver travels to proselyte for the order.

When offering my report on the condition of things in Cincinnati I told you my impression was that this organization did not prevail there yet to any great extent. My convictions were correct, from what I learned at Hamilton. The H. men say Cincinnati Democrats (Democrat is only a loyal word for rebel) are all for greenbacks and have no principles. They hate them. But I think the order is rapidly increasing in Cincinnati.

To a member of the "Sons of Liberty" the efforts of the Democratic press of the Northwest or West are very easily comprehended. I subjoin a few extracts clipped from the (Hamilton, Ohio) True Telegraph of to-day:

VALLANDIGHAM.

How false we have been to the paramount duty of a free people the protracted exile of a champion of the people will attest. For more than a year he has waited among strangers for his own countrymen to do him justice. He has at last returned, not like Coriolanus, with an armed host, to retaliate upon injustice, but simply to vindicate by his presence the liberties that in his person have been wronged. We hope that the patriots throughout the land will assemble and pledge themselves, like the Democrats of Illinois, to stand by Ohio in protecting Clement L. Vallandigham under the Constitution and the laws.

The above extract is only a bid to extend this organization. As much as to say: "Come over and help us" or "Be ye ready."

The next is only one of a class appearing every day in the Enquirer. It is for disorganization and discontent—one of the obligations of this order:

Grant commenced his march toward Richmond about the 8th of May, making fifty-eight days. In that time he has lost in battle and by sickness 100,000 men. This is an average of 1,700 daily. Seventeen hundred men slaughtered every day. Just think of it, ye war men. Each day, when there is no engagement, the rebel sharpshooters killed 400 of our men. A few days since we lost 8,000 men in endeavoring to storm the rebel works before Richmond. How long can we continue the war at this rate?

Here is yet another, which to a member says "Prepare for revolution; it is your only safety. Spread, circulate, extend our glorious order." When he says "peaceable manner" he only means "I have to say so to prevent the suppression of my paper." The Son of Liberty understands what he means; understands it exactly:

More drafts; more blood to be called for. We have rumors to the effect that we are to have more drafts for 200,000 men. We do not know whether these sensation rumors will come true or not. Certain political considerations may have a tendency to check the Administration in calling out the people through the wheel of chance, but there are certain other matters which the people should begin to think and talk about. Already 2,400,000 have placed their lives in the hands of those in power, to be placed upon the altar of the abolition idol. What has been the result? Let the country answer. It has been a cardinal principle that the people of this country are the fountain of all power. The Constitution of the United States commences in these words: "We, the people." Is this fountain of all power going to be chained to the wheel of this car of destruction without uttering one word of complaint? Have they lost the spirit of their revolutionary ancestors that they speak not to those who demand their blood and treasure? Where is your habeas corpus? Where is your bill of rights? You have lost them. Their powers to protect you are no more. While your fathers, sons, and brothers are pouring out their blood in the common reservoir of civil strife these men, who prate most about loyalty and union, are prowling about the Treasury chest, like so many harpies and vultures, devouring the substance of the people. The people of America should now open their mouths and speak forth. They should meet in mighty conventions in a peaceable manner and demand the renewal of the bill of rights and the reinstatement upon the statute books of the writ of habeas corpus. If we are all to go the way of the previous 2,400,000 called out in this war, let the people meet in convention 500,000 strong, and petition in a peaceable way those in power to hear their voice. Nobody has any objection to Mr. Lincoln and his subordinates serving out the time for which they were elected, but there are insuperable objections to having all the people killed and the nation bankrupted in order to free a few negroes.

I was disappointed at not hearing from you. I expected you would have sent me the letters I thought necessary for Detroit, if you could obtain the information necessary to their execution. From the condition of my family and other considerations I shall have to request to be excused from proceeding to Detroit at present, and beg you to consider the inclosed as my reasons for the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. H.

DAYTON, OHIO, *June 24, 1864.*

[Col. J. P. SANDERSON:]

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that I wrote to you on yesterday informing you of my arrival at this point, completing my reports of things at Hamilton, Ohio, sending copy of letter to Vallandigham, alluding to former reports mailed at Hamilton, &c., which I trust you have duly received.

To-day I have been preparing myself for conflict. To compete with so wily a foe as Vallandigham requires no ordinary skill. One word too

much or one word too little would ruin my prospects with him forever. Of course he is on the alert—he "snuffs danger afar off." He is a man of prudence and sagacity; has had much experience; has been approached by all kinds of men, and it cannot be expected that he will unbosom himself to strangers. Such a man only confides in tried friends, and keeps them between him and danger. I expected nothing from him but the benefit of his acquaintance. I expected, if successful, to be able to "bank" on his acquaintance. To enjoy his acquaintance and to be able to refer to him to prove myself a sound "butternut" will certainly afford me great advantage.

My letter of introduction stated that I desired an "interview." But why should I desire an interview with him? What business here? What am I stopping for at Dayton for days, at this particular time, and desiring an interview with a man whom half the nation would annihilate? with a man who is defying Government, and who knows—well knows—that the Government has her agents on his track. Such I presumed would be his appreciation of me. Still I was not without hope, and between 4 and 5 p. m. to-day I called at his residence, No. 323 North First street, between Ludlow and Wilkinson streets. It is a neat, unostentatious, lead-colored brick, with metallic portico, and small, tastefully ornamented lawn in front. I rang the door bell, but all was closed in front, and as I stood waiting to be received I was amusing myself with the appearance of the door of this traitor's house. "The Government's agents have been here before" were my reflections. That door tells a tale. It has not been repaired and is to remain, I presume (this is what they design, as Mrs. V. said), as a monument to one who suffered martyrdom for the right of free speech and personal liberty. It is much hacked and battered and also much shivered and cracked. In vain I rang the bell, and, disappointed, I sought my hotel.

About 8 p. m. I called again. All was quiet as the grave. Other houses were illuminated, but this one was dark yet. Mrs. V. answered the bell and conducted me to the parlor. I gave my letter to her expecting that he would not appear unless satisfied with me first. I found a number of men in the parlor busily engaged in low conversation, but it was impossible to see them. They left before the gas was lit. V. retired from the room to peruse my letter, and was absent over a quarter of an hour. He was scrutinizing it closely. He returned, lit up the parlor, shook me cordially by the hand, and sat down for conversation. I told him with great blandness that when a man became so renowned as he was that he became public property; that, like thousands of others, I had called on him merely out of curiosity. Our conversation, as I designed it should be on my part, unless introduced by him, was on generalities and his past affairs rather than of present or future. My first point was to satisfy him that I was from Missouri. Consequently I threw Missouri politicians into the conversation. We dwelt on Henderson, Rollins, Blair, and others. He gave me his route through the South and told me that before he left Cincinnati in 1863 he had engaged rooms at the Clifton House, Canada, and arrived there twelve days sooner than he had expected to. He spoke in bitter yet cautious terms of the Administration, and preferred Fremont to Lincoln as a choice of evils. His wife was present as well as his son, a boy ten years old. Mrs. V. said she had spent much of her time with him in Canada. She said she had been deceived so often by the military and others that she did not believe that he was in the State, when notified from Hamilton, until she saw him. He seemed to be in fine spirits and much inflated with his success. He

introduced me to a gentleman named McMahon, who came in with some ladies, and who seemed to be entirely at home. V. called him John. He is a traitor. Mrs. V. several times stopped her husband in conversation and seemed quite cautious. Told him I was pleased with Dayton and would remain for few days. He requested me to call on him again.

The following is published defiantly by the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Very respectfully,

E. F. H.

THE OLD ORDER FOR VALLANDIGHAM'S BANISHMENT.

The reader will find below a true copy of the President's decree of banishment against Mr. Vallandigham. It possesses interest besides a real historical value:

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, *May 19, 1863.*

[Cipher.—By telegraph from Washington—9.40 p. m., 1863.]

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Department of the Ohio:*

SIR: The President directs that, without delay, you send C. L. Vallandigham, under secure guard, to the headquarters of General Rosecrans, to be put by him beyond our military lines, and in case of his return within our lines he be arrested and kept in close custody for the term specified in his sentence.

By order of the President:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DAYTON, OHIO, *June 26, 1864.*

[Col. J. P. SANDERSON:]

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that my last communication was dated the 24th instant, and details in full my visit to the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

This is the Sabbath and I have done nothing. Yesterday I worked very hard all day for the weak points to Dayton. I was all over it. I think over one-half of all its population are truly and unconditionally loyal. The great mass are quiet and all diligently engaged in their legitimate pursuits. Politics are easy. The saloons are not much frequented, especially in daytime. All this proves but little, for a superficial examination is often very deceptive. The circulation of the Daily Empire (rebel) is about 500; of the weekly about 4,000. The daily circulation is confined to the city, and is, I think, fully the strength of the "butternuts" of Dayton.

I had been round a little on the 24th and fancied I had found the haunt of the rebels, but was not sure until yesterday; but I was correct; I found it. I never before saw men so cautious, even to strangers. They held their weekly meeting last night. I do not think there were over fifty in the meeting, but they appeared to be the better part of society, many of them men of age, and all seemed to be men of intelligence. Their place of meeting is at the Cooper House (a saloon, restaurant, and gambling house combined), on Main street south of the Phillips House, kept by a German named J. V. Nauerth. I was there several times yesterday. I talked with him and others. Told them where I was from; that I had a letter to Mr. V. from his friends, and had been to see him; used all my fraternal signs, &c., but still they never acknowledged themselves to be members of this organization. I was introduced to a Mr. Sholl, one of the brothers who damned everybody but "butternuts," but he soon bid me "good evening" abruptly and left me to my reflections. I saw men come out of that meeting—men who board at the same hotel that I do—to whom I had given the signs repeatedly, and who I was most positive until then were Republicans,

but there I saw them using the identical signs themselves. I knew they would meet last night and I was very anxious to get in. Over-anxiety is a very dangerous thing. No people detect it quicker than rebels. Had I been less anxious I might have got in, but I knew if I did not get in last night I should be gone before the next weekly meeting. I risked too much. This Cooper House is an excellent place for such meetings. The room over the saloon is carpeted and is used ostensibly for a gambling room. I was in it. There are but three or four tables in it and not over a dozen chairs. To reach it you go upstairs through a dimly-lighted (ante) room. After the meeting was out I was designedly asked upstairs, which was only to mislead me. At least fifty men had just left it, smoking with heat and perspiration. When I got up there I found the proprietors and a few others leisurely playing at a game of cards. Pshaw! They did not deceive me in the least. The "Sons of Liberty" meet on Saturday night at the Cooper House, Dayton, Ohio. I have much more to write, but will give it in my next.

Truly, E. F. H.

DAYTON, OHIO, *June 27, 1864.*

[Col. J. P. SANDERSON:]

SIR: I have the honor to state that I wrote to you on yesterday, explaining to you some of my observations on affairs here. I omitted to say that the meeting at the Cooper House on Saturday night last was in all probability only a ward meeting, for that is the custom. I have not learned where the other wards meet. I know those men held a secret meeting at the Cooper House, for I overheard conversation among them which implied that they did.

On Saturday evening I called on the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham by previous invitation, but he had gone out to take tea among his friends, and I was requested to call again. This morning I called again. The front part was all closed up and looked as lonely and quiet as a tomb. The little boy came from a side door from a central part of the building and conducted me to a kind of porch. Here I was seated. As I sat there numbers of men passed out of a back room and went out on the street. An old gentleman, named Higginbaugh, quite a friend to Val., and who told me he had once been arrested by the Government, and who resides about ten miles in the country, came in from the street and sat with me. Presently Mrs. V. made her appearance. She seemed very cordial. She said her husband was very busy; that he was then engaged in writing, and had company with whom he was transacting business. She remembered me. She questioned me sharply about where I was raised and where I resided. She was raised in Maryland (and I only born there). I told her it was far from my purpose to interfere with Mr. V. or his business or company; that I knew that great men were generally much annoyed, and I appeared indifferent about seeing him. I told her my object in calling this morning was to request Mr. V. to favor me with letters of introduction to some of his friends at Detroit, whither I was going for a month or two during the heat of summer, as I was a wanderer now, not being allowed to stay at home in Missouri. She said she would inform her husband, but was not sure he had any personal acquaintances there. I am to call again this evening, and purport to leave here to-morrow for Detroit. This is only to procure letters from him, when sickness will detain me here until ready to leave for Saint Louis. Such letters would be of great service to me, but I am mistaken if he gives them. I think he will dodge by saying he knows no one there. If he does give them I can use them

in future. I can assure you that this man is as busy as a beaver. He is at work hard. These men that passed me from his room looked as sneaking as sheep thieves, a sure sign of dark designs. His wife remarked that he was kept very busy. I believe her.

There is great antipathy to him here by the entire loyal element. They utterly despise him, and censure the Administration for its tardiness in rearresting him; but his own party, the butternuts, are very zealous and ardent in his behalf.

When Val. spoke here he told the Republicans that if they advocated his rearrest, and he was rearrested, he would "hold their lives and property responsible to him for the same." Just think of such audacity. I have not yet found my man. This place can only be taken by gradual approaches. They are afraid of strangers.

I will try to give all the information I have collected soon. Too busy now.

E. F. H.

DAYTON, OHIO, *June 28, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I wrote to you yesterday detailing my operations with Val. I had hoped, by gradual acquaintance and repeated interviews, to quiet any suspicion he might entertain, and ultimately turn his acquaintance to advantage. But, as I first stated to you, I think he trusts none now but old and tried friends. He is the very embodiment of duplicity. In our first interview he tried to impose on me. You will recollect that I stated that Troutman was at the head of this secret organization in Butler County, had been to see V. in Canada, and is well known as a prominent man in Hamilton, and as a firm supporter of V. Now, in my letter of introduction to him Troutman's name was before Garver's. But Val. spoke warmly of G., asked about him with apparent solicitude, but never alluded to Troutman. That was to deceive me.

I have gone to his house oftener than I should had it not been that I wanted to be seen going and coming from there. Such has its influence. It implies confidence to those who saw me. But I have worked too fast. These people are intelligent; they have had experience. They well know that Government has her agents on their tracks. They are afraid of one another, and strangers—men without any visible means of support or any avocation—have but little chance of gaining their confidence. They examine every member most critically before they admit him into the secret council, and the password he may have, and then be turned out as a wolf in sheep's clothing. Such is their strictness. Nauerth and many of those who met at his house on Saturday evening last knew that I was a member of this organization; but still they want to know more—to know that I am not bogus. This requires time—more time than I could see I possibly had—and I therefore had to pursue a course which I am satisfied, from my experience, is never best. Two or three weeks' acquaintance with no apparent hurry or solicitude would have enabled me to know the exact condition of affairs here.

I made a glorious hit in Hamilton—the stronghold of Ohio—but it was from meeting the right man. Things are different here. They have been troubled more here and are more guarded. When I see you I have several suggestions to make, which my experience induces me to believe will, if practiced upon, make it much easier and more certain in gaining desired information.

I saw Nauerth again yesterday. He was a little more communicative, but needs sweating before he could be made serviceable. I told him I thought there would soon be a Northwestern confederacy. He said he thought so too; hoped there would. Oh, he is a bitter rebel. But whenever I approach him confidentially he flinches, grows restless, and gets away. To-day I talked with men from New York. They say her people are much outdone with the conduct of the war and will oppose another draft.

I saw an old butternut to-day, named Samuel Shinn, who resides near Winchester, Ind. He says Indiana is outdone. Her patience is exhausted. He says he is satisfied that the East and the West must separate; that that is the opinion of the people of his section. I formed the acquaintance several days ago of a man named Rowe (a large, fleshy man, of dark complexion), who resides at or near Mount Carmel, Ind. He is a member of this secret organization. He formerly resided in Butler County, Ohio. He says that their society has not met for near six months. He says they had heretofore meetings frequently; no two at same place; met in barns. That they have more arms and ammunition than they know what to do with. These arms were principally purchased in Cincinnati after Burnside had prohibited the sale of arms. He says they were purchased and brought there secretly as dry goods by a merchant who resides there and whose name is Fogle, who would have them secretly boxed up and hauled home in his wagon. Rowe's brother bought and secreted kegs of powder. Their object was to resist draft and rescue of deserters. R. thinks there will be a Western confederacy. But I think there is but little excitement in his part of the country.

I will now conclude with my efforts with Hon. C. L. V. I called on him yesterday evening, but he had gone out to tea with his family. I was determined to bring the matter to a focus, and after 9 o'clock wrote and sent him the following note:

DAYTON, OHIO, *June 27, 1864.*

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM:

HONORED AND DEAR SIR: Pardon the liberty I assume in addressing and troubling you. I contemplate leaving for Detroit by the morning train. I go there to spend a month or two. I am a wanderer now as you have been. If you could give me a letter of introduction to some of your friends there I should feel under obligations to you.

Wishing you the fullest success and the enjoyment of home and friends, I am,

Truly, yours,

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

The bearer did not find him at house, but on Jefferson street. He perused it carefully and sent me verbal word, "I must decline." This proves my theory in relation to him. He only trusts old, tried friends. Never have I seen more of a hypocrite.

Truly,

E. F. H.

DAYTON, OHIO, *June 29, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

SIR: I have the honor to state that the subjoined, which I clip from to-day's Cincinnati Daily Commercial, will I think prove to you the truthfulness of what I have been writing about for some time. I beg permission to say that just so long as such publications are indulged in or tolerated—admitting that the writers are strictly loyal and no injury intended toward the Government—yet in my humble judgment no agent of the Government can accomplish anything; none especially

on a flying visit. You will see at a glance the folly of such a publication. At such a period as this it is worse than criminal. If it be "contraband" for some obscure country paper, remote from the enemy's lines, and without a probability of such ever reaching the enemy, to publish some trivial article affecting the number or position of our army, what should the publication of such an article as the subjoined be when the enemy are on every hand. It is a notice to them that they have spies in camp, wolves in sheep's clothing, bogus members, and makes them so suspicious that though you have all the signs, hails, passwords, emblems, &c., of the order, yet they must know you before they will admit you to their confidence. This comes here at an unfortunate time for me, but they knew as much before. But here is the article:

THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

A secret order styled "The Sons of Liberty" exists in Indiana and probably other Western States, not dissimilar in its character and object to the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Indianapolis Journal says that members of this order were advised that Morgan would be in Kentucky and Vallandigham in Hamilton on or about the 14th of June. It was through information furnished by members of this order that Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, was apprised of Morgan's intended raid and attack upon Frankfort. The rumor that there was collusion between the friends of Vallandigham and Morgan seems possible. The Indianapolis Journal asserts it positively, and in the letter of Governor Bramlette which we append significant allusion is made to it. It would seem strange indeed that the Sons of Liberty should be advised of the simultaneous raids of the Canadian and Kentucky Confederates unless a common understanding was had between the two traitors, and concerted action determined upon, if Morgan was able to carry out his programme. That they were so advised is evident from the fact that certain of their number admonished Governor Morton beforehand, who in turn advised Governor Bramlette of the approaching danger in time for him to provide for it.

The following is Governor Bramlette's letter, to which allusion is made above:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, June 22, 1864.

Governor O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

DEAR SIR: I return you my most grateful thanks for your prompt assistance during Morgan's recent raid. The timely arrival of the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers gave us entire relief against all apprehension of danger. Although the citizens had repulsed the rebels, yet the large numbers still infesting this section at the time of their arrival kept us upon constant vigil and serious apprehension of another assault.

The patriotism and kindly feeling which prompted the gallant veterans of the Forty-third to rush to our relief without delaying, after their long and arduous labors, to even greet their families, deserves the highest commendation from their countrymen, and will ever command from us of Kentucky the profoundest gratitude of our hearts.

The appearance of Vallandigham in Ohio simultaneously with Morgan's raid in Kentucky fully confirms the matters made known to me, through General Lindsey, by you.

The defeat of Morgan has frustrated their movements for the present, but vigilance in the future must still guard us against those machinations of evil doers.

Yours, truly,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

In my reports of the 6th or 7th instant I notified you of the position, strength, and approach of John Morgan, which I think was an earlier notice of him than Governor Morton had, from the action he took. I got my information on the 6th.

You will remember that in my report of June 22, instant, that I gave the new name of this organization. The above extract is from to-day's paper.

I think I can accomplish nothing here now. They are on the alert for all strangers—expect them. Day by day I am more impressed with

the magnitude and boldness of these scamps. The country is full of them. To-day they are rejoicing over Sherman's disaster; how they chuckle over it.

The great haunt of country rebels here is at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hotel, on Second between Main and Ludlow streets. That is a rebel house, and is known as such.

I see a man here from Saint Louis. His name is John Wishart. He is a painter. He says his family are there, but he left Missouri to evade the militia duty. He has now gone to Columbus, Ohio. He boarded here at the Franklin House. He is a rebel and bad man. I think there are other reasons why he left Missouri. He avoided me as much as possible. He is tall, slim, fair complexion, and quite loquacious when among his "pals." He is the life of his crowd.

I saw and talked with Nauerth again last night. I visited him merely to remain quiet. I want a reaction. I have not time left to effect it in, but I will see. He is the key to Dayton—rest assured of that. The man who gains N.'s full confidence has the secrets of Dayton open before him.

I will be in Saint Louis as soon as I can get there after hearing from you.

Truly and respectfully,

E. F. H.

DAYTON, OHIO, *June 30, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

SIR: I have the honor to state I wrote to you yesterday explaining various matters and saying that I had nothing to hope for here without a reaction. After writing to you yesterday I had another interview with J. V. Nauerth, one of the sachems of this order in Dayton, in which I discovered a manifest change for the better. I affected coldness and indifference, and he gradually warmed and seemed inclined to confidence. So did others I met there. I asked no questions and soon withdrew; this seemed to right all of them.

To-day there has been much excitement consequent upon the repeal (or report of it) of the commutation clause. Dayton (I mean the rebels) has been aglow to-day. I knew there would be a meeting of the order to-night. I went to Nauerth therefore; I was right. I found Nauerth perfectly pliable. He shook me kindly by the hand, ushered me up to his own bar and treated me, then branched off on business.

He told me frankly that this secret order met where I told you it did—upstairs in his house. There were over 100 in the meeting to-night. The two leading men in it are Tom Thrasher and John A. McMahon, a brother-in-law to Val. I can recollect but few of the names. Judge ———, one of the proprietors of the (Dayton) Empire, I saw at the meeting.

The object in the main of the meeting to-night was for co-operation in resisting the draft under the approaching call, or to devise means to overawe the Government from enforcing it, or repealing the commutation clause. This was about the substance of it. They seem unwilling to go into revolution without first setting forth their grievances to the President and asking their repeal or abrogation. They want to be ready in all the States at the same time. Then, if denied, resistance to the death and a confederacy for themselves. They will have a general meeting on Saturday night next. Nauerth requested me to remain in Dayton and attend it. This I think I shall not be able to do as I wish to leave here.

Pugh is a great favorite with Nauerth and his "pals." Nauerth keeps his house well armed. He said he was sorry the men who mobbed the Empire office last spring did not attack his house; not one of them would have been left alive, he said, for he was well prepared. I do not think this thing near ripe yet unless something now unforeseen takes place. Formed the acquaintance of Stephen C. James (a friend of Rowe's), residing near Mount Carmel, Ind. They will organize there again immediately. He kept arms to sell on commission—revolvers. His cousin, who keeps the toll-gate near there, sent Val. $50 while in Canada. He says they had a joint-stock fund in each county in Indiana to pay the commutation with whenever a "butternut" was drafted. He says this money is untouched yet, and they can now divide it out again; that is in his county. This closes my reports for June.

Respectfully,

E. F. H.

DAYTON, OHIO, *July 1, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that my last communication was dated June 30, 1864, in which I announced my success in Dayton. Knowing that I shall soon be in Saint Louis, and knowing also the uncertainty of the mails, I prefer to retain further reports until I see you.

To-night I again visited the Cooper House. I formed the acquaintance of a Mr. Livingston, a member who has a family in the South. He says Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are a unit in opposition to the pending draft or further tyranny. He further says that the arrest of Val. would at once explode the magazine, and, also, that lists of all true copperheads are being made out, exhibiting the names, residences, and occupations, which are duly signed and attested by prominent copperheads (known in the South), and will be sent South for future reference, in order that she may know her friends, should they have occasion to go there in the future. He says Val., or Frank Pierce, will get the nomination if any be made.

I also this morning formed the acquaintance of ex-Mayor Gillespie, now in the insurance business here. He is one of the 100-pound caliber copperheads of Dayton. He has much influence here, and openly and boldly advocates resistance to the approaching draft, the rearrest of Val., or any other (as he terms it) tyranny of the Administration. Thinks there may be no convention because of anarchy or other contingencies. When Val. was first arrested he says he followed him to Cincinnati, and there advocated conventions in all the States, which were to notify Mr. Lincoln that if Val. was not released that the people would revolt. He says he did the same at Hamilton, here, and other places. I have never heard any man proclaim more treasonable sentiments, all taken together. He says he may be shot here (by the loyal people), but never in the South. I think in all my observations on this war I have never seen nor heard a more beastly traitor than this Gillespie. How much I dislike to stand and hear such men—nay, seemingly to encourage them. May they reap their rewards.

Mr. Nauerth (whose name is pronounced Nort) looked a little cold to-night. I suspect he has had a chat with McMahon (Val.'s brother-in-law) regarding me. Val. and M. wonder why I remain here so long, when I told Val. that I should leave on Tuesday last for Detroit. If it were not for McMahon I should be in the meeting of the S. L.

to-morrow night; but I will see. I give, as a reason for remaining, disappointment in receiving letters—in fact, a truth. I shall leave here in such a way as to be welcomed back if necessary.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

DETROIT, MICH., *July 2, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army:

SIR: I have the honor to state that, not having heard from you as expected, but having heard from my family, I resolved to leave Dayton, Ohio, this morning for this city, which I reached at 6.30 p. m. I am too much fatigued to make much of a report to-night.

I left Dayton promising to return in a few weeks. On the train coming north from Dayton I formed the acquaintance of a young man named Pierson, a son of Judge Pierson, of Troy, the county seat of Miami County, twenty miles north of Dayton. Young Pierson is a stock dealer, talented and acute, but as I was from Missouri I had no trouble in "picking his lock." Miami County is Republican by 1,400 majority, but yet the "butternuts" have a strong secret organization in Troy. They are well armed with revolvers and carbines and spend much time in drilling. They meet on Monday nights now. Their place of meeting, like that of those in Dayton, is over a saloon, of which I forget the name. Such a place is well chosen, for they can enter a saloon without being suspected. Young P. says they are "in for anything." Says they will resist the draft, and when I spoke of a Western confederacy he thought it "just the thing," but knew but little about it, seemingly. He says his father is the leader of the Democracy in Miami County. His partner in stock dealing, Dolady, a Virginian, is a member of the "S. L.," but the leader of the organization in Troy is a man named Nelson Culp, also a Virginian. Their arms are purchased in Cincinnati, Ohio, by a merchant of Troy (too much noise to get his name or that of the saloon referred to before) and secreted in dry goods, and thereby avoid detection. He said he was not a member himself, as he was at home but little, but his necktie belied what he said, as a red, white, and red, or red necktie is a badge of membership. Only the leaders of this organization, like those in all others, know its true aims and objects. The masses know as little of them as the privates of Grant's army know of his plans of campaigns. Such men as Wilson and Troutman, of Hamilton, leaders and trusty, know the great object. Both of them told me the great aim was a Western confederacy.

Young Pierson gave me a pressing invitation to visit his father, who has four grown sons—all "butternuts." I have just found a scent of the "butternuts" in Detroit. I will give particulars to-morrow.

Respectfully,

E. F. H.

DETROIT, MICH., *July 3, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have formed the acquaintance of Jacob Higginbaugh, formerly of Dayton, Ohio (whose brother I met at Val.'s, and referred to previously), but who is now keeping the Howard House, on the corner of Congress and Griswold streets in this city. He is a great friend of Val.'s, and used to visit him most every day while V. was at Windsor, Canada, near here. He says there is an organization here. The Democratic or copperhead majority, out

of a population of 56,000 in this city, is only 600. They do not seem, at least as far as I have examined, so intensely rabid as the rebels, copperheads, butternuts, or Democrats of Ohio. They are more social, drink together, talk and associate with one another more freely here than any place I have yet seen. Still there are some very bitter men here, as I will presently show. The following from the Free Press of to-day will convince you, I think, that the patrons are milder in their views than those in the Cincinnati Enquirer:

A GOOD CAUSE RUINED BY BAD MANAGEMENT.

There is not on the pages of history a record of a rebellion so entirely without a just cause as that which now threatens to destroy or blot from the map of the world the very name of the United States of America. How it is possible that such a rebellion should be successful is a question which has continually recurred to the mind of almost every man in the community, no matter what his party predilections. Different individuals will answer this important question very differently, although all will agree upon the facts which have brought us into this great peril. Let us recount some of these facts:

First. It is generally conceded that the ordinance of secession in the several States received a bare majority of the votes in those States; or in other words, that a very large minority were opposed to the disruption of the Union.

Second. It is admitted that at this moment there is in all of the seceded States an extraordinary union of sentiment in favor of the rebellion.

Third. It is admitted that in the commencement of the war there was in the North a unanimity of sentiment, wholly unparalleled, that the integrity of the Constitution must be maintained, while now grave doubts of success are entertained by thousands who would give their all if their country could be saved by such a sacrifice.

It is a matter of grave importance to every one, no matter what his party predilections, to ascertain why these changes in public opinion have taken place. Why is it that an unjust rebellion has rapidly gained strength throughout the entire region where it has sway, while the Government has quite as rapidly lost that hold upon public opinion throughout all the States faithful to the Constitution and the Union?

It should be the first duty of every man to study carefully these changes and ascertain the causes which have produced them, for there is nothing more certain than the fact that unless these causes are removed and the changes arrested we can never succeed in overthrowing the rebellion and restoring the Union.

We do not expect all who read this article will agree with us, but if they are not satisfied with our explanation it is of the first importance that they should furnish us with satisfactory reasons for their opinions. We start, then, with the proposition that the sentiment was unanimous in the North in favor of sustaining the Constitution and laws by force, if necessary, and divided in the South in favor of the rebellion. At an early day the North adopted, with entire unanimity, the propositions contained in the famous Crittenden resolutions, that the paramount object of the war was the maintenance of constitutional and lawful authority, and that when unlawful resistance to such authority should cease the war should also cease. Upon these propositions all parties in the North agreed, and just so long as the war was continued for this object, just so long it received the cordial approval of the people of the North. But in process of time the administration of Mr. Lincoln changed the objects of the war and, in effect, declared that it was no longer to be prosecuted for the purpose of restoring the Constitution and lawful authority of the United States. While its whole purpose and objects were confined to the restoration of the Union there could be little, if any, difference of opinion, but when the whole purpose and scope of the war was changed, then dissension arose wherever discussion was permitted. For this change and all the consequences which have or may flow from it the administration are responsible. If the Government fails it will fail because of this change of policy—a change from objects dear to every patriot of the land to a policy which, in the end, if successful, will be as fatal to the vital principles of the Constitution as a success of the rebellion. The present policy of the Administration avows it to be necessary to uproot and overthrow the very foundations of society as now constituted in the Southern States. It is a radical revolution, and the South, which began this accursed rebellion, without real cause, is now fighting as one man for the maintenance of all that is dear to them in life. This change of policy fully explains why it is that there are no Union men in the South, why the Government has no friends there, and the feeling and opinion that no human power is adequate to the accomplishment of the task which this change of policy by the Administration imposes upon them will fully account for the change of opinion and despondency which exists in the North.

The vital question now is, can a recourse to the policy marked out by Mr. Crittenden save the nation from the imminent danger in which it is now placed by the bad management and fatal policy of Mr. Lincoln? Can wisdom and statesmanship now save the ship of State from total wreck? We confess that there is much reason for doubt upon this point. Mr. Lincoln himself is so thoroughly committed to his policy that he cannot change it, and if he could, neither the South nor the North would place any confidence in his adhering to the new policy. If the country is to be saved from utter ruin there must be a change of policy and a change of rulers; without it success is impossible and the Union is gone forever. The election of Mr. Lincoln under the present circumstances would be the end not only of all hope for the safety of this Republic, but of republican forms of government, for no one who studies the history of the past can satisfy himself that republican institutions in the North or South can long survive the dissolution of the Union. The Confederate States have deliberately incorporated into their Constitution the fatal clause which will prove their ruin, and the North has submitted too tamely to the repeated violations of the old Constitution to induce any one to believe that it will prove any barrier to the ambitious projects of corrupt men.

The leading copperhead here is Mr. Hull, county auditor. I have just been introduced to him. He is very popular, influential, and one of the wealthiest men in the State. He has just returned from Washington, D. C. I am handling him most delicately, for I take him to be one of the best judges of human nature that I have ever met. He came here at an early day from Ohio, but was raised in Virginia. He traveled over Ohio last fall to elect Val., of whom he is a great friend and to whom he gave much treasure. He spent much time with Val. in C. His business in Washington was to get permission to visit his son, who is in our Army. He refused to take the required oath and returned without seeing him. He says Pierce, Fillmore, Seymour, or McClellan will be nominated at Chicago. Says Val. is too young, but will get a cabinet appointment as Secretary of War when he can settle with Burnside. I am to see him to-morrow, and did not press him to-night. Whatever is going on here he is in fully. He knows personally almost every man in Congress, especially Senators.

The following from to-day's Free Press will illustrate the position of Mayor Barker:

NOTE FROM MAYOR BARKER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Detroit, July 2, 1864.*

The EDITOR OF THE DETROIT FREE PRESS:

I notice in the last issue of the Advertiser and Tribune an attempt to create a false impression and to array the trades union against the city government by falsely charging that I refused to permit the fire department of the city to join in the procession on the 4th of July. It is sufficient for me to say that the first I heard of the application was the gross charges in that paper that I had refused. On the contrary, I have no objection, if the department was willing, and it would be very gratifying to myself and the committee of the fire department to have them join in celebrating what we have left of our nation's independence.

K. C. BARKER,
Mayor.

Another leading "butternut" here is Mr. ——— Niles. I only saw him.

Formed the acquaintance of A. I. Ambler, of Chicago, Ill. He is a great traitor. He formerly practiced law at Batesville, Ark. He is now introducing a patent brake upon railroads. He will be in Saint Louis soon. He says he "never will bear arms against the South." I see the name of Dr. John Barnes, of Saint Louis, Mo., registered at the Russell House July 2. Who is he? May be some one may desire to know.

I shall leave here as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

E. F. HOFFMAN.

DETROIT, MICH., *July 5, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON:

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that I have not been able, from various causes, to ascertain precisely the extent of things here—that is, I am not convinced beyond a doubt that I may not be misled or err in my impressions of things here, as they are represented or appear to me.

Yesterday I was unable to see the parties I wished to. Hull is intemperate and a great libertine and I failed to meet him. There was a grand celebration here yesterday, and had you seen the extent of the procession (besides all who left on excursions) you would have wondered where the "butternut" majority of Detroit was concealed. But they were not in the procession except the mayor (strange to say he was there and spoke at the grove). It was a part of the butternut programme not to participate in the celebration, which was most splendid and ended with bonfires and illuminations.

I discover on examination that Hull is one of the men you advised me to call on in your list. But I have made his acquaintance in a better way. If I had some time to remain here I would hunt up the others, but I could effect nothing with them but arouse suspicion on a short acquaintance. To seek special introduction would ruin me with those I do know, manifesting too intimate an acquaintance with things which I must have known before I came here. This I have to avoid. But my stay, from shortness of funds and other considerations, will be too brief here for accuracy.

I had another interview with Hull to-day. He is a native of Georgetown, D. C. He is going to visit Val. next week. He is in favor of a Western confederacy, but has faith that a national Democratic President can be elected, which will bring order out of chaos. He is much absorbed in the Chicago Convention. Still, he is in favor of resisting the draft, and I could never forget what he said regarding it. Looking me directly in the eye and seeming to have authority for what he said, he remarked "that it would take three soldiers (on the part of the Government) to every one soldier taken out of Michigan." This was not in harmony with his other statements and it perplexed me.

Yesterday I made the acquaintance of a Mr. Joise, a resident of this place, but formerly of Baltimore, Md. He is seemingly a leading citizen and a very ardent Democrat. He does not seem to know though what the traitors of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have in view. They seem, as a mass, only to be Democrats here, in favor of peace as a measure of policy, bitterly opposed to the Administration, but willing to appeal to the ballot box for redress. This is my impression from all I hear, yet there are few exceptions to it.

Ambler says in Chicago he hears a Western confederacy strongly, but very secretly, talked of.

Formed the acquaintance of a Mr. Buell, residing at Forestville, fifty miles up the river; is very wealthy, owning mill and large possessions, and is an ultra Democrat. They have no organization with him; says all the men drafted there recently went directly to Canada as soon as notified.

Respectfully, E. F. H.

TOLEDO, OHIO, *July 6, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

SIR: I have the honor to state that I was compelled to leave Detroit this morning for the reason assigned in my communication of yester-

day, namely, shortness of funds. This I regret. I requested Hull last evening to furnish me with a small amount, but he did not seem to promise me definitely, and so I was compelled to leave.

I had given a plausible reason for hanging about the Canada border, and told them I have a friend here who had invited me to stay with him, but that I would return soon to Detroit. These Northern rebels are slow to make contributions in treasure. Well may the South distrust them.

Hull says he went to Washington, D. C., to assist in organizing this society there. He has so many friends, talks with so many, drinks so much, has his head so full of business, and talks on regardless of any interrogatory you propound, that I could not ascertain of him definitely the extent or aim of this organization. From the badges, however, it is pretty extensive. Higginbaugh nor Ambler neither knew its extent. Hull regards its object as only cohesive in its character, uniting and binding Democrats more closely and making them a unit in action as Democrats. But he calls himself not a Democrat, but a "copperhead." Other things he said conflicted with this principle mightily. Such men never unbosom themselves to strangers; time and acquaintance give confidence.

H. gave me one piece of information which I think historians should know something about. He says that he knows that the rebel speech delivered by Long, of Ohio, in Congress was written by Vallandigham. Surely it is Val.'s doctrine.

The Free Press of to-day is much more pointed in regard to opposition to the draft, and quotes revolutionary articles from the New York World, Chicago Times, &c., to incite the public.

I left Detroit by the 8 a. m. train for Saint Louis by way of Indianapolis. There is a want of connection in the trains and I have spent several hours at this point. Be it said to the praise of Toledo that I regard it as the most loyal point that I have touched at during the entire rebellion. It is emphatically for Abraham Lincoln. I have been all over and through it and not one single disloyal word have I heard spoken in it. Rest assured that Toledo is for the Union and both her papers for Lincoln.

I have formed the acquaintance of J. B. Rogers, of Oswego, N. Y., a grain speculator, and I think a loyal man. He says in all the prominent towns of New York this secret organization exists.

I shall leave here by the 11 p. m. train for Indianapolis, Ind., but fear I shall not be able to remain there long enough to do any good, but I will see, however.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., *July 7, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army:

SIR: I have the honor to state that after writing to you from Toledo, Ohio, last evening, I left there for Indianapolis, Ind., via Peru, and reached there at 10.30 a. m. to-day. As I sallied through the haunts of the "butternuts" of that city I could see that I created a good deal of sensation among them—perhaps merely from being a stranger. They looked more defiant than they did when I was there in the spring. I was in search of Lewis, whom you may remember. I had formed a plan by which if he were really a rebel that I would catch him beyond a doubt, and also obtain all he knew. Lewis, if you recollect, says he is in Government employ as a detective, but he says he is still true to

the South except in unimportant things. I am fully persuaded that this is so. But here was my plan to catch him and also obtain his information: I told him that soon after I left him, in May last, and returned to Missouri, that I gave a rebel a letter to another rebel in Saint Louis to enable him to purchase revolvers for bushwhackers. He purchased the revolvers, and the man who sold them sent me a letter back, but that the man who purchased them was caught and the letter found on him, which implicated me. Hearing it in time I made my escape. Now, Lewis regards me as one of the worst of rebels. It was his duty as a detective to furnish the authorities the information that I, a professed renegade from my State and justice, should be captured. He knew I would remain but for a few hours, and when I left accompanied me to the depot. This I regard as conclusive evidence that Lewis is a covert rebel and only a detriment to the Government. I shall therefore report what he says in the same manner that I would the statement of any other rebel, believing that he never makes a candid statement to any other than rebels.

He says that since the convention in Indianapolis in May last (reported by me), and subsequent to the secret convention at Louisville, Ky., they have had another convention of this secret order at Indianapolis. They met in the old Sentinel building, in a room occupied by a lawyer, who is at the head of the organization in Indiana. I forget his name, but think it is Woodbury. Lewis says this organization lacks uniformity for efficiency. He thinks that it is unknown as a State organization in Kentucky in the form that it exists in Indiana. He regards the object (in Indiana) as resistance to the draft, the encouragement and protection to desertion, and the advantage of knowing one another. Lewis says that Colonel Achey, the bitterest rebel in the whole place, knows that he (L.) is a good rebel and is imposing on the Government. He pointed out other detectives in Indianapolis and put me on my guard. He is trying to get a pass through the lines to North Carolina, where his family resides, where he expects to remain, if he succeeds. He gave me several new signs now in use in Indiana. I told him I was going to Pana, Ill., to meet some rebels from Missouri there, but would return in the course of a few weeks. He (L.) boards at the Pyle House. He says he never has reported Colonel Achey. I suggest the following for determining his integrity: Governor Morton, General Carrington, and others have the fullest confidence in Lewis, and would tell him if he were suspected by any one else, giving names. But if Lewis has not reported me to General Carrington or some one in authority, then surely he is a rebel at heart. I therefore suggest that you send to General C., asking if Ed. F. Hoffman is in or about Indianapolis. If he has heard nothing of me, nor does not, then it demonstrates fully that L. is a rebel.

Desiring to reach Saint Louis as expeditiously as possible I took (through misapprehension) the 2.20 p. m. train on the T. A. and S. L. R. R., which only runs as far through as this place. Here I am, then, this evening in the town and district which uphold that bland and insinuating rebel, Voorhees. I have just returned from an inspection of the city and the "butternuts." I found the latter most abundant. They were not long in testing me with the hails, signs, &c. I regret I have not the time to devote to them. I think this a grand point for operations. A Republican told me he only knew one man who could beat Voorhees in this district, and that that man is Jeff. Davis.

I leave at 12 o'clock to-night for Saint Louis.

Respectfully,

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 8, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I arrived in this city to-day at 9.30 a. m. I desire to state, respectfully, that though I have literally filled my written instructions I have not had the time which was necessary to devote to certain localities. I devoted too much time to Cincinnati. I was under the impression that this organization was in full force there, and only required perseverance to develop it. This I regard now as a mistake; I was satisfied of it before I left there, but confirmed in my belief from what I learned in Hamilton, Ohio. When I left here I presumed I could fill my instructions in one month, and this I should have done had I devoted less time to Cincinnati. Shortness of funds compelled me to neglect Detroit, Mich.

I do not pretend to know what your intentions are for the future regarding this secret organization, but in returning I cannot refrain from offering you the result of my experience on a few important points. To be fully effective in ferreting out the secrets of this organization a man should cover his true object by some ostensible business. A man with some kind of business is unsuspected, and has all the advantage over one without business, and who is suspected from want of business. If he were only engaged as an agent for some popular patent, or a gambler, it would afford him an immense advantage. Another thing that I will venture to say is this: If you wish to keep a knowledge of what this organization is doing in the future, from what I know of its workings I incline to the belief that a man can form a better view of what it is doing, as a whole, from taking up a residence at some particular point than he can by traveling from point to point and laboring under the embarrassments of a stranger. He would soon gain full confidence, and if he did not engage in correspondence in all parts of the country he would have access to that of those who did. Men in Hamilton know as well what the brethren in Springfield, Ill., are doing as what they are doing in Columbus. These observations are made from the interest I feel in thwarting the designs of these scoundrels, who are as much lower in my estimation than Quantrill, John Morgan, or Forrest and his followers than Arnold is lower than Brutus.

I omitted to say in the proper place that I met in the cars this morning a man named Dailey, of Montgomery County, Ill. He is a "butternut." He says his county is organized, and thinks Illinois is generally. Thinks she will resist the draft. He was running away from Illinois to Missouri in consequence of indictments for selling liquor without license. He was going near Saint Joseph, Mo.

I also met a man named Joe Butler, who hails from Vicksburg, Miss., and is a professed rebel. He has just been on a visit to his son, who is at school at Philadelphia, Pa. He says he has a daughter going to school at Saint Charles, Mo. He is familiar with things in Missouri, especially in Saint Louis. He says he stops in Saint Louis with a friend named Kennedy, residing on Eighth street. Joe says there is great disaffection in Pennsylvania; says there will be great trouble not far in the future. There is a mystery about this man Butler, in my impression, which I have not the time nor opportunity to develop. He is a small man with dark or copper complexion, dark eyes (with a sort of cock or slant in the left eye), wears no beard, is lightly made, and has on gray clothing and old-style round-toed boots.

I have been in this city but a few hours, but I have been no place where I see the "Sons of Liberty" freer to converse with, or meet

brothers in a more open manner than here. There has been a diffusion of this order here since spring. I am certain from their advances toward me that they have not spotted me in Saint Louis. I will endeavor to prevent them from doing so, for when they do so a man is of little further utility.

Respectfully,

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

B.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *July 10, 1864.*

[Col. J. P. SANDERSON:]

SIR: I desire to state respectfully that in obedience to your instructions I left Saint Louis this morning and arrived in this city this afternoon.

In my communication of the 8th instant I made an allusion to the brethren of Saint Louis. I am certain that one of their haunts is at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Fifth and Washington streets. There is no mistake as to that house or its patrons. Two saloons on Washington street (left hand side as you go from Fifth to Fourth street) are resorts of these traitors. I made the acquaintance of a man named Kimber, a member of the "S. L.," an engineer on the steamer D. E. Tutt, who I believe boards at that hotel. He told me that there are no meetings of the order here now. He says most all the rivermen are "right."

He further said that there is a gigantic organization in Memphis, Tenn. He introduced me to John McLane, of the steamer Atlantic, a fine-looking man, a member of the "S. L.," and a traitor who has it in his power to do the Government much harm. I was also introduced to John Acklin, an engineer on one of these steamers, who is a member of the "S. L." All of these men assert that there will be resistance to the draft in this city and State. I had no time to develop them, but am confident they are connected with a vast system of smuggling and contraband trade.

On my way here I met in the cars General Thomas L. Price, of this city. He is fund agent to the Pacific Railroad and spends much of his time at the Lindell Hotel, Saint Louis. He knew that I was connected with your office, and knows me by my proper name. I told him a smooth story, though, and carried him far away from my true calling; but I never dreamed of trying to approach him confidentially. It would have ruined my chances with him. He says the Democrats of Missouri are in favor of McClellan for the Presidency. I told him the peace Democracy of other States would not support McClellan, alleging that if elected he would still vigorously prosecute the war. He said in reply that he had authority for stating that this was a slander on McClellan, who if elected would immediately secure peace. From all I hear and read I discover that McClellan is the popular man with the rebel element in Missouri. The following I clip from the leader of the (Saint Louis, Mo.) Republican of to-day. It is the concluding paragraph of a lengthy leader in his behalf and will explain itself:

George B. McClellan is not to be put down by any such methods as the Administration and his other enemies have adopted. He is this day the most popular man in America, and he is so purely on account of intrinsic merit. From the time when a boy of sixteen he left the University of Pennsylvania to enter the Military Academy, he has worked his way up by hard study, industrious application, and determined will, added to great natural intellectual power, courage, and a moral character without a stain. An unmanly, much less a disreputable, act was never justly charged upon him. Ingenuous and unselfish, his soldiers unanimously bear witness to his

undeviating watchfulness over their interests, often at the expense of his own personal comfort. A Christian in conviction, as well as by profession, he deprecated barbarity, not alone for its demoralizing effects upon his command, as soldiers, but as members of society as well. A devoted and pure patriot, an able and prudent general, a learned scholar, an eloquent speaker, a polished writer, an urbane gentleman, he is not lacking in the qualities of a statesman, and no one who has been named in the political campaign of this year possesses more or better capabilities suited to the Presidency of the United States.

Price is very bitter toward Mr. Lincoln, who, he says, is one of the most consummate knaves and tyrants that ever afflicted any country. That the introduction of martial law and the suspension of the habeas corpus in Kentucky were only to intimidate the people of that State by exhibiting to them his power, by which means he anticipated their patronage (through sycophancy on their part) in the approaching Presidential election.

I met many rebels (I know no truer name for them) on the train this morning, among them Governor Hall, of Missouri, with his young bride, returning from a pleasure tour. I questioned Doctor Curry, editor of the Missouri State Times, in regard to the sentiments and policy of Governor Hall. He says he is less open than Gamble, but his sentiments and policy are much the same.

In my communication of yesterday I omitted to state a matter which perplexed me somewhat while at Hamilton, Ohio. I did not then understand what it meant, but can account for it now. In writing from Hamilton I told you that Shears, who was well satisfied with me himself, told me to say to those to whom he introduced me that I was from Indiana (not Missouri). I knew this meant something, but could not tell what. Since returning here I see from the papers that your stenographer, Mr. T., was at the convention there. They had traced him out as hailing from Missouri; therefore Shears thought I would be suspected. Hailing from Missouri is what injured me with Vallandigham. I am confident of this now, but did not know it at the time. I am satisfied that Mr. Thorpe was traced out through the Free Press office, where his present address is known. But I think I allayed most of their suspicions before leaving them. I only mention this to explain a mystery, previously attended to.

Respectfully,

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

C.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *July 14, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have not written to you since the 10th instant, for reasons which I shall explain to you hereafter.

I have not made many advances to the rebels of this place, but from very cautious and prudent management am gradually insinuating myself into the confidence of the leaders.

Their principal haunt in this city is at Esterbrook's saloon, in the City Hotel. Esterbrook is himself a great rebel, though born and bred in New England. The men who may be found there, generally chatting treason among themselves, are General Reid (uncle), Tom Miller, Captain Rogers, Ranson W. D. Kerr, old Mr. Davis, and old Mr. Parsons, father of the rebel general.

I have had several conversations with old Mr. Davis, a hoary-headed old traitor. He knows that I am connected with your office. But I

have argued so strongly in favor of peace at any price and against the present Administration that I have fully impressed the old gentleman with the conviction that I am a rebel at heart, though too prudent to say so, especially when in Government employ. They often meet such men in reality, and therefore they are not hard to counterfeit. Many of the Missouri army officers have been commissioned from the very principles I was advocating, and hence there was nothing incompatible with my position.

Davis is in full confidence of the rebels of Jefferson City. Whatever they know he knows He says there is a storm gathering; that Missouri will not submit to the approaching draft; that it is only the refuse of society that has heretofore gone into the army; but that when they try to take the flower of society that there will be resistance and bloodshed. He is fully advised as to a Western confederacy and thinks it practicable.

There has been great rejoicing among the rebels ever since I arrived here over the invasion of Maryland and the success of the invaders. How they are praying day and night that Baltimore and Washington may be captured and sacked and Grant defeated and hurled from Virginia. These form the topics of conversation.

A Mrs. Riggins, whose husband and two sons are in the Confederate Army, is one of the prating rebels of this place. She gives, as I hear, aid and comfort whenever required to do so. A Miss Merritt is another of the same style, and boasts that rebel spies are here every day in the week.

I clip the following from the Eaton (Ohio) Gazette of July 7, which I casually met with here, and cannot refrain from sending you, as the object seems identical with that of the organization which we are now investigating and would seem to indicate that the present is the same, only under a new name, and differing in a few other minor parts. But here it is:

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE—ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

Believing it to be my duty as a good citizen to make known the acts and designs of a secret organization now in existence throughout the country, known as the K. G. C.'s, or "Knights of the Golden Circle," I make the following statement:

For some time past I have been an active member of said order, and have participated with them in all or most of their meetings in this township (Randolph County, Ind.), and in other lodges. I have taken three degrees, have considered myself a member of standing in said organization, and know the intentions of said order. I also am acquainted with the members that meet from time to time at their secret meetings. I have seen them in the lodge taking part as active members of said lodge, and known as true K. G. C.'s.

I also have the names of others I have never seen in the lodge, but know them to be K. G. C.'s of good standing, they answering all the signs of the order.

When first received as members the oath is administered to them separately before the applicant is allowed to know anything about the order, the substance of which is opposition to the Administration, abolitionism, emancipation, confiscation, conscription, military arrest, &c.; in fact, opposition to the Government in all things.

There is a military organization in each township in every county in the State. All the members are to be secretly armed and stand ready for any orders from their officers.

There is a "grand lodge" called the "Grand Star," which is made up by delegates from each State in the Union. All subordinate lodges report through their representatives to the "Grand Star Lodge."

My understanding is that the K. G. C.'s are the same thing North and South, the management of the organization and the signs being identically the same. I believe I could pass through the Southern Confederacy by using the signs of our Northern lodges.

The members of the township lodges are subject to the order of the captain, who is the highest officer in the township.

Their arms are contracted for, ordered, and secretly sent to each lodge, each member being required to contribute for said purpose.

To give warning of danger a gun is fired four times, counting fifty between each firing.

For the purpose of knowing the friends of the K. G. C.'s, if a circle is drawn on a house with chalk and a line drawn straight through the center it is evidence that the occupant is a K. G. C.

The military signs are the same they have in the Southern Army.

Their meetings are held in secret places and well guarded to prevent any approach while drilling or doing any business in the lodge.

Their object is to oppose everything the Administration may do toward putting down the rebellion; oppose all war measures whatever, such as preventing enlistments, encouraging desertions, &c.

Delegates are sent from the "Grand Star" to the Army for the purpose of introducing the order of K. G. C.'s among the soldiers.

I know several women who are members of the order, the wives of the officers of different lodges.

The promulgation of treason against the Government is the business of every member.

I have heard leading men say at their meetings that Jeff. Davis had violated no rights that they claim in this Government; that he was a better man than Lincoln, and that John Morgan was as good.

None but the leading members of the order understand the true meaning and intentions of the K. G. C.'s.

The penalty for violating the oath is having the body cut into four quarters and cast out at the east, north, west, and south gates.

I have been expelled from the order, the only charge against me being the crime of volunteering as a soldier in the army, which is expressly forbidden by the order.

I have been threatened with death by members of the order for breaking the laws and refusing any longer to act as a member of said order.

The members generally understand that there are officers in the Army who are members of the order, but I don't know any myself. Our captain told me that some of the militia or guard in Ohio were K. G. C.'s, who are there for the purpose of aiding the order in their designs.

The members generally declare that if they are drafted and have to go into the Army, if they should be in a battle they would use their guns against the Federal soldiers, or in any way to aid the rebels.

I have been offered the command of 100 men to aid in bringing Vallandigham back in case he was elected governor of Ohio.

I was called on to act as drill-master for the company of this township on Sunday; it met in an out-of-the-way woods in said township, but I did not go, which I suppose is charged against me in the lodge.

The election was secretly managed by the K. G. C.'s. They all denied having any candidate; but a convention was held, the nominations made, and the ticket distributed, with orders how to vote. This was done at the lodge meetings previous to the election. Each one was to hold back until the afternoon, as it was supposed the Union party would have two or more candidates, and by this means they were to carry the election.

The State is divided into military districts. Each district has a general commander. I understand from the officers that Milligan commands this district.

The members of each township compose a company. Each company is divided into squads. A chief is appointed by the captain to head each squad, and if a general war takes place the squads act separately, guerrilla mode of warfare being adopted.

In all correspondence by the members, when a letter is written the mark thus (a capital O with a line through the center) at the bottom of the letter reverses the whole matter; so they write one thing when they mean another. The number 33 is never used by the order. When a member is in danger, any one knowing this can make the figures 33 on paper and hand it to him, when he understands he is in danger. For instance, I write, "You are not in 33," the mark thus (as given above) would mean, "You are in danger."

The military sign is this: You put your hands together in front of you and then place them upon the top of your head; if the other raises his arms and places his fingers on each shoulder, you may advance; he is a K. G. C.

If a member gets into a row and another one is present, and thinks they are not strong enough, he places his elbow against his side and walks off, signifying "Follow me." But if he thinks they are strong enough to whip he turns up his hands in the same manner, and by this sign says, "We can whip them."

The hailing sign is made by drawing the forefinger of the right hand down the right side of the nose, at the same time drawing the second finger down the left side. The response to this is made by grasping the lobe of the left ear between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, drawing downward.

The countersign, or outer picket, is changed from time to time, as in the army.

The inner-door password is "liberty." The applicant now enters to the door and strikes the door one blow with his fist. The sergeant then opens the door and says, "What is wanted?" The applicant says, "Hand;" the sergeant says, "Iron;" the applicant says, "Liberty;" the sergeant says, "I don't believe it; test it;" the applicant says, "Give me a letter, and I will prove it." The sergeant then gives one letter in the word "liberty"—not in order as the word is spelled—and the applicant another, and so on until all the letters are given. The sergeant then admits him, when he salutes the captain by placing the left hand on the breast and extending the right hand. He is then in the lodge.

[Here follows a list of seventy-four names of citizens of Randolph County, Ind., and Darke County, Ohio. These, not being necessary to our purpose, are omitted, but may be seen by any who are curious to know the men who in one Indiana township are organized to oppose the Government. We recognize among them one old, gray-haired man, long a resident of this county and long a teacher of our youth.—EDS. REG.]

Our correspondent then goes on to say: I am satisfied that many members are ignorant of the true meaning and intentions of the K. G. C.'s, and believe they would leave the order if they were not deceived by the officers and leading men.

I have had many opportunities—perhaps more than others—to ascertain these facts. I have paid strict attention to the matter, and I am now fully satisfied that the whole order was, and is now, kept up as a treasonable organization, and their aim is to rule this Government or destroy it. Therefore I have voluntarily made this statement.

I claim to be a Douglas Democrat, but my Democracy has ever taught me to be always on the side of my country, willing to aid in putting down conspiracies instead of sustaining them.

STATE OF INDIANA, RANDOLPH COUNTY:

I, ——— ———, affirm that the foregoing statement is true, in substance; that it was my voluntary act, and done by my dictation.

Signed, subscribed, and affirmed to before me this 25th day of November, 1863.

[SEAL.] THOMAS HOUGH,
Justice of the Peace.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

D.

Report of William Taylor.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with your written and verbal instructions I left this city for Renick, Randolph County, on the 4th of June, 1864. Upon my arrival there I soon discovered a number of members of the Order of O. A. K. There was a temple within half a mile of the town, of which Doctor Christian was grand worthy. I learned that he had been arrested, and this fact created great consternation among the people. I talked in opposition to the Government, and tried to make myself appear disloyal. I found they expected and wished for a raid from the South, which the majority calculated to join. The raiders were supposed to belong to Shelby or Marmaduke. They pretended to have "grapevine" intelligence that they were up as far north as the Missouri River. Shelby did make a raid up that way. In speaking of the arrest of Hunt, the grand commander, they said they didn't think the provost-marshal-general had found out anything about the order, and that Hunt would be released in a few days, though there are a few who think differently and believe that you have got into the secret organization. They think those members arrested were probably traced by spies to some disloyal act. A large number are armed, some having army pistols, which they obtained from Saint Louis. There was a young man named Hentz, who brought

out two from Saint Louis, but I could not find out who he bought them from. He procured them for some of the members.

The following-named belong to the order: Doctor Hamilton, very active; Colin Williams, farmer, lives half a mile from Renick, active; Mr. Jacobs, merchant, not very active; John Herrold, tobacconist, active; ——— Douglas, clerk for Jacobs, medium; Little James Hardin, farmer, four miles from Renick, active; Joseph Blackford, farmer, three miles from Renick, active; Squire Collins, farmer, one mile from Renick, active; Burrell Hunter (has a son in the bush); ——— Marshal, wagon maker; ——— Marshal, blacksmith; ——— Wilcoyen, farmer; Doctor Callaway, Fayette, Howard County, very active; Newton Duncan, same place.

I left Renick on the 9th of June for Macon City, where I remained for two days, stopping at the Harris House, the proprietor of which is a Southern sympathizer, but I do not think he is a member of the organization. I did not find any in Macon City, and I do not think there is any organization there, most of the intentional disloyal men having been driven away.

From there I went to Palmyra on the 11th of June. I stopped at the National Hotel, the proprietor of which, Mr. Overton, is a bitter secessionist. His son James belongs to the order. They talked very freely on the subject of the war, viewing it from a rebel standpoint, but I was not able to get their confidence, and they seemed shy. I think they have been warned by agents sent out from Saint Louis that there were detectives sent from this city. I was satisfied, from what I could learn, that there was a strong lodge there.

The population are disloyal, and curse everything in the shape of a blue coat or an order from the Federal Government.

Overton told me he believed the organization was found out, and that there had been spies in it.

They were rather working here in conjunction with the lodges in Illinois. They are a worse set of men there.

The following are members at this place: James Overton, Samuel Anderson, Captain Pratt. The two last were in the rebel army and are citizens of Palmyra. Anderson has been back only a short time.

I then went to Hannibal, where I arrived on the 13th. I went to see Doctor Fort. He didn't seem to be communicative at all, but was shy and would give no information. The lodges there all stopped working for the present in consequence of the arrests made by you in Saint Louis, of which the order in Hannibal had been notified. They thought the order had been discovered. After I left Hannibal they knew all about it. They do not know who informed, but are satisfied there had been spies in their temples.

At Palmyra they were waiting for the move in Illinois. At that time we thought there was going to be an insurrection in Illinois on the 4th of July at the Democratic convention. They had been making preparations for it in Missouri, and were only waiting the signal.

On the 15th I went to Quincy and found there was a large number there, but I did not get any names. I talked with James S. Green, formerly of Missouri. He was a member of the order and he told me the Democratic party, when they heard of Vallandigham's coming, swore to defend him to the last if the Government should attempt to arrest him, and were making preparations to do so.

In Illinois they are all armed. Most of them have guns and all have pistols. While here most of the leading members of the order were attending the State convention at Springfield. Almost all the members of that convention were members of the O. A. K., and I do not

suppose there was a single man there that was not. The order is splendidly organized in this State. It is divided into two sections, fighting men and non-combatants. The former are drilled and enrolled into companies, regiments, and brigades, and the latter are to be used for political purposes. If the convention had come off in Chicago, as intended at first, they would have been on hand in large force from this section to defend Vallandigham, as they confidently expected an interruption from the Government. None but able-bodied men are in the fighting portion of the order, and they drill at night, though in some places in Illinois they are drilled in open daylight. They had no drills while I was in Quincy. I did not stay long enough to go to the lodges, as I was in a hurry to go to Chicago.

I went to Springfield, Ill., on the 17th, where I found quite a number of members of the order. I stopped at the Owen House, the copperhead hotel. They were communicative and not afraid to talk. They also stated they were going to defend Vallandigham, provided the Government attempted to arrest him, and the temples had all passed the same resolution that the State convention passed. There was a temple about three miles from Springfield, at a meeting of which I was present. One candidate was initiated and several speeches were made. The members were excited in regard to Vallandigham, and one speaker called on all good Democrats and supporters of the Constitution to rally. In Illinois the organization, though as strictly military in its nature and purposes as anywhere, partakes more of a political character than in Missouri. They pretend to be peaceable men and they intend, as they say, to defend the Constitution.

The following are active members: Virgil Hickox, superintendent Chicago and Alton Railroad; William M. Springer, attorney at law; William A. Turney, clerk district court; Alexander Starne, State treasurer; C. M. Morrison, attorney at law; J. S. Vredenburg, mayor of Springfield; Milton Hicks, sheriff of Sangamon County; B. S. Edwards, J. B. Ragland; G. W. Shoot, master in chancery; William H. Renfro, farmer and stock trader; E. B. Herndon, attorney at law; J. R. Perkins, ex-sheriff; ——— Treat, justice of the supreme court; A. J. Rice, judge of the circuit court; N. H. Ridgely, banker; L. P. Glover, minister Episcopal Church.

I left Springfield on the 20th of June and was in Chicago the same evening. On the cars I formed the acquaintance of a man named Culberson, who lived in Indiana. He was a member of this organization, and reported to me that they were ready to fight in Indiana for Vallandigham. I was at the Briggs House two or three days and then moved to the Orient House, the proprietor of which, David H. Daniels, is a member of the order.

I became acquainted with Mr. Sherman, the mayor of Chicago, who gave me a good deal of information with regard to the reasons for the postponement of the Chicago convention. One reason given was that they were fearful of being arrested, and another was that they wanted to wait and see if General Grant succeeded in taking Richmond. If he succeeded they would be compelled to run him for President, because McClellan then would not stand any show, but if he failed they were going to rise and run McClellan; if they could not elect him fairly, they were going to do it by foul means—they were going to elect him. They talked about Mr. Lincoln controlling the election by the bayonet, and if he did interfere and was himself elected, it would be a just cause on their part to rise and turn him out.

They have constructed a large building on Michigan avenue in which to hold the convention. The plans of the order are the plans of the Democratic party. They call the order in public "The Democratic Invincible Club," and meet in a hall over which hangs the sign "Democratic Invincible Club."

They now propose to rise in the following contingencies: First, if an attempt is made to arrest Vallandigham; second, if Lincoln interferes with the elections; third, if Lincoln is again elected. They will consider, they say, the election of Mr. Lincoln as proof that he has used the Army to secure his elevation to power, and will then have just cause to rise in revolt and drive him out. They are bound not to submit to his being President again. Mr. Barber, commission merchant, Lake street, said they intended to go down and hang Abe Lincoln, his Cabinet, and all the abolitionists.

The members of the order all through Illinois were exasperated at General Rosecrans because, they said, he sent a person named Thorpe to Hamilton, Ohio, to meet Vallandigham and find out what was done. They said Thorpe was a spy and ought to be hung. They say he represented himself as being a correspondent of the Chicago Times, but Vallandigham and his friends knew at the time he was sent there by order of General Rosecrans. I do not think they did suspect him, and cannot tell how they possibly found it out, though I suppose it was done at the telegraph office.

I do not think they suspect me, as they gave me all the information they possibly could.

I got slightly acquainted with Mr. Storey, of the Chicago Times. He did not seem to be very friendly with me. I got an introduction to him, but he would not converse on politics at all. Some claim him as a member of the O. A. K., but others say he is not. My own belief is that he is a member, but stands so high, and is naturally so very cautious, as to be unapproachable to the common members.

I procured the following list of members of the O. A. K. in Chicago: T. S. Fitch, commission merchant, Lake street, boards at Orient House; G. W. Steepe, B. F. Parke; ——— Sherman, mayor of Chicago; ——— Meddows, clerk on Lake street, boards at Orient House; James Wheeler, crockery merchant, Lake street, boards at Orient House; Doctor Whittacher; D. H. Daniels, proprietor of the Orient House; R. G. Walshe, M. B. Arnold, M. A. Hurlbut, Dr. E. W. Edwards, Thomas O. Edwards.

I returned from Chicago after learning all I could, arriving in this city on the morning of July 9, 1864.

On the cars the conductor suspected me, I think. He knew I had been acting as a rebel, and when he saw I had a military ticket he demanded what right I had to be traveling on it, and insisted upon knowing who I was and what business I was on. I refused to tell him anything, and he was obliged to pass me on it. I think he belongs to the Order of American Knights, but am not certain.

E.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he lives within four miles of Centralia, in the State of Illinois; has lived there since the 9th day of May, 1864; came from Ashley County, Ark., to Illinois and has been engaged farming. During the last two months has been frequently importuned to join the O. A. K.'s,

who are arming in Illinois to resist the draft; that two men by the name of Robinson, living at Trenton, in Illinois, some thirty miles from Saint Louis, have been and are now engaged in recruiting men for the purpose of resisting the draft; that General Price is soon expected to make a raid into Missouri, and they are to join him when ordered; that companies are being recruited at Island No. 6, in Mississippi County, Mo., by Capt. Joe McLain and others for the C. S. Army. McLain has already recruited between fifty and sixty men, and about one-half of them are armed. He is a rebel and rendezvous at the "old Print farm," about twenty-four miles from Charleston, Mo.; that every man sworn into the O. A. K. organization is a Confederate soldier; that these men are expecting to be called out immediately and are making the necessary preparations.

The following is a list of these O. A. K.'s living at settlement No. 6, about twenty-five miles from Charleston, Mo.:

Joe McLain, John Sheeks, Samuel Sheeks, Paul Burgess, Isaiah Pharis, Jim Pharis, John Pharis, William Sheeks, Emerson Sheeks, Doctor Pierce, Shelby Sheeks, Benjamin Wilkenson, Jim Wilkenson, John Parker, Silas Parker, a son-in-law of Benjamin Wilkenson; one Parsons, a miller; Thomas Beckwith, one Bowman, one Hall, Ben. White, old man Thompson, Andy Thompson, one Kelly, Doctor Porter, Morgan Brady, and John Mitchirer. These men are all mounted and are to be attached to Major Kitchen, commanding, C. S. Army.

JOHN D. (his x mark) CAMPBELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1864.

J. C. DODGE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

F.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, of lawful age, being duly sworn, says that he resides in the city of Saint Louis, Mo., and has been keeping the Great Western saloon, corner Vine and Third streets. Was arrested by order of the provost-marshal-general Department of the Missouri the 3d of June, 1864.

Question. Upon what charge have you been arrested as above stated?

Answer. I don't know.

Question. At whose instigation were you so arrested?

Answer. I don't know.

Question. Did you ever hear?

Answer. I have. S. R. Squier, my former partner in the Great Western saloon, is reputed to be the man.

Question. Who told you he was your accuser?

Answer. Mrs. Cabrey informed me that a soda peddler told her that S. R. Squier admitted the fact to him, Bregan, the soda peddler.

Question. Are you and Mr. Squier friendly?

Answer. No, sir. Mr. Squier is indebted to me, and because I endeavored to secure myself I believe him to have been the cause of my arrest, through malice solely.

Question. Has anybody interested themselves in your behalf with the view to securing your release?

Answer. Yes, sir; Mr. Vinton and my brother.

Question. Have you offered to or received any monetary overtures from any parties or party to secure your release from confinement, either directly or indirectly?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. State what the information was that you wished to give Colonel Sanderson.

Answer. On or about the 1st of June, 1864, Doctor Barrett, of Springfield, S. W. Mo., came into my saloon and remarked to me: "Kirk, what are you doing here?" I explained to him my saloon business, &c., when he remarked, "Why don't you sell out?" To which I replied, "I have an opportunity and probably shall soon." He then added, "You had better sell out and go with us." I asked him who "us" was. He replied that we were a party, and now, said he: "Kirk, I know you are all right or I would not talk to you so." I answered if I was not all right I wanted to be. He then stated that there was a thing in operation that he thought would suit me. I asked what it was. He said it was a plan for the defeat of the Federal authorities in this State, and the loyal States generally, and you would be astonished to know some of the men engaged in it, and added, "I will give you some of the names," at the same time pulling out his memorandum to give them, but being interrupted he deferred it until some customers who came in went out. He, Barrett, then asked me if I had a private room where we could be alone, upon which I indicated one and joined him almost immediately. He then stated it was getting late and he must return to his boarding-house, and that he would call again before he went away and give me all the information I wanted or needed in reference to this matter. He gave me no names and I was arrested before he came again. He stated that they—meaning this organization—were constantly in communication with General Sterling Price, of the C. S. Army.

Question. Is the foregoing all he said to you about this matter?

Answer. Yes, sir; and I believe that all the bushwhacking carried on in Missouri is attributable to this organization spoken of by Barrett.

Question. Have you been examined since your imprisonment until to-day under oath?

Answer. I have not.

Question. Has any person or persons visited you at the prison since your incarceration?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Who are they, and when did they visit you?

Answer. Mrs. Cabrey and Mr. Titcomb, soon after I was arrested.

Question. What did they come for?

Answer. Simply to see me.

Question. Have you received any written or verbal communications since your confinement?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Who from, and of what nature?

Answer. From Sam Vinton, Mrs. Cabrey, and my brother; all in relation to domestic and friendly matters.

Question. Do you know if any person or persons have been engaged in getting you released?

Answer. I do not; though Vinton and others who wrote me notes assured me all would be done that could be done toward effecting my early release.

Question. When, if ever, did you take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government?

Answer. In February, 1862, and again in the following June.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1864.

J. C. DODGE,

Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

G.

JOHN SHORE, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in the city of Saint Louis, and is by profession a doctor, and has not during the present rebellion taken the oath of allegiance.

Question. When and by whom were you arrested?

Answer. On the 27th day of May last, by U. S. Policeman Samuel Jones.

Question. Are you an unconditional Union man?

Answer. I am.

Question. Have you since the rebellion broke out contributed anything toward the support of the General Government in its effort to suppress the present rebellion?

Answer. I have—by money, professional services, and personal influence.

Question. Do you know upon what charge you have been arrested?

Answer. Only so far as is rumored. I have heard it intimated that I was suspected of rendering aid and comfort to the rebels, and also being implicated with Charles L. Hunt.

Question. What do you understand by the report of being implicated with Charles L. Hunt?

Answer. That Mr. Hunt's impression when he was examined was, because he was suspected of belonging to a secret political organization inimical to the Federal Government.

Question. Are you a member of any secret political organization hostile to the Federal Government?

Answer. I am not.

Question. Are you a member of any secret political organization?

Answer. I am not.

Question. Do you know of the existence of secret political organizations in the city of Saint Louis or State of Missouri hostile to the Federal Government?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you belong to the Masonic order?

Answer. I do.

Question. What lodge, and where is it situated?

Answer. Naphtali Lodge, N. E., Third and Chestnut streets.

Question. When were you last present at the meeting of said lodge?

Answer. Something over a year ago.

Question. Have you within the past four months attended any secret meetings in the city of Saint Louis where formalities similar to those observed by Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., were exacted from those present?

Answer. I have not.

Question. Have you within the time just stated attended any secret meetings in the city of Saint Louis?

Answer. I have not of any description.

Question. Have you ever presided over a meeting or council where a proposition was made to organize a secret police to patrol the streets of Saint Louis and summarily dispatch officers and agents in the employ of the United States Government?

'er. Never in my life.

Question. What do you understand by the secret political organization spoken of by Charles L. Hunt?

Answer. Simply Mr. Hunt's own version, "Corps de Belgique."

Question. Do you know of the existence of an organization called the "Corps de Belgique?"

Answer. I do not. Mr. Hunt's allusion to it upon his examination was the first intimation I had of it.

Question. Do you know of the existence of a secret political organization called the "Order of American Knights?"

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know of the existence of an organization called the "Knights of the Golden Circle?"

Answer. I do not.

Question. Are you now or have you been within the last twelve months a member of any secret organization having for its object the destruction of the present General Government?

Answer. I am not now and have not been.

Question. Is there another man in the city of Saint Louis or State of Missouri by the name of John Shore who is a practicing physician?

Answer. Not another by that name who is a physician.

Question. Do you as a member of the Masonic order regard the obligations exacted from each member thereof as sacred and of paramount consideration?

Answer. Most assuredly.

Question. Do you regard the obligations of all secret orders in like manner?

Answer. Among all honorable men an oath is sacred and binding.

Question. Have you directly or indirectly heard within the last six months that an order called the "Corps de Belgique," or Order of American Knights, existed here in Saint Louis or State of Missouri or elsewhere?

Answer. Only through Mr. Hunt and the public journals.

Question. What did Mr. Hunt say of the order of the "Corps de Belgique?"

Answer. He said that the assistant provost-marshal-general informed him that he had known of its existence some two months. This was when Mr. Hunt was under examination. Mr. Hunt added that he had never heard of either of those orders.

Question. Are you under oath permitted to reveal the secrets of Masonry before a court of justice?

Answer. I am not.

Question. Are you desirous of a speedy release from your present prison confinement?

Answer. I am.

Question. Have you within six months last past presided over a meeting or council on the corner of O'Fallen and Broadway streets in the city of Saint Louis?

Answer. I never have.

Question. Have you any acquaintances by the name of Harris?

Answer. I have not.

Question. Are you now or have you ever been a rebel sympathizer?

Answer. I was born in Virginia. Nearly all my relatives are in the South. With those who are related by ties of blood I always have felt an interest in, but with the rebellion proper I have no sympathy.

Question. Will the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government conflict with your sense of duty to your relatives in rebellion and with your present sentiments entertained in reference to the rebellion itself?

Answer. My relatives would discard me—already have; but my sense of honor will never permit me, if I assume that obligation, to deviate one jot or tittle.

JOHN SHORE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1864.

J. C. DODGE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

H.

SAINT LOUIS COUNTY.

MAJOR: I suppose you have begun to think that I was captured or you would have heard from me sooner; but I was taken sick soon after I got in, and have not been able to do much, though I have made arrangements so in two weeks I can give you anything you wish. Tell General Price that before I got here Hunt was arrested and is still in Gratiot Street Prison, and I have been trying ever since to get to see the man that is acting in his place, and did not succeed until yesterday; also that I start in a day or so to see those other men that he wished me to. My informant, from Howard County, states that the bushwhackers, as the Federals style them, are forcing all the citizens to take one side or the other. It has now three regiments on duty in Saint Louis, numbered Q–X. Two of them having been in several years and the other a month or two. It is E. M. M. All of the State are enrolled in the E. M. M.

Mr. Hunt's successor, whose name I am not allowed to mention, advises me to remain here permanently, which I will do until I get sufficient information, and then if I do not hear from you I will come down. I sent a message in by a man you wished me to, and I send in to-morrow VI letter from your wife. I find some men here that say they will come out after harvest. I understand the man you wanted to send that horse is Union, therefore I will try and send it. If it is anything you want, do not hesitate in sending to me for them.

J. M. C. t. Z.
J. E. L. or 21.

MAJOR: I send by Sharp a black mare to you, also three men. There were to have been ten more, but they failed to get here in time. I will send them as soon as possible. Stansbry failed to get letter through he promised to. I will attend to it myself. Send to Lacey, Able & Co., and there he will get a letter directed to J. Morgan. It will give him all information necessary. Send Sharp back, he is a splendid pilot.

I.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an inmate of Gratiot Military Prison, and has ample facilities for hearing of events connected with the Order of

American Knights in the State of Missouri; that he has recently made the acquaintance of a fellow-prisoner named John P. Thistle, from La Fayette County, Mo., who informs him that such an organization is certainly in existence in this State, and that if the draft is enforced in September next that a hostile demonstration will be made by these parties against the General Government; that the prisons here will be attacked and the inmates liberated, and from appearances in and about the Gratiot Military Prison he is satisfied that the friends confined therein belonging to and sympathizing with said order have assurances of a speedy release; that with one exception (Wells) he believes every one in the prison confined belongs to said order; that he believes Colonel Barrett, of this city, to be a prominent member of said order; he is a cousin of Doctor Barrett, of Southwest Missouri, who is a member, and working one, too; that he firmly believes Major Good, who was recently released, to be a member of said order; that the recent release of Charles L. Hunt has created quite a sensation among the prisoners, so much so that open and undisguised conjectures are made upon it; James Neal said this a. m. that Hunt belonged to it, and proofs of the fact existed against him when arrested; that Doctor Barrett, of Springfield, Mo., told him that Sample Orr was a member of said order; that Wells told him recently that there was now, and had been for a long time, 15,000 stand of arms secreted in this city expressly for the use of said order whenever the occasion required; that Doctor Barrett, now in Gratiot Military Prison (a cousin to the doctor of Southwest Missouri), is, in his opinion, a leading man in this order; that he believes Doctor Barrett, of Springfield, Mo., to be a rebel emissary and to have been in the confidence and employ of the Confederate Government since the rebellion broke out; believes his business here in May last to have been connected with the rebel interests; that Barrett is now and always has been a thoroughly disloyal man, and informed him in May last that he (Barrett) was in constant communication with Price's army to and from Springfield, Mo., and that he was led to believe from Barrett that spies from Price's army were in and about Springfield, Mo., constantly; that he believes there are a number of men in Springfield, Mo., who belong to said order—such, for instance, as General Colley Holland, and even more influential and prominent men than he is; that it is talked openly in prison among these men that Price is to come to Missouri in person, or send a sufficient force to help this order carry into execution their plans and purposes; this is expected in September next.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1864.

J. C. DODGE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

J.

RILEY WHITING, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was employed in the United States Express Office in the capacity of freight clerk prior to May, 1864, some two or three years.

Question. Have you since your arrest and incarceration made a statement under oath touching an organization called the Order of American Knights, or Sons of Liberty?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Was that statement a correct and truthful one?

Answer. Not in all respects.

Question. In what particular respect was said statement untruthful?

Answer. In respect to a particular secret political organization.

Question. You are, then, a member of a secret political organization?

Answer. I am.

Question. What is that secret political organization called?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. When and where were you initiated into said secret political organization?

Answer. In the spring of 1864, in February; I don't like to tell where.

Question. Do you refuse to answer where you were initiated?

Answer. I do.

Question. By whom were you initiated into said secret political organization?

Answer. I decline answering that question.

Question. When you became a member of said political secret organization did you not take a solemn oath to observe strict secrecy in reference thereto, and especially not to divulge the names of any members thereof, and also the name of said secret political organization?

Answer. I did.

Question. Do you now regard that oath as binding upon your conscience and of paramount consideration to the oath prescribed and administered by civil and military authorities?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What was—or, rather, what is—the penalty for revealing the secrets of said order?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Were you a member of said order at the time of your arrest, May 25, 1864?

Answer. I suppose I was.

Question. Are you still a member?

Answer. I suppose I am.

RILEY WHITING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of September, 1864.

[J. C. DODGE,]
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 209.

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, September 3, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XL. Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer, Chief of the Engineer Bureau, will, through his department, proceed to effect the drainage and reclamation of the marsh within the stockade inclosure of the military prison at Andersonville, Ga., and its vicinity, agreeably to a plan submitted by Col. C. B. Harkie, of Fifty-fifth Georgia Volunteers, or to such other plan as may be found most advantageous in accomplishing this object.

He will impress the necessary labor, or use such voluntary labor as may be afforded by the prisoners at that point.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 3, 1861.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. WINDER,
Commandant C. S. Military Prisons, Andersonville, Ga.:

GENERAL: The following extracts from report of inspection of military prisons at Andersonville, Ga., of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, adjutant and inspector general,* are referred to you by direction of General Cooper:

The Fifty-fifth Georgia is composed of men who were absent from their command at the time their regiment proper was captured at Cumberland Gap. They are thoroughly demoralized, mutinous, and entirely without discipline, and should be at once removed from this point and their place supplied with better troops. The colonel of this regiment, C. B. Harkie, though armed at the time, permitted his men to drag him from a railroad car and march him up and down the platform of the depot, and to take him from his tent, place him on a stump, and compel him to go through the manual of arms with a tent pole, and to sign and forward his resignation to the War Department. This last he recalled by a telegram from Fort Valley. He has recently rejoined the command, but dares not assume command of the regiment. * * *

There is no medical attendance furnished within the stockade. Small quantities of medicines are placed in the hands of certain prisoners of each squad or division, and the sick are directed to be brought out by the sergeants of squads daily at "sick-call" to the medical officers who attend at the gate. The crowd at these times is so great that only the strongest can get access to the doctors, the weaker ones being unable to force their way through the press; and the hospital accommodations are so limited that, though the beds (so called) have all or nearly all two occupants each, large numbers who would otherwise be received are necessarily sent back to the stockade. Many—twenty yesterday—are carted out daily, who have died from unknown causes and whom the medical officers have never seen. * * *

The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as wretched as can be, the principal causes of mortality being scurvy and chronic diarrhea. * * * Nothing seems to have been done and but little, if any, effort made to arrest it by procuring proper food. * * * The arrangements for cooking and baking have been wholly inadequate, and though additions are now being completed it will still be impossible to cook for the whole number of prisoners. Raw rations have to be issued to a very large proportion who are entirely unprovided with proper utensils and furnished so limited a supply of fuel they are compelled to dig with their hands in the filthy marsh before mentioned for roots, &c. * * * After inquiry I am confident that by slight exertions green corn and other antiscorbutics could readily be obtained. * * * The smallpox hospital is under the charge of Dr. E. Sheppard, Provisional Army, C. S. More than half the cases in it have terminated fatally.

The Adjutant-General directs that you will prefer charges against Col. C. B. Harkie, and have him tried by court-martial; that you will cause the proper action to be taken to bring the regiment under proper discipline, and in reference to the abuses reported of the medical officers and the want of proper attention, provisions, medicines, and accommodation, that, as the medical officers and attendants are under your control you will take measures to correct the abuses above mentioned.

These hospitals are placed upon the same footing as Confederate hospitals and the supplies furnished are deemed amply sufficient. You will please report what action is taken in reference to the corrections directed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

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* See report of August 5, p. 546.

[First indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

Colonel Forno, Major Proctor, Doctor White, Captain Wirz, Capt. R. B. Winder will each prepare answers to so much of this report as relates to their several departments and have the answers ready by the time I return to the post.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 1, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Honorable Secretary of War.

The extract to which General Winder replies was referred to him by direction of the Adjutant and Inspector General, directing certain action on his part, and in reference to the abuses reported, calling his attention to them and requesting a report of his action.

The extract was returned and the statements of the inspecting officer characterized as false, and replies to them from himself and sub-officers inclosed. These replies were intended to traverse the statements of the inspector, but in no instance is a single statement satisfactorily controverted; on the contrary, they are sustained, and the subsequent report, called for by this office, of Colonel Chandler clearly explains anything that may have been indefinitely expressed and completely establishes the truthfulness of his statements. The return of this extract, the nature of the replies of both General Winder and his officers, the absence of the reports of Colonel Forno (who was present at the conversations between General Winder and Colonel Chandler) and Major Proctor, which were called for in the indorsement on the extract by General Winder, and the unwarranted language of the indorsement, which characterizes the statements as false, all stamp the character of the transaction as quite disingenuous, to say the least, on the part of General Winder, in this, that the extracts were referred to General Winder in letter form from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office with specific instructions and were returned without compliance with those instructions, but with mere attempts at denial; that the replies, although intended to contradict and oppose the statements, sustain them, at the same time introducing questions and assertions entirely irrelative to the statements in the extracts; that Colonel Forno was present at the conversations between General Winder and Colonel C. and was presumed to have been cognizant of the facts stated, and, although called for, as was the case with Major Proctor, his report is not furnished; that in characterizing the statements "as false" he imputes to Colonel Chandler "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" upon no evidence to sustain the assertion and without any warrant or necessity for the language.

In view of these considerations and Colonel Chandler's request it is respectfully recommended that such action may be ordered as will relieve Colonel Chandler from the imputation of falsehood and rebuke an officer who seems to be as careless and indifferent respecting the honor of another's reputation as he is reported to be to the dictates of humanity.

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., October 8, 1864.*

[General S. COOPER:]

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive from your office an extract from the report of Colonel Chandler, made when he inspected this post. I need not have waited for the report to have known its tenor, as it was very evident before the inspection was made what it would be. The very great sympathy expressed by the inspectors for the prisoners was so apparent that it attracted the attention of both officers and citizens, and was the subject of very general remark.

I have the honor to inclose the reports of the chief surgeon, assistant quartermaster, and of the officer in the immediate charge of the prisoners. To these I refer for answers of the several departments. It will be seen that the inspection was a very superficial one, occupying only a few moments where hours ought to have been devoted, asking for no information and not willing to listen to any. If he had done either, his report concerning the sick-call, the digging for wood, the cook and bake house would not have been made, or at least would have been very different. With regard to the shock which Colonel Chandler received on seeing prisoners digging roots with their fingers I would state that inside the stockade the various avocations of a city are followed by the prisoners, among others that of keeping restaurants, and for this purpose wood is an article of trade; and if Colonel Chandler had taken the pains to inform himself he would have found these same roots piled ready for sale. As an evidence that wood was not scarce I inclose the report of field officer of the day showing that constant fires are kept in the stockade night and day.

In speaking of the sanitary condition, Colonel Chandler is greatly mistaken in saying that nothing had been done to arrest the disease by procuring proper food. Everything was done that could have been done under the circumstances. I had, with the chief commissary of the district and the commissary of the post, long consultations as to the possibility of procuring vegetable diet, and we could devise no plan other than that adopted of issuing peas and rice. As to the absurdity expressed by Colonel Chandler, that green corn and other antiscorbutics could readily be obtained, it is only necessary to say that there are 100 ears of green corn to the bushel; two ears to the man would require 640 bushels of green corn a day. When it is remembered that corn does not mature all at once, and that it is necessary to search the fields and pick out such ears that are fit for use, it can readily be perceived how impossible it would be to provide the necessary quantity for so many men. The country around here is thinly populated and the people had been in the habit of only raising vegetables for their own use. It is evident that a supply for 30,000 men could not be had. I have been a very large portion of the time unable to procure vegetables for my own use, much less for the prisoners.

Colonel Chandler's statement, that the cooking and baking arrangements in the course of construction would not suffice to cook for the whole number, is gratuitous. The arrangements do suffice to cook for the whole number. The report of the surgeon sets at rest the statement about the smallpox hospital. Colonel Chandler's statement concerning Colonel Harkie is given as a transaction at this post, whereas the occurrence, if it took place, took place at or near Cumberland Gap, and more than a year ago. As Colonel Chandler gives neither time, place, nor witness, charges cannot be framed. The transaction which

really did take place at this post, and upon which charges might have been framed, is not mentioned. I am glad to say that the discipline of the Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment is very much improved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

I forgot to mention that green corn would not be a very suitable diet for men suffering from diarrhea.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

[ANDERSONVILLE, GA., *September 15, 1864.*]

Capt. W. S. WINDER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

An attempt to visit all the sick in their quarters would be impracticable, because of their irregular arranged and crowded condition. Ten times the number of medical officers at present on duty at the prison would be inadequate.

Such cases of scurvy as can be admitted to the hospital are supplied with proper vegetable diet.

I have, in previous reports of the sanitary condition of the prison, reported the prevalence of scurvy among the prisoners and suggested the issue of antiscorbutic articles of diet with the rations, the practicability or impracticability of which must be determined by commissary department.

Smallpox was introduced into the prison by the prisoners first sent from Richmond. Vaccination was resorted to, and it has now entirely disappeared, no case having occurred since July. One hundred and fifteen cases have been treated, with sixty-seven deaths, an apparently large ratio of mortality. However, the debilitated condition of these men before the attack should not be lost sight of, which rendered them unable to resist the sequelæ, a large number of them dying after the subsidence of the primary disease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Chief Surgeon of Post.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT OF PRISON,
Camp Sumter, Ga., September [24, 1864].

[General J. H. WINDER:]

GENERAL: You have sent me a report of Colonel Chandler, concerning the prison at this post, a portion of which refers to the department under my charge, and I most respectfully reply as follows:

Colonel Chandler, in company with Major Hall, entered the prison with me one morning, both gentlemen having been sent here as inspectors. We rode from one part of the stockade camp to the other, I trying to explain, more particularly to Colonel Chandler, everything in connection therewith, and acting, in short, as his guide. I soon found, however, that he paid but little attention to my remarks, seemingly preferring to communicate directly with the prisoners themselves. I saw very soon that he would be made the plaything of cute Yankees, who would give him most horrible descriptions of their sufferings, short and uncooked rations, and unheard-of outrages perpetrated upon them, owing doubtlessly to the sympathy which his looks indicated he had for them. They told him that the rations issued to them were barely sufficient to sustain life, that more than one-half of the prisoners

received raw rations and were not provided with either wood or utensils for cooking them, whilst at the same time the daily prison and the daily commissary returns at the bakery prove undeniably what quantity of rations, and in what condition, cooked or uncooked, were issued. Out of the thirty-odd thousand prisoners confined in the stockade (not including the patients at the hospital), only 8,000 uncooked rations were issued and these 8,000 prisoners always received either the bread or the meat in a cooked state, having only the one or the other to cook for themselves. These men were furnished daily with ten cords of wood for cooking purposes, which was to be equally divided amongst the detachments by sergeants appointed from their own numbers. Besides the wood thus furnished, and at the time of Colonel Chandler's inspection tour, the prisoners received over 1,000 posts 23 feet long each, which had been removed by them upon the occasion of enlarging the stockade. It is a notorious fact that over fifty wood yards were in existence at one time within the stockade, the prisoners lending wood one to the other by the stick or other quantity. Colonel Chandler did not ask me a single question in regard to wood. From the fact that he saw one prisoner digging small pieces of wood from a mud hole I presume he thought the statements of prisoners in regard to the wood question were to be believed. If Colonel Chandler had asked me I could have presented the matter to him in an entirely different light. This man, gathering wood, in common with many others, did so for the purpose of selling the same to cake bakers and restaurant keepers, who, drawing their rations cooked, had no wood issued to them, and, in order to carry on their business, were obliged to buy wood from whom they might.

Colonel Chandler devoted about three hours to examine that which, had it been done properly, would have demanded at least one week's devoted attention. He left me making the remark, with a very sympathizing look toward the Yankee prisoners, "This beats anything I ever saw; it is, indeed, a hell on earth." Major Hall remarked that it was about on a par with the Federal prison at Johnson's Island, which is represented as being the best prison in the North.

As far as the cook-house and the bakery are concerned it is true enough that the cooking arrangements were inadequate, and I would not have said anything if Colonel Chandler had stated what was represented and proven by letters received from various quartermasters and commissaries upon the subject, and which were shown to him, to wit, that the officers in command at Andersonville had done all in their power to overcome the difficulty; but this omission of Colonel Chandler gives room for thought that the officers at this post had neglected their duty. Only a few words in justification thereof. When the prison was first established it was intended for 12,000 prisoners; the number increased rapidly, and in a very short time over 20,000 prisoners had been received. Everything possible was done to obtain the necessary materials with which to place an increased number of ovens. It took weeks before a sufficient number of bricks could be obtained; the kettles, after a delay of over two months, were finally received, but lime, a very necessary article, could not be procured from any quarter. General Johnston had taken all the trains upon the Atlanta and West Point railroads, thereby cutting us off from Opelika, the only point from where we could likely obtain the article required. About three weeks since the post quartermaster received a small supply, but from whence he obtained it I did not ascertain. I had in the meantime finished setting the kettles in the clay, and also put up a

bake-oven with the same material. In putting up bake-ovens, of which we should have three more, a great many difficulties are to be surmounted, the worst of which is to obtain the necessary castings. Patterns for doors and other things have been sent to Macon for casting over two months ago. We are told they cannot be cast unless we furnish the coke, which can only be obtained in Montgomery. Up to this moment we have not procured any, consequently we have been unable to set the bake-ovens. Large sheet-iron pans are indispensable to bake the large quantity of bread required. We cannot obtain them, but in lieu thereof are furnished with tin pans, which are burnt out and rendered useless in two weeks. When the quartermaster of the post applied to Major Dillard, in Columbus, Ga., for sheet-iron for pans, the major remarked that the sheet-iron should be used for our army, and not for Yankees. The above are some of the reasons why Colonel Chandler found the cooking apparatus insufficient. We were well aware of the fact, and needed not to be reminded thereof by him, unless he could have supplied us with the articles needed, for which we had made strenuous but unsuccessful exertions.

It becomes my duty to add a few words in regard to the sick-call, as this is under my direct control. Colonel Chandler states that the room was too small; that only a few sick could get to see the doctors; that the stronger ones pushed the weaker ones aside, &c. If Colonel Chandler had remained at the sick-call (which commences at 8 a. m. and very often continues until after 2 p. m.) longer than fifteen minutes or half an hour, he would have, again, reported differently. I take the pleasure to explain in a few words the modus operandi of the sick-call. At 8 a. m. all the doctors are at their stand. Each doctor has a clerk (who is a prisoner) to take down the name and the disease of the patient. The first that are attended to are those who are merely to be prescribed for without being admitted to the hospital. The number of this class is very large. The sergeant (Yankee) of each detachment must come with his sick to the stand of the doctor. When this class of patients are all prescribed for and returned to their quarters in the stockade then come all those to be admitted to the hospitals. As many as can be accommodated in the hospital are sent there, whilst the balance, if any, are returned to the stockade for the day, to be brought out the following morning, or when the hospital accommodations are such as to receive them. This is not as it should be, but it passes beyond my control, and I am confident that the chief surgeon can maintain his ground upon the question, "Why are not more sick admitted from the stockade to the hospital?"

At 4 p. m. the clerks of the doctors receive the medicines, which in the meantime have been prepared for those prescribed for but not admitted to the hospital in the morning, carrying the same to the place where the sick-call is made, where the sergeant (Yankee) of each detachment receives the medicine for his men.

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT GEORGIA RESERVES,
Andersonville, Ga., October 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. WINDER,
Commandant C. S. Military Prisons:

GENERAL: Agreeably to your request of this morning I have the honor to submit the following statement in relation to the furnishing of

fuel to the prisoners at Andersonville. As you are aware, I was in command of the forces at this post from about the middle of May until about the 12th of July following, and at different times temporarily since. During the period above mentioned I occupied the cabin nearest to and in full view of the stockade. At all times of the night lights could be seen within the inclosure, indicating no scarcity of fuel. It was made my duty to detail daily 100 men as a guard for prisoners to collect wood to be used within the prison. The wood lay scattered in great abundance upon grounds immediately adjacent to the stockade. After the stockade was enlarged a vast amount of heavy pine timber, which had been felled and left upon the ground, was embraced within the inclosure, and the middle wall, composed of large upright timbers, was abandoned to their use. This abundant supply of wood upon the spot induced the suspension of the guard detail for the collection of fuel. I would remark, in passing, to show the supply of axes in the hands of the prisoners, that the middle wall of partition between the new and old stockade, above alluded to, was felled and appropriated by the prisoners in one night. I have time and again, while acting as commander of the troops, and since as field officer of the day, observed from the sentry boxes, and seen also while on a tour of inspection within the interior of the prison, huts constructed of pine poles and rails and covered over with boards, while at the same time small piles of wood could be seen at almost every tent. These huts stand to-day, and, with the fires that still nightly gleam and flash in a thousand places over the area embraced in the prison, demonstrate in a language stronger than words that the prisoners do not suffer or experience any inconvenience from a deficiency of fuel.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. H. FANNIN,
Colonel First Regiment Georgia Reserves, Comdg. Guard Forces.

[Indorsement.]

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., October 4, 1864.*

I am in command of the Second Regiment of the Georgia Reserves since the 1st of June. I have been field officer of the day repeatedly during that time, and had ample opportunity for judging of the correctness of the statement made by Colonel Fannin, and know it to be true.

C. M. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Second Regiment Georgia Reserves.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., October 8, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

GENERAL: Colonel Gibbs informed [me] last evening that he met Judge McQueen McIntosh, of the district court, Confederate States, and that he told him he had seen Colonel Chandler, who told [him] what his report was or would be, and I had heard from another source that in Macon Colonel Chandler, in a mixed company of gentlemen and ladies, had stated what his report would be, and that the prisoners had been treated with great cruelty. This appears to me to be very wrong. These charges, which are not true, go before the world very much to the detriment of the officer concerned.

Colonel Chandler came here determined to report unfavorably of everything he saw or heard. Immediately on his arrival, and before he

could have seen anything, after a short conversation with him, I told the officers that he had determined to report unfavorably and would not see things in their true light. Where he got his information from I am unable to say, for he certainly asked none from me, and so far as I can learn he did not seek it from any officers at the post. As an evidence, Colonel Chandler reports, as a transaction at this post, the occurrence between Colonel Harkie and the Fifty-fifth Regiment, when in fact it occurred, if at all, at Cumberland Gap, and more than a year ago.

It is very important that the proceedings of the court-martial should return here as soon as possible. These reserves are the most ungovernable set I ever had anything to do with. I wish I could exchange them for some others. Won't it be possible to relieve the brigadier-general? Such an officer at a post like this is very much in the way. Colonel Forno is a very efficient officer, and after him captains and lieutenants are wanted.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., September 3, 1864.*

[Maj. W. L. BAILEY:]

SIR: Inclosed please find affidavit* in regard to funds expressed you in old issue, which I hope will be satisfactory.

Please send me at once Treasurer's receipt for amount expressed, as I want to close my accounts.

In reference to remittances requested by you to my favor I will make the following statements: On May 27, pay funds, $73,000 has been received; on August 1, quartermaster's funds, $75,000 has not been received; on August 15, quartermaster's funds, $10,000 has been received and devoted to purchase of greenbacks per order of Quartermaster-General, and the greenbacks forwarded by express; on August 3, $50,000 has not been received, and when it is, is to be turned over to Henry De Veuve, bonded agent for the establishment of a shoe shop at Oglethorpe, Ga., so you will perceive that I am still without any funds whatever, and my credit is gone. I have forwarded estimates for July and August, with list of outstanding debts, &c., and if you only knew what difficulties I have without money I am sure you would try and assist me. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars would relieve me for a time, and my estimates cover that amount and more. Of course I am speaking of this in addition to the $75,000 quartermaster's funds of August 1, which I am expecting. If I do not get this money I really do not know what I shall do, except to ask to be relieved from this post. You must recollect that I am in a strange country, only relying on myself, and can get no assistance. I ask you as a personal favor to assist me in this matter. I would willingly purchase the greenbacks for you, but as the Commissary-General has fixed the price at $4.50 for $1 I cannot get them for less.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Post Quartermaster.

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* Not found.

CAMP SUMTER, GA., *September 3, 1864.*

A. R. LAWTON, *Quartermaster-General:*

SIR: Inclosed please find express receipt for $2,222.22, being amount of U. S. currency purchased with $10,000 C. S. currency, by your order, at $4.50 for $1. Please return me receipt for same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Post Quartermaster.

Daniel Gerhart makes affidavit as to the circumstances of his capture, and asks to be released.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

Returned to Honorable Secretary of War.

The Yankees have made several strenuous efforts to secure the release of this man. He is represented as being a "wealthy citizen of Ohio." He and Richardson and Browne of the Tribune seem to be the only citizens for whom the enemy show any solicitude. I most earnestly recommend that Gerhart be held until the last Confederate non-combatant is released from prison. I suppose he can have his money.

[RO. OULD.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Comdg. Confed. Forces, Dept. of S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: In my letter of August 15 ultimo I demanded the removal from under our fire of any prisoners of war who might be held by you in confinement at Charleston. In your reply of the 20th ultimo you admit that you still retain prisoners of war at that point, where they are exposed to fire.

I this day learn from recently released prisoners that our Union officers are still kept by you under the fire of our guns. I have therefore to inform you that your officers, now in my hands, will be placed by me under your fire, as an act of retaliation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, *September 4, 1864.*

Col. CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Commissioner of Exchange, Mil. Dir. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: On my return from a town in the interior I received your several communications, and I take pleasure in informing you that the supplies of clothing and sanitary stores for the use of the U. S. prisoners at Camp Ford will be allowed to pass our lines. My personal attention will be given to their delivery in such manner as you may desire. I have thought it advisable to come myself with the full rolls of paroled Vicksburg prisoners and request that you meet me near Morganza or Hog Point, that we may more promptly make arrangements for a final exchange between our departments. I would suggest that you bring a

list of such of our prisoners as were left in New Orleans on account of sickness, &c., at the time of our last exchange. I am informed that your authorities hold at present in confinement C. S. prisoners at Vicksburg, Natchez, and other points, and as they are embraced in the cartel of July 28, they should be exchanged together with those of the Louisiana brigade now in New Orleans, and mentioned in your letter of August 2, 1864.

On the 22d of July, 1864, pending exchange of prisoners at Red River Landing, you released Capt. William Austin on my assurance that Capt. John A. Aiken, of the U. S. transport Emma, had been similarly dealt with by General E. Kirby Smith; this fact was confirmed to you at the time by Lieutenant Colonel Leake, U. S. Army; in addition I have with me official documents attesting the same. This, however, will not prevent the release of Capt. William M. Dana, of the U. S. transport John Warner. I have sent an order for his release and instructed the officer commanding to send him down after me.

Ex-Maj. George W. Burns was released on parole on the 24th of June and has doubtless ere this reached his friends. I have his duplicate parole with me and hope you will bring ex-Maj. Batt Barrow, as agreed between us. Mr. Duralde may be released in exchange for Captain Dane.

As the officers and men of the C. S. Navy captured in Mobile Bay do not belong to the Trans-Mississippi Department I do not feel at present authorized to negotiate for their exchange. I have dispatched a special courier to Richmond and will doubtless receive the necessary authorization. Your desire to be furnished with a list of citizen prisoners held by our authorities, including sutlers, civil employés in quartermaster's department, commissary department, &c., will be promptly complied with. I have sent Captain Birchett to Tyler, Tex., for the purpose of having them made out.

I inclose with this a communication from General E. Kirby Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, and also several letters for persons within your jurisdiction, and respectfully request of your courtesy to have them delivered.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,

Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Com. of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Dept.

P. S.—On board C. S. transport Champion, No. 3. Capt. William M. Dana has just reached me and accompanies the flag.

P. S. No. 2.—Near Morganza, September 6, 1864. Your communication (without signature) of the 3d instant received at this place, and I am the more desirous for a prompt interview.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,

Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Dept.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *September 4, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of camp and prisons for the week ending September 3, 1864:

Prison No. 1 contains all the rebel officers at this post. It is well policed and is in a healthy condition with the exception of the sink, which is being rapidly drained by a ditch leading from the prison east

to the main sewer, running north and south parallel to the prison wall. Prison No. 2 contains the same rubbish of which mention was made in my last report in consequence of the barracks still being in course of construction, and on which account policing cannot be so thoroughly done. This prison contains the hospitals, which are in a fine healthy condition, the bedding being frequently changed. Things appear neat and clean. Prison No. 3 is still being graded and drained, and it is very well policed. The policing could be more thoroughly done if the facilities for cooking were such as to enable the prisoners to have their meals at designated hours. As it is they are cooking from morning until night—all hours of the day. There being only from one to two small inferior cooking-stoves for 200 men, it is impossible for them to get their meals ready at any particular hour. I would respectfully recommend that ranges be built in the barracks which will obviate this difficulty. It can be done at a very small expense. The labor can be performed by the prisoners. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers in charge of the prisons (Lieutenants Sankey and Park) for their untiring efforts to maintain order and cleanliness in the prisons. Also for their efforts to secure the prisoners from escape. The fence surrounding the camp is being constructed, and is, in my opinion, too close to the prison walls on the east and south sides, the east side being only sixty feet and the south side being only forty feet from the prison walls. If the prisoners should succeed in digging forty feet from the prison and coming up upon the outside of the fence their escape would be certain, as the fence is of such a height as to entirely obstruct the view of the guard. With a very slight additional expense to the Government the fence could be placed at a proper distance from the prison, which, in my opinion, should not be less than 100 feet. There is a citizen prisoner confined in camp by the name of James M. Lazzell, from Virginia, whom I suspect has been secretly conversing with the enlisted men in camp and exercising a deleterious influence over them. I would respectfully suggest that he be removed from this camp, or be more closely confined, where he cannot communicate with any enlisted men. The commandant of the post, by the able assistance of the colonel commanding the Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, has changed the camp from a detestable mud hole to a fine healthy and well-organized camp. Their untiring efforts to promote the health and well-being of the camp deserve the highest commendation.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Captain Company D, Camp Inspector.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON, *September 4, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN LEWIS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith my Sunday morning report of the condition of the prison and prisoners. The general condition of the prison is as clean as the nature of the soil and weather will allow. Arrangements are already made to gravel the walks and improve the wagon roads the coming week. More attention than usual has been paid to the policing of grounds. The quarters are in good order. The new kitchens and mess-rooms will be occupied this week. The sinks are all in good order. The sanitary condition of the prisoners remains good, as will be seen by the following: Whole number of prisoners, 2,560; whole number in hospital, 62; deaths since last report,

none. I would most respectfully recommend the construction of a building the size of the wash-house for the occupancy of prisoners desirous of taking the amnesty oath, that they may be freed from the abuse of the other prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,

Lieut. Col. 128th Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty. and Supt. of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island, September 5, 1864.

The weather has been stormy for the last two days and has put the new mess-rooms to a severe test. The roofs being only of rough boards, inclined only one-quarter pitch, are leaking a good deal. Efforts will be made to remedy the defects. The quartermaster reported the new structures all done on the 3d instant, and I then turned them all over to Lieutenant-Colonel Scovill, superintendent of the prison. He declined to occupy unless roofs are improved and places provided to store supplies. There has been a persistent effort to intimidate men in the prison who show the least disposition to yield to the United States Government. Their roommates drive them out of quarters nights, and personal violence is not only threatened but often inflicted upon those who are suspected of wishing to take the oath of amnesty. On this account the superintendent of the prison proposes the new structure. I disapprove of it, as it yields the government of the prison to prisoners. I have instructed him that he must protect every man whom he has assigned to quarters, and have no doubt he can do it. There are ways enough to hold the chiefs of messes, or even all of any mess, responsible. But if that is not the best mode then the new structure for prisoners with Union tendencies should be built. With this qualification the within report is approved and respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *September 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Del., for the week ending September 2, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—prisoners are required to bathe regularly. Clothing—quality inferior and supply sufficient. Bedding—comfortable, consisting of bunks and blankets. State of quarters—clean and comfortable. State of kitchen—in an excellent condition. Food, quality of—very good. Food, quantity of—sufficient. Sinks—clean and well arranged. Policing of grounds—well conducted. Drainage—good and being further improved. Vigilance of guard—excellent. Security of quarters—very good; no prisoners have escaped during this week. Policing hospital—very well conducted. Attendance of sick (nurses)—every possible attention is paid to the sick. Cleanliness of hospital—could not be better. Hospital diet—very good and sufficient. General health of prisoners—about 15 per cent. sick. Death average—about two daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,

Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspecting Officer.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *Chicago, Ill., September 4, 1864.*

Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 317, dated Headquarters Post of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I have made daily a thorough inspection of the camp, barracks, hospitals, and kitchens during the past week, which I find, with few exceptions, generally in good order. The Federal hospital is not well arranged, for the reason that there is at present no suitable building for a hospital. There is one in process of erection, which, when finished, will doubtless have all the conveniences. The hospital for prisoners of war is not large enough. There are at least 200 prisoners sick in quarters that should be in hospital. Out of twelve deaths among the prisoners during the past week three of them died in quarters. I am informed by the surgeons that the supply of medicine is insufficient for the actual wants of the prisoners. The roofs of many of the barracks in the prisoners' square are in bad order. They should be attended to at once. The barracks all need windows, as many of the prisoners are destitute of blankets and the nights are getting cool. Quite a number of the Farmer's boilers used for cooking are unfit for use. They should be replaced by new ones. The guard-house is still in bad order, owing to leakage in water-works.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,
First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DOUGLAS,
Chicago, Ill., September 4, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

More hospital room has been provided and other suggestions noted.

B. J. SWEET,
Col. Eighth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Camp Douglas.

ROXABELL, OHIO, *September 4, 1864.*

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

DEAR SIR: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." My business as an agent for one of our church boards has given me an opportunity of becoming extensively acquainted with the views and feelings of the ministers and prominent members of the Presbyterian churches of Southern and Western Ohio. I find everywhere the most intense feeling of dissatisfaction at the policy of the Administration relative to our suffering prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. Those people were and are your warmest political friends. Those ministers and people labored earnestly to fill your call for volunteers from the beginning of our national war, very many of them urging their own sons to enter the list. Many of those ministers have sons and scores of members now in prison, taken at Chickamauga and Gettysburg. The authenticated accounts of their sufferings at Andersonville have brought several gray-haired mothers to their graves and others to the insane asylum. Fathers and mothers who wept, but yet thanked God for such noble sons, when they heard of their falling gloriously on the battle-field, have sickened and fainted under the consuming suspense and burning

anxiety caused by the long imprisonment and ineffable sufferings of other sons, compelled to endure more than the horrors of the Inquisition in that terrible open field pen. They are naked, without shelter by day and by night, starved, eaten by vermin, the filthiest of water, no soap, no blankets, sickening, dying, rotting as they stagger and fall to rise no more. Many hoped and prayed long and waited your strong arm to come to their relief, but "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and they have sunk into despair and insanity. From 6,000 to 8,000 have died and found such graves as no good man would put a dog into. Now, is it to be wondered at that these good fathers and friends should manifest dissatisfaction? Your failure to comply with the rebel proposition to a mutual exchange of physicians increases this dissatisfaction. Now, in spite of the world, this policy will affect our coming elections. Our enemies are making use of this with effect. To render things worse is the fact that these sorrowing parents can get no letters nor boxes to their sons, and many of these good and influential men have come to the deliberate conclusion that their noble sons are the victims of a heartless, cruel neglect. Doctor Steel said, "If anything could be more cruel than the rebel treatment of our sons, it is the criminal neglect shown them by our authorities." Doctor Gould pronounces it "the result of a negligent Administration." Reverend Warner: "The grossest neglect and ingratitude of the powers that be toward our gallant boys." Reverend Gibson, that "he can never again respect Lincoln, Stanton, or Butler." All hold you responsible. Oh, for God's sake, interpose! It is crushing the patriotism out of the poor prisoners and embittering hundreds of thousands of their friends. Those worse than murdered men you will meet at the bar of God. It is everywhere considered the refinement of cruelty. I write in love, but in earnest. We know you can have them exchanged if you give your attention to it. It is simple murder to neglect it longer.

Your political friend,

D. C. ANDERSON.

I concur in these statements.

J. H. BROWN.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

The undersigned can only refer to the published letter of Major-General Butler on this subject.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CHARLESTON, *September 4, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Please have U. S. officers, prisoners of war, now here removed to some other place under recent orders, taking them entirely from my control. It is very inconvenient and unsafe to keep them here.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
New York, Monday, September 5, 1864.

The EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Inclosed I send you a note from the agent of exchange of prisoners to the Confederate commissioner of exchange, Mr. Ould, in reply to

his offer to accept, in part, a proposition made by me eight months since, to exchange all prisoners of war held by either belligerent party.*

Without awaiting my reply, Mr. Ould has printed his offer, for which purpose it seems to have been made.

I am therefore driven to the same mode of placing my justification of the action of this Government in possession of the public before it reaches the Confederate commissioner.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that an officer recently arrived from Charleston states that James Pike and Charles R. Gray, captains of scouts, and attached to Major-General Thomas' command, of General Sherman's army, are now in close confinement at the "Tower," in Charleston. They are kept on mush and water and have been told that they are under charges and are to be tried as spies. They were captured on June 5 last on or near the Hiawassee River, Southeastern Tennessee, or in the northwestern part of South Carolina. They claim to have been in our uniform and to have had arms in their hands when captured.

They state that they were sent out on special service by General Sherman, which they came near accomplishing, and ask that their names and statement be sent to him. As they were taken in their uniforms and bearing arms they are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war. I have accordingly written to General Jones on the subject, a copy of which letter I inclose.†

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. 2D SEPARATE BRIG., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
DEFENSES OF BALTIMORE,
Fort McHenry, Md., September 5, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: In reply to a circular from your office, dated Washington, D. C., September 3, 1864, and received by me this day, directing that "all prisoners of war held in close confinement or irons will be immediately released from such confinement and placed on the footing of other prisoners of war," I have the honor to state that prisoners of war held at this post are never closely confined or held in irons, except sometimes temporarily for offenses committed against the regulations of the post. There are none so held or confined at present. Prisoners held at this post under charges preferred, although belonging to the rebel

* See August [27], 1864, p. 687. † See Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 271.

army, are held as political and not as prisoners of war, and are sometimes held in close confinement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES NORTHERN ARKANSAS,
September 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I send to you wounded two captains of your army, Williams and Odear, whom I propose to exchange for two officers of my command now held by you—Capt. George W. Rutherford and Lieut. Columbus R. White. Aside from the desire to again get my men returned to duty, which is very natural, I am also anxious to exchange your officers, as they are both wounded, and I am, from the nature of the circumstances which surround me, unable to give them the proper and necessary attention. I have addressed you heretofore upon this subject, but never received an answer, and renew it upon the broad grounds of a common humanity. Colonel Mitchell, with 453 officers and privates, I have paroled and sent north to the Federal lines under an escort, and I have invariably paroled all men of your command who have been placed in my hands by the fortunes of war. Accompanying the two officers I send the Rev. M. [John A.] Palmer, chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, who was sick when his comrades started. He will be released unconditionally, as my Government forbids them to be regarded as prisoners of war.

I must complain of the conduct of some of your troops in their various expeditions and scouts through this country. Mills have been burned, old men and non-combatants murdered, private property destroyed, and women and children turned out upon the world to beg, steal, or starve. No man, I am convinced, general, deprecates such unnecessary cruelty more than yourself, and no man has a higher and more chivalrous knowledge of the courtesies and amenities of war than you do, and I prefer, without threatening retaliation, which only makes bad worse, to lay this matter before you, knowing and believing that none of these outrages have been perpetrated by your order. Lieutenant Hickman, commanding the escort that accompanies your officers, is duly authorized by me to receive all communications you may wish to make.

In case you should not exchange my officers, I have instructed Lieutenant Hickman to release your officers on parole, as I cannot take care of them as I would wish and as their condition demands.

I am, general, with great respect, very truly, yours,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Northern Section, Department of Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., September 5, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of Lieut. J. W. Davidson, inspector of the camp, for the week ending September 3, 1864. Every effort is being made with the means at our disposal to

keep the camp in good order and in as thorough state of police as possible, and I have every reason to believe that the sanitary condition of the camp has been greatly improved. The fence and guard walk comprising the enlargement will be completed this week, when the prisoners now occupying tents can be removed into the new part.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., September 4, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have each day during the week ending September 3, 1864, inspected the general condition of this camp and prisoners therein confined. The sanitary condition of the camp is being improved by being thoroughly policed each day, and is in as good condition as the advantages of the camp will permit. The kitchens and barracks are kept clean by sweeping, which is the only method that can be used for cleansing them, for the very reason that they have nothing but ground floors, which is useless to wash. Every effort is being made that can be to prevent nuisance from being committed in and around the barracks, but it is a very difficult matter, there being so many to watch and every one apparently trying to make all the dirt and nuisance that they can. The sinks that have lately been adopted will be a great benefit to the sanitary condition of the camp if kept thoroughly cleansed each day by hauling the boxes containing the nuisance out of camp and washing them, which is being done every day at present. The rations issued during the week by the commissary of subsistence at this post to the prisoners have been in compliance with the circular issued by the Commissary-General of Prisoners, dated June 1, 1864, and antiscorbutics, such as potatoes and onions, have been issued three times during the week, as follows: Potatoes twice to each man, eight ounces each time; onions once to each man, six ounces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. DAVIDSON,
First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspector.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., September 5, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of the prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day, as follows:

The prison and hospital buildings, with their kitchens and grounds surrounding, are cleanly and in good order. The clothing and bedding in both departments are in excellent condition. The general appearance of the prisoners is clean and tidy. No change of importance since last report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

Weekly report of the condition of the military prisons of Saint Louis.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 5, 1864.*

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison.—Buildings, improving and kept very clean; sinks and yards, clean; kitchen and mess-rooms, all right; cleanliness of prisoners, very satisfactory; quarters and bedding, very satisfactory; hospital, I do not think that there is a military hospital in this country that exceeds this one in accuracy, cleanliness, and system.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison.—Buildings, kept in good order; sinks and yards, clean; kitchen and mess-rooms, comparatively clean; cleanliness of prisoners, pretty clean; quarters and bedding, improving.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: Respectfully referring to the above notes, you will see that our prisons continue to be in good order. I do, in fact, believe they are improving every day, notwithstanding the inefficiency of the buildings. I have also inspected the new female prison, situated opposite Gratiot Street Prison, and find it a very suitable place, provided that these female prisoners be properly classified according to their character. I have the honor, colonel, to suggest that prostitutes be transferred to the work-house of the city, because they are certainly a nuisance in or near a military prison, and it is, furthermore, a very simple matter to settle for their keeping with the city authorities.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Major and Inspector.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners, approved.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, September 5, 1864.

Col. ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I transmit herewith for such action as you may deem proper the paroles given by 190 prisoners captured by Commander John Taylor Wood during the late cruise of the Tallahassee under his command. I suggest, however, that if practicable they may be exchanged for the crews of the Tennessee and Selma, vessels of the C. S. Navy, lately captured by the enemy in Mobile Bay.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

RICHMOND, VA., *September 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The Federal prisoners at Charleston cannot be removed. Emergencies have arisen that will necessitate the sending of other prisoners to that city, and orders to that end have been given General Winder.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLESTON, *September 5, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Brigadier-General Gardner informs me that a large number of prisoners have been ordered from Andersonville to this place. Please have the order revoked or send me additional troops. It is with great difficulty that these now here can be guarded; no others can be at present.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *September 5, 1864.*

General JOHN H. WINDER, *Andersonville, Ga.:*

Take immediate measures for sending the prisoners at Andersonville and Macon to Charleston and Savannah.

Push forward to completion the prison at Millen, that some of the prisoners at Andersonville may be sent there as soon as possible.

Cannot part be at once prepared before completion of the whole prison grounds?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

FIRST DIVISION C. S. MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,
September 5, 1864.

Surg. E. D. EILAND,
In charge First Division C. S. Military Prison Hospital:

SIR: As officer of the day for the past twenty-four hours I have inspected the hospital and found it in as good a condition as the nature of the circumstances will allow. A majority of the bunks are still unsupplied with bedding, while in a portion of the division the tents are entirely destitute of either bunks, bedding, or straw, the patients being compelled to lie upon the bare ground. I would earnestly call your attention to the article of diet. The corn bread received from the bakery, being made up without sifting, is wholly unfit for the use of the sick, and often, as in the last twenty-four hours, upon examination the inner portion is found to be perfectly raw. The meat (beef) received by the patients does not amount to over two ounces per day, and for the past three or four days no flour has been issued. The corn bread cannot be eaten by many, for to do so would be to increase the diseases of the bowels, from which a large majority are suffering, and it is therefore thrown away. All then that is received by way of subsistence is two ounces of boiled beef and a half pint of rice soup per day, and under these circumstances all the skill that can be brought to bear upon their cases by the medical officers will avail nothing. Another point to which I feel it my duty to call your attention is the deficiency

of medicines. We have but little more than indigenous barks and roots with which to treat the numerous forms of disease to which our attention is daily called. For the treatment of wounds, ulcers, &c., we have literally nothing except water. The wards, some of them, are filled with gangrene, and we are compelled to fold our arms and look quietly upon its ravages, not even having stimulants to support the system under its depressing influences, this article being so limited in supply that it can only be issued for cases under the knife. I would respectfully call your earnest attention to the above facts, in the hope that something may be done to alleviate the sufferings of the sick.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CREWS PELOT,

Assistant Surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S., Officer of the Day.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA., *Meridian, Miss., September 5, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. N. G. WATTS,

Commissioner of Exchange, Jackson, Miss.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to suggest to you the propriety of attempting an immediate exchange of the prisoners lately captured at Mobile. He is exceedingly anxious to have both the land and naval forces released. If you cannot effect a complete exchange, but can a partial one, for a portion of them, he thinks the return of Colonel Anderson and the six companies of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment the least desirable.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

POWHATAN ELLIS, JR.,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.—For Foster to Halleck, referring to release by General Samuel Jones of a number of surgeons and chaplains, and inclosing copy of Jones' letter of August 25, 1864, in relation to his jurisdiction over the prisoners at Andersonville, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 272.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *September 6, 1864.*

Major-General FOSTER, *Department of the South:*

GENERAL: Before acting upon the application of rebel officers who have applied to take the oath of allegiance, the Secretary of War wishes to know their names and rank, and to what States they belong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

[SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.—For Foster to Jones, in relation to release of non-combatants, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 274.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., September 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON,

Comdg. Northern District, Dept. of the South, Morris Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have received private information that our officers, prisoners in Charleston, intend attempting an escape on Wednesday or

Thursday night. This fact I wish kept secret, but desire that preparations may be made to aid them. For this purpose order the boat infantry or the One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers (which needs an opportunity to redeem its name) to prepare to attack the enemy's picket-boats on those two nights, and even on Friday night, and to drive them off the neutral ground. If the naval launches co-operate, as is now proposed, two or three of them are to come around in the inside from Light-House Inlet to Paine's Dock, whence, starting out at night, passing between Fort Johnson and Fort Sumter, and then sweeping past and around Sumter, the enemy's picket-boats may all be captured.

I also desire that another expedition be prepared to enter Dewees' Inlet, with three light-draft steamers, loaded with sharpshooters, and towing navy barges, to make a landing on the main land in rear of Mount Pleasant, and to scout across toward Hobeau Point, to aid any of our officers who may try to escape that way.

Captain Suter, engineers, will be with this party to reconnoiter.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—No demonstration, however, will be made on the nights mentioned, but a bright lookout will be kept by the boat infantry, some of which will be concealed in the marsh grass at or near Paine's Dock, and should any movement on the part of the enemy show that our officers have made the attempt the boats will proceed with all dispatch to their assistance. I wish no demonstration made on those nights which might put the enemy on the alert.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
First Lieutenant, &c.

MORGANZA, *September 6, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, *Government Commissioner of Exchange:*

Your dispatches for Colonel Szymanski were received this evening, and a few moments after their receipt I received a note from the colonel informing me that he was at my pickets and wished to see me. I have just returned from a visit to him. I delivered your dispatches and received some for you, which I send down on the Kate Dale to-night by Captain Huntley, of my staff. Colonel Szymanski desires to see you in person and will wait your arrival at Mr. Printeules, about eight miles from my lines. Please answer.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1864.

Surg. T. M. GETTY,
Actg. Medical Inspector Prisoners of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You will proceed at once to make an inspection of the military prisons or camps south of the Ohio River and west of Virginia, excepting Louisville. You will begin at Nashville, and from there proceed to Columbus, Ky., Memphis, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and such other places at which prisoners of war are held as may come to your knowledge. In making your inspection you will be governed by the following instructions: Make a minute examination of the sanitary condition of the prisons and the general management of the several

branches of the service as connected with the prisoners at the several stations. Examine all matters mentioned and provided for in the printed circulars from this office, particularly as to the disbursement of and accountability for the hospital and prison funds, and also the manner of accounting for money deposited by individual prisoners. When changes are necessary in the administration of the affairs of the hospital, to improve the condition of the sick, you will order them made, and you will direct such improvements in the accommodations for the sick and in the public arrangements as may be indispensably necessary, provided they can be made at a small expense. For improvements costing more than $100 the matter, with an estimate, should be submitted to this office. It is not expected that anything more will be done to provide for the welfare of rebel prisoners than is absolutely necessary, and in directing or recommending expenditures for their benefit you will have this constantly in view. Structures which may be ordered for them must be of a temporary and cheap character, though suitable to give protection against inclement weather and to serve for the war. Hospitals will not be fitted up with all the conveniences which are provided in hospitals for Federal soldiers, but enough will be allowed to insure good police and to meet all wants of the sick. Report by telegraph your arrival at and departure from each station, and from each station forward a written report of your inspection. Having performed the service above ordered you will report in person at this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 6, 1864.

Major-General CANBY, *New Orleans:**

GENERAL: * * * I presume that General Grant's order to make no more exchanges of prisoners was based on the fact that they gave us only such men as they have utterly broken down by starvation, receiving in return from us men fit for duty. Every exchange, therefore, gives them strength, without a corresponding advantage to us. Not so, however, with exchanges made on the battle-field or immediately after an engagement. Exchanges of this kind, made man for man, as provided for in the cartel, General Grant did not intend to prohibit. You and the officers under your command are therefore at liberty to continue the exchanges in the field, as provided for in last clause of article 7 of the cartel of July 22, 1862.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

OFFICE AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 6, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Commanding Western Gulf Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant and to inform you that I have already negotiated the exchange of which you speak.

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* Portion here omitted belongs to Series I.

My negotiation was had with Lieut. Col. N. G. Watts, C. S. Army, accredited as a general agent of exchange for the Confederate Government. An agreement was concluded between us for the exchange of the prisoners of the C. S. Navy and Marine Corps captured by you from the fleet of Admiral Buchanan and the marines captured in Fort Gaines for the officers and men of the U. S. Navy now prisoners in Texas. I have also received from Colonel Watts and forwarded to the assistant agent of exchange for the Trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. Army, an order directing him to deliver our prisoners in accordance with this agreement.

I deem it important also to call your attention to the fact that by the terms of the agreement between Colonel Watts and myself it may become necessary, in order to procure the release of all our naval prisoners in Texas, to include in the exchange Admiral Buchanan and the superior officers of the C. S. Navy not sent to New Orleans with the other prisoners.

I suppose it to be your desire to exchange for all of the prisoners of your command in Texas, and it would, of course, have been impossible for me to negotiate an agreement which should in terms except those officers of the enemy's fleet most valuable to the enemy.

The agreement, therefore, provides for the exchange of officer for officer and enlisted man for enlisted man, according to their several ranks and grades, so far as the prisoners held on each side will enable such exchange *per capita* to be made, prisoners remaining on each side, for whom none of corresponding rank are held by the other, to be exchanged according to the scale of equivalents established by the general cartel of 1862.

If, therefore (as I am inclined to believe), the naval and marine prisoners whom we hold in this city are sufficient to furnish an equivalent for all the naval prisoners whom the enemy hold in Texas it will not be necessary to include in the exchange any of the prisoners retained at Pensacola, otherwise it may become necessary to include some or all of them.

Trusting that the agreement thus explained may meet your entire approval,

I am, admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DWIGHT,

Colonel and Agent of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

Campbell Wallace, relative to exchange of Col. W. W. Wallace, of Knoxville, Tenn.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

Returned to General Bragg.

By authority of the War Department an arrangement is about being made or has been made by which all East Tennesseeans in captivity on both sides are to be released. This will include all the parties named in this paper. Mr. Wallace is mistaken in supposing that Seth Lea had no recruiting commission. I have the best authority for saying he had, and that is the admission of Lea himself to me.

[R. OULD,

Agent of Exchange.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, September 6, 1864.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

SIR: In the matter of the accompanying paper I have the honor to submit the following report:

Some time in March last the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature mentioned in the communication of Mr. Grice were sent to me by Governor Smith, with an indorsement calling my attention to them. I referred them to the Honorable Secretary of War, stating that the proper course of proceeding where outrages were committed upon our citizens living within the enemy's lines was a subject of great difficulty with me, and asking instructions on the matter. The Honorable Secretary directed me to make inquiry into the facts and remonstrate against the injustice and cruelty of the proceedings against Messrs. Bain and Hodges.

Shortly after this instruction I proceeded to Fort Monroe and remonstrated with General Butler against the orders which he had given in the cases of those two gentlemen. His reply was to the following effect, to wit, that Messrs. Bain and Hodges were citizens of Portsmouth, a garrisoned and patrolled town within the limits and near the headquarters of his military command; that those two gentlemen were cashiers of savings banks, many of the depositors of which were the daily beneficiaries of the United States Government, receiving gratuitously from the Federal authorities provisions, &c.; that many of those depositors desired to get their funds from those banks, but could not, owing to the fact that the assets had been removed; that he called Messrs. Bain and Hodges before him, and after informing them that he would not ask or expect them to criminate themselves, demanded to know what had become of the funds of those institutions; that those gentlemen utterly refused to answer the question, and did not excuse their silence by any allegation that their reply would criminate themselves, which he informed them would be a valid excuse; that he had a right to summon them before him as Portsmouth was by military declaration and possession under martial law, and that he regarded their refusal as a contempt of his authority, and therefore gave an order for their commitment to prison at Hatteras until they would consent to make answer.

I urged that the act of which he complained was done before his military occupation of Portsmouth; that those gentlemen were citizens of Virginia and not subject to his authority, at least to the extent claimed by him, and that even if they were so subject, the punishment was harsh and cruel in the extreme. He replied that under the circumstances he did not think he had exceeded his rightful powers, and in this connection stated that both of the gentlemen had taken the oath of Federal allegiance. I am entirely satisfied from subsequent inquiries that this latter statement is entirely untrue.

Upon my return from Fort Monroe I stated verbally to the Honorable Secretary of War the substance of my conversation with General Butler on this subject, and reiterated the difficulty I had in recommending any course to be pursued. I received no instructions in the case and the matter has so lain from that time to the present. One reason of my difficulty, independent of the fearful horrors that center in retaliation, was that I felt that the arrest and confinement in Northern prisons of loyal men residing in Culpeper, King William, Hanover, Henrico, and other counties of Virginia similarly situated with reference to the enemy's lines, was a greater outrage than the sentence which had been pronounced against Messrs. Bain and Hodges. I therefore thought if

any system of retaliation were to be adopted to meet the wrong we should begin with the strongest class of cases. I trust Your Excellency will pardon me if I say I think so still.

I beg leave to add a few words as to the representation of facts in the accompanying paper. The difficulty of obtaining correct statements in cases similar to the present is incredible. Even where, as in the present instance, the representation is made by a conscientious person, it is not to be implicitly trusted. I have been taught to be distrustful from many experiences. Mr. Bain, it is true, is at Hatteras, but is not in irons, nor is he at hard labor. Mr. Hodges is not at Hatteras at all, but at Fort Hamilton, near Fort Monroe, and is not in irons or at hard labor. Messrs. Armstead and Morris, so far from having been sent to Hatteras, have never been arrested. Daniel J. Turner went to Portsmouth after Butler took military possession of the place, and being charged with offending against some regulation was imprisoned. It is alleged that he took the oath of Federal allegiance. Joseph Burke was arrested, but was released early in July last.

I shall be happy to carry out any directions which Your Excellency may give in the premises.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

[Inclosure.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., *July 19, 1864.*

His Excellency WILLIAM SMITH, *Governor of Virginia:*

DEAR SIR: In March last I introduced in the Senate of Virginia a preamble and resolutions relative to the arrest and imprisonment at Cape Hatteras, for no offense against law or order, of two worthy citizens of my native city, Rev. George M. Bain and W. H. H. Hodges, which requested you to call the attention of the Confederate authorities to this outrage upon the rights of peaceful citizens of the Commonwealth, and ask that hostages might be held for them. This preamble and resolutions unanimously passed both houses of the General Assembly and were sent to Your Excellency. My army duties called me to the south immediately upon the adjournment of the Legislature, and I have never learned if any or what action had been taken by you in the premises.

The preamble and resolutions were copied in the Yankee papers published in Norfolk and Portsmouth and freely commented on, yet, to add injury to injury, and heap insult upon insult, they arrested Messrs. W. Armstead, William H. Morris, Daniel J. Turner, and Joseph Burke, merchants and gentlemen of position and intelligence—true Southern men; banished the first three to Cape Hatteras at hard labor, and the last named to Fort Monroe, where, at last accounts, he was cutting wood, with a ball and chain attached to his leg, for the negro cooks.

These gentlemen are directors of the Merchants and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Portsmouth, of which Mr. Hodges is cashier, and the writer was president. Reverend Mr. Bain is cashier of the Portsmouth Savings Bank, and the only charge made against them is that the funds of their respective banks were removed beyond the grasp of the Federal tyrant "Beast Butler," and his co-workers and co-robbers. The charge is true; the funds were removed, but the removal took place while that city was in possession of Confederate troops, and before its evacuation.

All these parties are native citizens of Virginia. Reverend Mr. Bain was born in Norfolk County, is identified with very many families in this

State, is a gentleman about seventy years of age, of feeble health, and a minister of the gospel of peace. Mr. Hodges is a cripple, whose aged mother mourns the death of one gallant son who nobly fell in leading his regiment in Pickett's bloody charge at Gettysburg, and another who has subsequently died, leaving only this crippled one, who is now at hard labor at Cape Hatteras and fed only on bread and water. The other gentlemen are all over military age, all have large and dependent families, and are estimable, worthy, and patriotic citizens of the Commonwealth, who have freely given their sons and their substance in support of our cause.

Can you, sir, as the Chief Magistrate of Virginia, do nothing to effect the release of these her children from a position so humiliating, so disgraceful, from suffering so undeserved?

I cannot believe that the voice of the old Commonwealth, after all she has suffered, after all she has done and is willing yet to do, will not be heard by the Confederate authorities when she appeals to them in behalf of her unlawfully, illegally, and unjustly imprisoned citizens, and I beg of you to interpose and entreat our Government to do something to effect their release.

I also called your attention to the case of Rev. Isaac W. K. Handy, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Portsmouth, who, for no offense except his devotion to our cause, has for over twelve months been closely confined as a prisoner at Fort Delaware. I beg of you to also bring his case to the attention of the Confederate authorities, and, if possible, effect his release or exchange.

These people are my people, whom I have known all my life; good citizens, honest men, worthy Christians, true patriots, and in their behalf and that of their suffering families I appeal to you, as the Chief Magistrate of our proud old Commonwealth, to interpose for their relief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GRICE,
Senator, Third District.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
August 27, 1864.

This paper is respectfully referred to the President, having made ineffectual efforts through Commissioner Ould. I now appeal to the President for redress in the premises. Is there no remedy for such atrocities? I respectfully submit that stern retaliation is the only means by which to obtain relief.

WM. SMITH.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

Referred to Commissioner Ould for report, &c.

J. D.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., *September 6, 1864.*

President DAVIS:

SIR: The Presbytery of South Carolina at its recent session passed a resolution making it my duty to ascertain whether missionaries can be sent, under any sort of arrangement and what, to minister to our brave but unfortunate soldiers now held as prisoners of war at the North. I have thought the best mode of ascertaining this was by

addressing you. I am persuaded nothing need be said to you touching the importance or desirableness of effecting this object.

Hoping to have an answer soon,

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JAS. FARROW.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred, by direction of the President, to the Honorable Secretary of War, who will please reply to Mr. Farrow.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

Answer that the Department is not aware of any means by which ministers can be sent from the Presbytery of South Carolina to minister to the wants of our prisoners. It is not probable that the enemy will allow of such an indulgence, but the letter will be referred to the commissioner of exchange, and if he reports that it can be done information will be afforded to the writer.

[Third indorsement.]

OCTOBER 24, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Honorable Assistant Secretary of War.

The enemy will not allow us to send ministers to our prisoners. They even refuse to permit us to send surgeons to attend to our sick.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, September 7, 1864.*

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to say, in reply to the petition of twenty-six citizens of Pennsylvania confined at Salisbury, N. C., referred by Your Excellency to this Department on the 27th ultimo, that an equal number of rebel citizens of Loudoun County, Va., have been seized and are held as hostages for the Pennsylvanians in question. The hostages are to-day sent to Fort Delaware, where they are to be confined and to receive the same treatment and the same fare as are allotted by the rebel Government to your prisoners at Salisbury. Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner of exchange, has been instructed to notify the rebel authorities of these facts and to inform them that the men of Loudoun County will be delivered to them whenever they shall surrender to us the Pennsylvanians whose names are signed to the petition which you have submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, *Mobile Bay, September 7, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent for Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: I am glad to learn from your letter of the 6th instant that you have arranged for the exchange of our Navy prisoners in Texas, but knowing that we had no one in the hands of the enemy of the rank even of

a lieutenant-commander I had previously informed the Department that I should send Admiral Buchanan, Commander Johnston, Lieutenant-Commander Murphy, and Lieutenants Bradford and Wharton, North, to be disposed of as the Government might direct. I am therefore unwilling that any of these officers should be exchanged here until I receive direction from the Secretary of the Navy.

May I request that you will favor me with a list of our prisoners in Texas which the rebel authorities claim to hold?

Very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

P. S.—Since writing the above all the officers named except Admiral Buchanan have gone North in the U. S. S. Queen.

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 7, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

No special agreement has been made with Mr. Ould on the subject of the delivery of invalid prisoners. It is, however, understood we will return their prisoners who are in like condition. An order was issued about August 20 for all medical officers at Savannah and Charleston to be delivered to U. S. authorities at those places. All others were ordered sent to Richmond for delivery to me.

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., September 7, 1864.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Charleston, S. C.:*

I see no alternative but temporarily to send part of Andersonville prisoners to Charleston. I have telegraphed General James Chesnut to furnish, if possible, from the reserves the requisite guards.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, *September* [7], *1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

A large number of prisoners have arrived at Savannah, and I am informed will continue to arrive at the rate of 1,000 per day for several days. I was not notified that they were to be sent and no preparations were made. General McLaws has not troops enough to guard them and I have none to send him. With my present force large numbers of prisoners cannot be guarded here and at Savannah, one or both of which places will probably be soon attacked. I respectfully ask that Brigadier-General Chesnut be ordered to guard them at or near Columbia or Kingsville, where stockades may be constructed. It is exceedingly embarrassing to me to have so many prisoners to provide for, and it is made the more embarrassing by the fact that they are under the control of Brigadier-General Gardner, who is in Richmond and in no way under my orders.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, *September 7, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

I believe the enemy is now landing Confederate officers, prisoners of war, on Morris Island. As the Yankee prisoners here have been placed under Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner I am not authorized to make any change in their position. If the Department thinks proper to retaliate by placing Yankee officers in Sumter and other batteries, let the order be given; prompt action should be taken.

Please instruct me what, if any, authority I have over prisoners.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ANDERSONVILLE, *September 7, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Prison very nearly complete and admirably adapted to the purpose. Large amount of property at the post; nineteen guns mounted in the batteries. Prisoners commence to move this morning. Instruct me what to do when prisoners are all gone.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

THOMSON, GA., *September 7, 1864.*

PRESIDENT: Permit a poor man to say a word in these days of trouble and distress. Please read the sixth chapter of Second Kings. Follow the example of the King of Israel. Send the prisoners at Andersonville home on their parole. Send them home before the cold proves more destructive of their lives than the heat has been in the open and unshaded pen your officers provided for them.

It will prove the greatest victory of the war and do our cause more good than any three victories our noble troops have gained.

With the most profound respect, your unworthy servant,

C. H. STILLWELL.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

Refers to sixth chapter, Second Kings, and recommends sending home on parole the prisoners at Andersonville. The chapter is twenty-eighth Chronicles.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the President, to the Honorable Secretary of War.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

File.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *September 8, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, &c., *Washington:*

DEAR SIR: We are going to send by the Circassian on her next trip to Charleston all the officers and seamen of the rebel Navy held by us, as there is now a fair prospect of exchanging them for ours imprisoned in the South. The Department has lists of those in Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren, but I think there are some others at Fort Delaware or Point Lookout. Midshipman Frank Arthur, captured on the Potomac, was turned over to the provost-marshal here a few months

since, and several others were taken in a vessel called the Oconee, off Savannah, last fall, viz: Actg. Master William Smith, First Asst. Engineer Peter F. Vanderveer, Third Asst. Engineer Peter Faithful, Asst. Surg. C. M. Morfit, and eleven petty officers and seamen. Are these persons still held by us; and if so, can you tell me where they are? Those of the Oconee were taken to Philadelphia and the men, I believe, were subsequently sent to Point Lookout. If you have a record of any other officers and seamen of the rebel Navy the Department would be glad to know where they are.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Commanding U. S. Forces, &c.:*

SIR: I have the honor to propose an exchange of prisoners, officers and men, captured by both armies since the commencement of the present campaign, the exchange to be made man for man, and the equivalents to be allowed as regulated by the stipulations of the cartel. Should you accept this proposition a meeting can take place between officers specially commissioned to make the preliminary arrangements to effect the exchange. This flag of truce is borne by my staff officers, Maj. J. B. Eustis, assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. W. A. Reid, accompanied by an escort of six mounted men and an ambulance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD, *Commanding Confederate Army:*

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date and accept your offer to exchange prisoners of war on hand at this moment. I fear most have already gone North, but have sent to ascertain what number, about, are on hand, and I may also stop such as have not gone beyond Chattanooga. The basis of exchange will be the old cartel. I will send an officer, with a more detailed account of prisoners on hand, to-morrow to Rough and Ready to confer with any one you may name. After prisoners reach Nashville and beyond they properly fall under the jurisdiction of the commissioner, Colonel Hoffman.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 8, 1864.

General E. K. SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo in relation to prisoners of war captured at

Brashear City and delivered to the U. S. authorities at Boutte Station. The whole subject had passed beyond my control by reference to the War Department at Washington before I was assigned to this command, but I have recommended that the delivery should be acknowledged and the Confederate Government credited with the number of prisoners of war there delivered, but have not yet received the decision of the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant requesting to be informed of the quantity of irregular clothing which will be required for prisoners of war in the next six months, and in reply I beg to say that only an approximate estimate can be made. There are now some 60,000 prisoners in our hands and the number is as likely to be increased as diminished. I would therefore recommend that clothing for 30,000 prisoners be provided, one suit for each, with an extra number of shirts, say 10,000. No reports have been made to me of clothing issued to prisoners and I am therefore unable to say how much was issued in the past year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: Your communications of the 25th and 28th ultimo in relation to supplies to be furnished to prisoners have been received. Circular, No. 4, establishing the condition on which clothing may be received by prisoners, must be strictly complied with. Require such evidence as you may think necessary to establish that the clothing is sent by near relatives. Letter from the donor accompanying the parcel explaining the circumstances will generally be sufficient, unless there is some reason to doubt the truth of the statement. If clothing sent by friends is left in your hands you may issue it to those who are in a destitute condition. Instructions heretofore given you provide for the purchase of antiscorbutics. You are authorized to permit the sutler to sell fruits and vegetables to prisoners during the prevalence of the scurvy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. EASTMAN,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, recommending additional mess-rooms, &c., is received. If the prisoners can take their meals in the mess-rooms as they now stand by taking three hours in the morning and three in the afternoon, no additions—indeed, if they can get through their breakfast by 11 a. m. and their dinner by 6 p. m., nothing more is necessary. You are authorized to put up such hospital wards as may be indispensably necessary, to be built in the cheapest manner. They will not be plastered, but will be made as close as practicable by battening the joints of the weather-boarding. Barracks for the guard, or additional ones for the prisoners, will not be put up at present. Sibley tents can be estimated for in October.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, September 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: By authority of the War Department I have the honor to inform you that there are reduced to privates 584 rebel prisoners at Northern stations who were captured in Arkansas by General Steele's forces and whose exchange seems to have been contemplated under the second article of the cartel entered into at Red River Landing, La., July 28, 1864. But the recent orders of Lieutenant-General Grant prohibiting further exchanges must be made to apply to the proposed exchange, unless by so doing there would be in some way a breach of the cartel, and the prisoners referred to will not be forwarded unless you are under obligations to deliver them for exchange.

The orders of the lieutenant-general referred to clearly prohibit the exchange provided for in the third article of the cartel, and prisoners referred to will not be returned to the Department of the Gulf.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Fort Monroe, Va., September 8, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I am authorized to inform you of the acceptance by the Federal authorities of your proposition for the release—

of all prisoners of war on each side from confinement (close) or irons, as the case may be, and either placed in the condition of other prisoners or sent to their respective homes for their equivalents.

Orders have issued for carrying into effect this arrangement on our part.

I am also instructed to say that after inquiry we learn of but three prisoners on our side in the condition presumed by the proposition,

viz, Lieut. Daniel Davis, under sentence of military court; Capt. Frank Battle, under special instructions from Commissary-General of Prisoners, and William McBlair, temporarily confined for an attempt to elude a guard.

I will thank you for a list of the prisoners held in the South to be affected by this proposition and a statement of your action in the matter.

Our authorities are of the opinion that you are under a misapprehension with regard to the number of prisoners of war held by them in close confinement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

NEW YORK, *September 8, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I hope you desire the salvation of the Union, but I am persuaded the exchange of prisoners is more nearly connected with this question than is generally supposed. Thousands of those whose friends die in prison from systematic persecution of rebels who are at heart loyal will work and vote against the President, because they think sympathy with a few negroes, also captured, is the cause of a refusal to relieve their friends, when even partial exchanges could be made. Humanity, good policy, aye, the very future of our nation and the hope of free government for the wide world are involved. I want to make speeches and do a little campaigning for our good President, Abraham Lincoln, but for Heaven's sake do let exchanges be made as fast and far as possible. We lose by delay, for the rebels will kill off so many of our prisoners in their hands soon that there will be none to exchange. This is the only thing I do not know how to explain or argue. The rebels, of course, will not be honorable. Strange if they would, when their whole position is founded on fraud, deceit, violated oaths, and is from stem to stern infamous. If Lincoln is defeated and the country broken up and ruined forever, I believe this will be the chief cause. This is what I would not say, write, or publish to the enemies of our cause, and only urge it privately. Will you consider it, and if you agree with me talk to the President about it? I hope you will take time to read this, and not throw it aside.

Yours, with high consideration,

H. BREWSTER.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

If the writer of this letter understood the whole case he would rest satisfied to leave this question in the hands of the Government.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., September 8, 1864.

Mrs. ANNA J. SANDERS, *Abingdon, Va.:*

MADAM: The President referred your letter of the 23d ultimo, relative to the exchange of your son, Maj. Reid Sanders, to this Department for attention and reply. You are informed that attempts have

been made for the exchange of Major Sanders, and those attempts have failed. The efforts of the commissioner of exchange for this purpose have gone as far as the policy of the Government would permit.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, *Savannah, September 8, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Fifteen hundred Federal prisoners have already arrived, and the superintendent of transportation informs me that 1,800 more will arrive to-morrow morning, and 600 more in the evening, and the same to continue every day until 10,000 are received.

There must be some strange misconception as to the force in this district and the location of what is reported which has caused such a number of prisoners to be thrown suddenly into Savannah. I have not now a single man in reserve to support any point that may be threatened by the enemy, and there are many points where a lodgment could be effected and from which an advance could be made on the city without much difficulty, if I had no means of re-enforcing those points, such as Beaulieu, Whitemarsh, Thunderbolt, Rosedew, and Fort McAllister. The garrisons at those points are now reduced so low that it may be said with truth they are merely picketed and cannot be defended with the forces now there; and yet I have not a man to add to their respective garrisons without vacating other positions. I have no place stockaded or palisaded or fenced in where the prisoners can be kept; no place where there is running water.

I had ordered a place to be inclosed with a high fence for the confinement of the 600 Federal officers. It was not at all completed when the last Federal prisoners commenced to arrive. Three sides of it were planked by working at it all night. The fourth is open, and of necessity must be kept open, as the sides have to be extended to meet the increasing demand for room. But there is no running water, nor have wells or sinks been dug, as yet, to accommodate the prisoners.

The seizure of all the slaves which had been impressed for Savannah by General Hood's officers has left this place without labor, with the exception of about 108 or 110 slaves, scattered about the different points to be repaired or fortified. Under these circumstances all the slaves about the city have been impressed wherever found.

Captain McCrady, chief engineer, is very ill, threatened with typhoid fever, and Lieutenant Stiles, the only other engineer, is in the same condition. There is, in consequence, no one here to take charge of the work, and I request that an engineer be sent here temporarily.

The ordnance, medical, and other staff departments are moving their surplus stores from Macon, thus occupying every store-house and warehouse that can be obtained by voluntary hire or by impressment.

If it is determined that the prisoners shall remain here I take the liberty of suggesting that the stockade for their confinement be made in Effingham County, where the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers approach each other, along the headwaters of Turkey and Ebenezer Creeks. The Savannah and Ogeechee up to those points are difficult to cross, and are bordered with dense swamps, nearly if not quite impassable, excepting but few localities, thus rendering an approach to the selected position very difficult except along the narrow front to the north. The location of prisons about or near Savannah but invites an attack, which at the present time is not to be desired.

I telegraphed Major-General Cobb to send me help if possible. He replies that General Hood has directed him to send all his reserves stationed at Macon to General Winder. Up to this time only two companies and a half of guards for prisoners have arrived here. These I have retained. The officer in charge has created the impression among the prisoners that they have been brought here to be exchanged. This impression, however, will be removed in a few days.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, September 10, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the War Department. I have already by telegraph given my opinion in this case, and beg leave to repeat that, with the forces now under my command, in the event of a determined advance of the enemy the difficulty of holding Charleston and Savannah will be greatly enhanced by the presence of so many Federal prisoners. I will, of course, do all in my power to defend this department and guard the prisoners with the very limited means at my command, but deem it my duty to express my decided opinion that an advance in such force as was made in July last would compel me to withdraw all guards from the prisoners and trust to the railroad authorities to remove them without guards other than such as the companies could furnish. I respectfully urge that the prisoners be sent away from Charleston and Savannah. Small as my force is I would rather detach a part of it to guard prisoners at some point in the interior rather than be embarrassed by their presence at two such important and exposed points.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 10, 1864.

The prisoners have been removed from Savannah and Charleston.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. J. S. Scott, forwarding an anonymous letter relative to the treatment of the Port Hudson prisoners at New Orleans.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

Returned to the Honorable Secretary of War.

These Port Hudson prisoners have all been declared exchanged. How they got to New Orleans, why they went there, or what right the enemy had to confine them after administering to them what they claim to be a valid parole, I cannot see. I suppose the fact is that most, if not all, of them were residents of New Orleans, and upon the fall of Port Hudson committed the folly of returning to their homes and thus putting themselves in the enemy's power. Upon the appearance of

the notice which declared them exchanged (October, 1863), I suppose the Federal authorities who contested the exchange put these parties in confinement to prevent their joining our armies. These facts make it somewhat doubtful whether inquiry should be made of the Federal authorities, as that inquiry will be apt to make them hold on more closely to those prisoners.

I shall be happy, however, to carry out any directions which the Honorable Secretary may give in the premises.

[RO. OULD.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *September 9, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, &c., *City Point, Va.:*

SIR: Inclosed herewith is an official communication, which the Department desires may be forwarded through the lines as early as practicable, addressed to the Hon. S. R. Mallory, Richmond, Va.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Inclosure.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., September 9, 1864.*

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, *Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: Your letter, dated Richmond, August 20, 1864, is received.

You state that "Mr. Ould informs me that some six weeks ago he made a verbal proposition to Major Mulford, an agent for the exchange of prisoners, being precluded from communicating in writing with General Butler, to exchange mutually all naval officers and men, and to give an equivalent to whichever side might hold an excess. No notice whatever has been taken of this proposition."

This Department has never received any information from any source touching the practicability of exchange of naval prisoners, notwithstanding the letters of the officers imprisoned at Fort Warren have been forwarded through the lines at various times, asking that an exchange might be effected.

Regarding the proposition of Mr. Ould as your own, I have to inform you that it is accepted, and the supply steamer Circassian, daily expected at Boston, will carry to Port Royal, S. C., all the naval prisoners, "including marines," that are now held in the North.

Rear-Admiral Farragut had already been directed to offer in exchange all those officers and men of the navy captured at Mobile for equivalents of our own held in Texas and at other extreme southern points, or, if an exchange could not be effected, to send them North.

It would prevent much delay if you should get together, as near Port Royal as convenient, all the officers and men belonging to the U. S. naval service, including the marines, as directions will be given by this Department agreeably to the tenor of Mr. Ould's verbal proposition, herein quoted. If those held in Texas cannot be sent to Port Royal, it will be necessary to make especial arrangements in the event of Rear-Admiral Farragut failing to effect an exchange.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 9, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:**

* * * * * * *

Last evening Hood sent in a flag of truce asking to exchange prisoners. I have about 2,000 on hand, and will exchange if he will make a fair deal. I have sent out my inspector-general to confer and agree, and to make arrangements for the exodus of citizens. I am not willing to have Atlanta encumbered by the families of our enemies. I want it a pure Gibraltar, and will have it so by the 1st of October.

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W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD, *Commanding Confederate Army:*

GENERAL: As I answered yesterday, I consent to an actual exchange of prisoners, man for man, and equal for equal, differences or balances to be made up according to the cartel of 1862. I have appointed one of my inspectors-general, Lieut. Col. W. Warner, to carry out this exchange and will empower him to call for the prisoners and all such guards as he may need to effect the actual transfers. We have here 28 officers and 782 enlisted men, and en route for Chattanooga 93 officers and 907 men, making 1,810 on hand that I will exchange for a like number of of my own men, captured by you in this campaign, who belong to regiments with me and who can resume their places at once, as I take it for granted you will do the same by yours. In other words, for these men I am not willing to take equivalents belonging to other armies than my own, or who belong to other regiments whose times are out and who have been discharged. By your laws all men eligible for service are ipso facto soldiers, and a very good one it is, and if needed for civil duty they are simply detailed soldiers. We found in Atlanta about a thousand of these fellows and I am satisfied they are fit subjects for exchange, and if you will release an equal number of our poor fellows at Anderson I will gather these together and send them as prisoners. They seem to have been detailed for railroad and shop duty, and I do not ask for them an equal number of my trained soldiers, but will take men belonging to any part of the U. S. Army subject to your control. We hold a good many of your men, styled "deserters," who were really stragglers and would be a good offset to such of our stragglers and foragers as your cavalry picks up of our men, but I am constrained to give these men, though sorely against the grain, the benefit of their character, pretended or real.

As soon as Colonel Warner agrees upon a few points with the officer you name I will send the prisoners to the place appointed and recall those not beyond Chattanooga, and you may count on about 2,000 in the aggregate and get ready to give me a like number. I am willing to appoint Rough and Ready or Jonesborough as the place of exchange, as also for the place of delivery of the citizens, male and female, of Atlanta who elect to go South.

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*For portions here omitted not relating to prisoners of war, see Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 839.

Brigadier-General Govan is at Chattanooga and can be brought back. I would like to have General Stoneman and Captain Buel.

I am, with respect, yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, September 9, 1864.

Major-General HITCHCOCK,
Agent for Exchange, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I forward you a copy of informal inquiries made by the Confederate agent of exchange of me. Please at the earliest possible moment furnish me with full official data by which I shall be able to make intelligent answers.

I think they can be advantageously used in my negotiations with the Confederate commissioner.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

[Inclosure.]

Dr. Alexander Greenwood, recruiting in Macon County, Tenn., on the 28th of September, 1863, with his friend Campbell, after capture were shot, Campbell being killed and Greenwood badly wounded in the head and arm broken. This was done by a regiment of Kentucky troops.

Lieutenant Petticord, of Morgan's command, and seven others were shot just before Christmas, 1863, by the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, under special orders from Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine, without trial. There is a witness who saw the dead bodies after execution.

Surg. D. D. Carter, Grigsby's Kentucky cavalry, is now in confinement in Fort Lafayette. He was captured in July, 1863, and has been held ever since in one prison or another. Why is this? Maj. W. P. Elliott is in solitary confinement at Fort Delaware. He is an officer of the Confederate service. Why is this?

Captains D. C. Douglas, Davis, Smith, and Miller are in solitary confinement at Johnson's Island. Witnesses have seen them. Why is this?

Embert, Hearn, and Lyon, recently condemned to death as spies in Maryland, are regularly enlisted soldiers in Company B, Maryland Battalion cavalry. They left in March last to visit their relatives in Maryland, expecting to return in a short time. They were arrested. In no sense are they spies. This can be proved. Rodgers, the other convicted party, is a blockade-runner.

Is it intended to visit with the death penalty such an offense, if it be one? If these men have not been executed what is proposed to be done with them? Mr. Huddleston, a citizen of Prescott County, Va., an old man, has been confined for a year in Camp Chase. He is perfectly harmless, and I am satisfied if his case is looked into he will be released. He is charged with no offense.

It is represented that a Mr. Lamar, of Tennessee (formerly an editor), was shot at Fort McHenry about the 15th of July last. Will you please make inquiry into the fact? John H. Barnes and Philip Trammell, regular Confederate soldiers, belonging to Colonel Mosby's command, have been sent to the Albany Penitentiary, for what term I am not informed. These men are as regularly in our service as any soldier in General Lee's army. Why is this done? Unless these men are released

prompt and efficient measures of retaliation will be taken. This is not the first time Mosby's men have been so treated. Unless they are released Major Forbes and Captain Manning, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, will be sent to a similar place of confinement.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, September 9, 1864.

HON. ROBERT OULD,
Commissioner of Exchange of the Confederate Authorities:

SIR: I propose that the belligerent parties, waiving all other questions, shall from time to time exchange all sick and invalid officers and men who from wounds or sickness shall, in the judgment of the party holding them, be unfit for duty and likely to remain so for sixty days.

I make this proposition in order to alleviate the sufferings of those unable to bear the confinement incident to a prisoner of war, and whose condition might be benefited by the comforts of home and medical treatment by their friends.

I trust and believe that this measure of obvious humanity will meet your agreement, as I am satisfied no advantage can accrue to either party by retaining such men in confinement. As a further evidence of the strong desire on the part of this Government to expose their soldiers to as little hardship as possible, consistently with such action as they feel called upon to take to observe their good faith, pledged alike to all soldiers, although it will involve the Government in a very considerable expense, yet, to save the sick and suffering a long and tedious transportation by rail, I will receive such invalid officers and soldiers of the United States as may be confined in the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia at Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, and will transport thither any such invalids of the Confederate forces as may be in our possession who can be more easily carried thither. Other invalid prisoners in the Western departments I will deliver at such points on the Mississippi River as may hereafter be agreed upon; the invalid soldiers of the United States to be received in exchange therefor who are convenient to those points. Full rolls of invalids so exchanged to be kept, so that the equivalents may be adjusted hereafter.

Asking as early as possible attention to this proposition,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, September 9, 1864.

HON. ROBERT OULD:

SIR: As by the act of the Confederate authorities passed February 17, 1864, "all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be in the military service of the Confederate States for the war," I am instructed to notify you that all white persons between those ages, residents of the Confederate States, captured by our forces will be held and deemed to be soldiers of the Confederate Army, and will be treated as prisoners of war and held for exchange.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, September 9, 1864.

HON. ROBERT OULD,
Commissioner of Exchange of the Confederate Authorities:

SIR: I have the honor to propose an exchange of all persons captured by one belligerent employed in the merchant or transport service of the other belligerent, men under charges of crime alone excepted, to be delivered for exchange at such convenient points as may hereafter be agreed upon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 26th ultimo. No further exchanges of prisoners will be made. I transmit for your information copies of the correspondence upon this subject, showing the extent to which exchanges have been made and the reasons and authority for making them.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. O. SHELBY,
Commanding Sub-District, &c., C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your dispatch was received at midnight. All the prisoners of war in this place, including Captains Rutherford and White, have been reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners and are out of my hands.

I am informed by General Canby that arrangements have been made for the exchange of all the prisoners of war in this department. I will receive the officers prisoners whom you have sent, and will see that you are credited with them.

In regard to the outrages charged upon my command I have to reply that I am aware that these acts are committed by bad men of your command as well as those of mine. I never fail to punish such acts whenever the guilty parties can be detected. I exercise no immediate command of troops in the field, and it is therefore difficult to ferret out the rascals, especially where the officers in command do not look upon such conduct in the same light that I do.

It has been officially reported to me that a bearer of dispatches, recently sent from Devall's Bluff to General West in the field, and escorted by a small detachment of U. S. cavalry, were surrounded by men in the U. S. uniform, and after being surrounded were shot to death. One sergeant made his escape and is the only one to tell the story. He says he saw the men shot. It is believed that the perpetrators of this deed belonged to your command.

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*See Canby to Hitchcock, August 4, p. 538; Hitchcock to Canby, August 20, p. 625; Canby to Hitchcock, June 21, p. 388; Canby's, indorsement, August 14, p. 592; Hitchcock to Canby, August 24, p. 674.

Fugitives come in here frequently from that part of the State where you have been operating with loud tales of outrages and appeal to me for charity. I have heard no person accuse you of sanctioning any oppression of non-combatants. On the contrary I have always heard it said that you punish your men, as well as bushwhackers, for committing outrages against the laws of war and humanity.

Very respectfully,

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding Department of Arkansas.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding, Chicago, Ill.:*

COLONEL: You will take immediate measures to remove the small-pox hospital at Camp Douglas from its present location to the site selected for it at Dull Grove. As the first step you will secure the lease of the ground for the war on the terms which have been proposed to you, as you informed me verbally, free of cost to the Government. The two wards when completed will be very much of their present character, with perhaps a few windows to give better ventilation. It may be necessary, as a protection against the severe weather of winter, to plaster the ceilings. It will not be necessary to raise the building more than one foot from the ground. Three, as proposed in the estimate, adds considerably to the quantity of lumber required and increases the expense. With these modifications the plan submitted is approved. The expense will be paid from the prison fund, and economy must be studied in every particular.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: A number of persons have informed me that correspondence between prisoners at Fort Delaware and their friends is no longer permitted. If any other restrictions than those contained in paragraph 17 of the circular of April 20 from this office have been put on prisoners' correspondence, please inform me of their character and by what authority it has been done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., September 9, 1864.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Charleston, S. C.:*

I am compelled to send prisoners where I can, not where I will. I have no alternative but to send part to Charleston, but number will probably not exceed 5,000 to 8,000, and their stay temporary.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA RESERVES,
Macon, Ga., September 9, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

MY DEAR SIR: I was gratified to learn from your letter that you fully concurred in the necessity of an exchange of prisoners. The more I reflect upon it the more important do I regard the necessity of effecting an exchange upon any terms that can be got. I venture to make another suggestion in the event the Yankees refuse to exchange at all. It is this: To find out all the prisoners (who are privates) who are opposed to Lincoln, and to parole and send them home, at the same time addressing a communication through Ould to their commissioner of exchange, saying that as they had attempted to deceive their people with the statement that we would not agree to a fair exchange, we send these prisoners home on parole as practical evidence of our wishes and views about an exchange. As the Yankees have at different times forwarded our prisoners without notice or agreement they cannot complain or take exception to our doing the same thing. By this course we accomplish at least three things: First, we get clear of feeding and guarding that many prisoners; second, we give that many votes and influence against Lincoln's election; third, we show the Yankee people that Lincoln is refusing to exchange for political purposes. We effect everything except getting our own prisoners, and that, I think, will follow. With proper efforts the right kind of prisoners could be selected. Only be sure to let no more officers be exchanged. They should be held as hostages for the good treatment of our prisoners. I write in haste to send by private hands, but will add that the feeling in the army and country is improving.

Very truly, your friend,

HOWELL COBB.

[First indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

To Colonel Ould for his consideration and remarks.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Honorable Secretary of War.

My view of the matter is that we had better send off disabled men and those whose term of service has expired to the extent of the remaining unexchanged Vicksburg men. I doubt the policy of going further. The Yankees will force the men whose term of service has unexpired into the field, regardless of any parole which they may give. They have done so heretofore. If we send more than the Vicksburg capture it will tend to weaken the pressure which is now bearing upon Lincoln, and which, I doubt not, will force him very soon into an exchange. I fully agree as to the policy of retaining officers (except disabled). Very much depends upon our holding on to this policy.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

[Third indorsement.]

For conference with the President.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

General BRAGG, *Richmond:*

General Sherman agrees to exchange all prisoners on hand—some 1,500 or 2,000.

[J. B. HOOD.]

SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-General STEWART, *Commanding Corps:*

General Hood desires that you will cause inquiry to be made for any troops in your command who were of the Vicksburg captures who have not yet been exchanged. If any, please state number and rank of officers. The information is desired for Judge Ould.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

Please have sent to me for special exchange Lieut. George Lemmon, aide-de-camp to General Archer, Confederate forces, now at Johnson's Island.

Lieut. Lemmon afforded much kindness to Union prisoners in Richmond.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, September 10, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD:

SIR: Will you please inform me if William S. Collins, Company B, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, is a prisoner in the hands of your authorities; and if so, his whereabouts and present condition?

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, &c.,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

[SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.—For Jones to Foster, in relation to exchange of non-combatants, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 279.]

[SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.—For Jones to Foster (two letters), relating to Pike and Gray, held by the Confederates as spies, and to certain Confederate officers confined in a stockade on Morris Island, and reporting condition of Union prisoners in Charleston, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, pp. 278, 279.]

[SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.—For Woodford to Foster, reporting exchange of prisoners at Port Royal Ferry, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 280.]

MACON, *September 10, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

If General McLaws is obliged to detain the troops from this post the movement of prisoners must necessarily cease.

J. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 215. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, September 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner, Provisional Army, C. S., will appoint a suitable commissioner to proceed to Salisbury, N. C., to examine prisoners and deserters in confinement, and upon his report to order the discharge, removal, or detention of such as may be entitled to it under the report, and to direct the removal of prisoners under General Orders, No. 65, current series, if any be found entitled to claim the benefit of said order.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., September 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHANDLER:
(Care Lieutenant-Colonel Harvie, assistant inspector-general, Hood's Army of Tennessee.)

The following extract from your report of inspection of prisons at Andersonville, Ga., was referred to the Commissary-General for his information and action:

Capt. J. W. Armstrong, assistant commissary of subsistence, left the post shortly after my arrival on sick-leave, locking up nearly all his books and papers. I was consequently unable to make a satisfactory examination into his affairs. Enough information, however, was elicited to allow that he is a very inefficient officer, entirely incompetent for the discharge of the duties of his position, and should at once be removed.

* * * * * * *

The Commissary-General returned the paper with the request that information may be furnished the Bureau which Colonel Chandler states to have been elicited by him and upon which he bases his opinion that Captain Armstrong, assistant commissary of subsistence, is incompetent. Without such information this Bureau can take no action with the view of getting rid of the "inefficient officer."

By direction of the Adjutant-General you will as soon as practicable, furnish this office with an additional report respecting the officer mentioned, giving the necessary information requested by the Commissary-General.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McRAE SELPH,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Commanding U. S. Forces:*

SIR: I had the honor on the 8th instant to propose to you an exchange of prisoners, officers and men, captured by both armies since the commencement of the present campaign. On the same day you answered my communication, stating that you accept my offer to exchange prisoners of war in hand at this moment. There being no condition attached to the acceptance on your part of my offer to exchange prisoners, I regarded it as obligatory to the extent of the number of prisoners represented by you to be within your jurisdiction. At the meeting on the 9th instant between our respective staff officers, Maj. J. B. Eustis, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Col. W. Warner, inspector-general, intended to arrange such preliminaries as the time and place of delivery, &c., a communication was received from you, rendering, I regret to inform you, an exchange of prisoners impossible. Your refusal to receive in exchange your soldiers belonging to regiments whose times are out and who have been discharged discloses a fixed purpose on the part of your Government to doom to hopeless captivity those prisoners whose terms of service have expired or will soon expire. The new principle which you seek to interpolate upon the cartel of our respective Governments, as well as upon the laws and customs of war, will not be sanctioned by me. All captives taken in war who owe no obligations to the captors must stand upon the same equal footing. The duration of their terms of service can certainly impose no duties or obligations on the captors. The volunteer of a day and the conscript for the war who may be captured in war are equally subject to all of the burdens and equally entitled to all of the rights secured by the law of nations. This principle is distinctly conceded in the cartel entered into by our respective Governments and is sanctioned by reason, justice, and the public law of all civilized nations. My offer to exchange the prisoners captured during this campaign precludes any intention on my part in the delivery to discriminate between your prisoners, as all would have been delivered, and even had it been intended, this discrimination between your men whose term of service had and had not expired would have been impossible and could not have been effected, as I had no reliable means of ascertaining what proportion of your men were entitled to their discharge. Your avowal that this class of your soldiers will not be exchanged, but will be rewarded by the sufferings and privations incident to military imprisonment, because their boldness and courage subjected them to capture, although their term of service had nearly expired, is deeply regretted by me, as I share the earnest desire of my Government to release from prolonged confinement the large number of prisoners held by both parties. Permit me to hope that this declared policy of your Government will be reconsidered, as it is unjustly oppressive to those whom the hazards of military service have rendered prisoners, and is violative of the well-understood obligations assumed by a Government toward those who are enlisted in its service. As was proper, I notified my Government of my offer to you to effect an exchange of prisoners captured during this campaign, and not only was my action approved, but my Government placed at my entire disposal for immediate exchange, man for man, all the prisoners of Andersonville. I have the honor to renew my offer to exchange prisoners, as proposed in my first communication, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces in S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: I would respectfully request that the Reverend Father Hasson, Catholic priest, be permitted to enter your lines with and in charge of ninety-eight boxes of sanitary stores, with permission to go with them, and to superintend their distribution among the U. S. soldiers, prisoners of war at Andersonville, and that he be permitted, after performing this duty, to return to this department. I also desire Father Hasson to take to the above-mentioned officers and privates about $800, which has been contributed for their benefit by the officers, soldiers, and employés of the United States Government in this department, and would respectfully ask you to inform me if it will be allowed to send these funds in U. S. currency.

Should you consent to my request I would be pleased to have you inform me when and where you will receive the stores. It will be more convenient for me to deliver them at Savannah or Charleston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
New Orleans, September 11, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Commanding Western Gulf Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of September 7.

I regret to say that the Confederate commissioner of exchange for the Trans-Mississippi Department, whom I have met since writing you, declines to deliver naval prisoners under my agreement with Lieutenant-Colonel Watts unless Admiral Buchanan is included in the exchange.

The other officers who have been sent North were not mentioned by him, I presume for the reason that he supposes they would be included.

I shall regret if this shall prevent the exchange of our naval prisoners in Texas, who have suffered long and severe imprisonment.

I am, admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, September 14, 1864.

Col. CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: Your communication of the 11th instant has been received, and I regret that the commissioners should take a coercive ground and attempt to name to us conditions which, according to my experience, are rarely if ever taken by commissioners of exchange, except by the direction of their Government.

Officers of the rank of Admiral Buchanan are usually made exceptions to a general rule of exchange, their capture reported to the Government, and their disposition left to its decision; all this has been

done in his case, and I now await the further instructions of the Government. The other officers referred to by me have gone North and will no doubt be exchanged for our officers confined in their Southern prisons.

I shall be pleased to know something of the agreement of exchange which you allude to and what is offered for Admiral Buchanan, in order that I may report the same to the Department, but Admiral Buchanan will not be delivered up without the orders of the Government.

Very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

OFFICE AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 11, 1864.

Maj. JAMES R. CURELL, C. S. Army,
Assistant Agent of Exchange, Mobile, Ala.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose to you a communication, addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Watts from Maj. Ig. Szymanski, relating to the exchange agreed upon between Colonel Watts and myself. It appears that Major Szymanski had, before the receipt of the letter of Colonel Watts, addressed Judge Ould for his assent to those exchanges. He will await Judge Ould's answer before delivering the prisoners.

I have your letters of August 29 and September 1.

You have before this time received within your lines all the surgeons and hospital stewards held by us captured east of the Mississippi River.

I regret that I cannot deliver on parole the prisoners named in your letter of August 29. I trust, however, that their exchange will not be long deferred. I also regret that I cannot extend the provisions of my agreement with Colonel Watts to include any prisoners other than those included by its terms.

I have the pleasure of inclosing a letter to yourself, handed me by a member of your family, and two or three other letters to persons within your lines.

I am, major, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 11, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: Soon after I assumed command of this department circumstances came to my knowledge inducing the belief that we had in our midst a secret rebel oath-bound organization, which conducted rebel correspondence, smuggled contraband of war, and patronized boat and military store-house burners organized under rebel auspices, commissioned under rebel authority, and subsidized by the promise from the rebel Congress of a percentage of the property destroyed.

Under these impressions Provost-Marshal-General J. P. Sanderson's attention was directed to the matter, and inquiries, investigations, and well-organized and systematic operations by confidential agents gradually developed the facts that such an organization did exist in this

department, active and potent for mischief to the national cause in all the ways above indicated.

It was moreover found that the association had affiliated societies in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and New York, believed within the lodges, or "temples," as they are called, to be of very formidable numbers.

The existence of this organization was alluded to in various dispatches respecting the forces deemed prudent in this department as early as the 10th of March. But it was not until the middle of May that the details of evidence as to its extent and operations in those States and in Kentucky were so far known as to make it a fitting matter to be laid before the President. By that time the following were found to be facts:

1. That the organization was known as the "Order of American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty;" had a military organization in which there were five degrees, all members of each degree bound by oath under penalty of death to secrecy and "unquestioning and unhesitating obedience to the orders of their superiors" in the order, having for "supreme commander" Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, then in Canada.

2. That they estimated their own strength at about 23,000 in Missouri, 8,000 armed; 140,000 in Illinois, 50,000 armed; 100,000 in Indiana, 40,000 armed; 80,000 in Ohio, 50,000 armed; 60,000 in Kentucky, partly armed.

3. That they had plans for attending the Chicago Convention then set for the 4th of July, with the arrangement that Vallandigham was to be there, and that from the expected attempt of the national authorities to arrest him, they would take occasion to commence a series of outbreaks through the whole country, hoping to paralyze the operations of our armies, if not get possession of the Government and compel a peace.

4. That in this work they were to receive co-operation from a movement by the rebels into Missouri, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania.

5. That these ideas were fully known to a similar organization in the rebel States having General Sterling Price for its "supreme commander" and in their "temples" or company lodges in this department.

6. By secret conference with Governor Brough I found his information as far as it went was fully confirmatory of what we had ascertained as was that of Governor Morton and General Carrington. The causes for secrecy having passed, I report for the information of the Department what had been done, the conclusions reached, and herewith forward additional information on the subject:

First. The statements under oath of Charles L. Hunt, grand commander; Charles E. Dunn, deputy grand commander, and Green B. Smith, grand secretary of the order for Missouri.*

I called your attention to these facts: that these—formerly and but for their connections and action in this order still respectable—men considered their secret oath of higher obligation than an oath administered by competent authority, and accordingly testified falsely on their first examination.

Second. They show that the order was hostile to the Government, treasonable and revolutionary.

Third. The second roll with accompanying letter from the provost-marshal-general gives a large amount of detailed information showing

* See inclosures A, B, and C, with Sanderson of August 20, 1864, p. 626.

the operations and ideas prevailing through parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

Aid to the rebels, Northwestern confederacy, resistance to drafts, and so on, are the staple of their plans.

The latter portion of Taylor's letters show the plans of the members for operating in North Missouri. From the entire drift of the information forwarded it is obvious the whole order in this department [is] rebel, and everywhere at least inclined to rebel sympathy. It works for mischief to the National Government, corrupts public opinion, destroys or impairs the obligations of oaths, and while many of its members mean only to be anti-Lincoln, or anti-abolition, many others go further and require a wholesome application of retributive and preventive justice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, September 11, 1864.

Capt. JOHN LEWIS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Below I have the honor to submit Sunday morning report of the condition of the prison and prisoners:

The grounds of the prison inclosure are not in as clean condition as usual, on account of the transfer of the cooking and messing of the prisoners to the new mess-halls and kitchens, which took place so late in the week that there was not time to thoroughly police. The old difficulty, getting the quarters sufficiently policed, still exists in some of the blocks. In some of them nothing short of cutting off privileges or allowances will induce the occupants to keep them clean. The sinks are in good order. The wagon roads are being improved by throwing up the earth and putting on a layer of limestone, the whole covered by gravel from the beach. The walks also are being improved. The sanitary condition of the prisoners continues excellent. Whole number of prisoners, 2,588; last return, 2,560; number in hospital, 53; number of deaths since last report, 1. The difficulty that some wounded and one-limbed prisoners experience in going to and from the mess-halls induces me to recommend that one or two small messes be permitted to cook and eat at their quarters. I would again most urgently recommend that some way be provided to separate those prisoners who have made application to take the amnesty oath from the rest. The most feasible plan, in my opinion, would be to erect a small building within the inclosure, surrounded by a line of stakes, beyond which neither class of prisoners should be allowed to pass.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Vol. Infantry, Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island, September 11, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Some provision for cripples will be much needed. Some better encouragement and more efficient protection for prisoners desirous to take the amnesty oath is undoubtedly required. If they had one of the

barracks by themselves I presume it would soon be filled. At present but a very few dare let their sentiments be known.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *Chicago, Ill., September 11, 1864.*

Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 317, dated headquarters post, Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following weekly report:

I have made the usual daily inspection during the past week. The prisoners' square is always clean. The barracks are in fair condition. Many of them will need new floors before winter sets in. The carpenters are putting in ventilators, which will add much to the comfort and health of the prisoners. The barracks are yet destitute of windows, but I am informed they will soon be ready for use. The kitchens, with very few exceptions, are scrupulously neat. The supply of water is still inadequate. The messes are as well prepared as the conveniences for cooking will admit. The hospitals are in good condition, but are not large enough for the number of sick. There is still a lack of clothing and blankets. The guard-house remains unrepaired, hence in bad order.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,
First Lieut., 8th Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, and Special Inspector.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.

General BRAGG, *Richmond:*

My offer to Sherman to exchange prisoners was accepted by him for the number he had on hand. He afterward refused to receive his men belonging to regiments whose term of service had expired, and the negotiations have been suspended.

[J. B. HOOD.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 11, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In reply to your letter dated the 7th instant I am directed by the general commanding to say that it would be useless to endeavor to effect an exchange of prisoners with General Steele; that last spring he sent a flag to Little Rock for that purpose. General Steele reported that it was not in his power to make any other than special exchanges. Major Szymanski has been sent to this department from Richmond as the agent for exchange of prisoners, and he has established a cartel with General Canby's commissioner as a basis of exchange. General Canby commands all the U. S. troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and efforts are being made under the cartel to exchange all the prisoners that have been captured by the enemy at Helena and elsewhere. If you deem it advisable you can communicate by flag concerning Captain Rutherford.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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* Remainder of communication (here omitted) does not relate to this series.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, September 11, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that the number of prisoners in this city is far greater now than I can guard with the force at my disposal; moreover, that any increase will form an element of danger in case of an attack, which may be apprehended at any time, so great as to compromise what chances are left with the force now here to defend the city.

In my opinion, it is an imperative necessity that the prisoners now here should be removed and placed in the interior, unless, indeed, an adequate force is sent to guard and attend to them properly. We can ordinarily guard from 500 to 1,000, but such numbers as are now coming jeopardize the safety of the city, besides forcing us to neglect the important posts on the exterior.

At this season the health of the inhabitants and of the troops defending the city is seriously endangered by the introduction of a large number of unacclimated persons. Yellow fever has already made its appearance, and it may be expected to progress if the number crowded together in the jails and prisons is not reduced at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 255. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 12, 1864.

The following-named officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army, having been duly exchanged as prisoners of war by an agreement entered into between Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding Department of the South, and General S. Jones, commanding the city of Charleston, are hereby declared so exchanged:

Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon, Brig. Gen. C. A. Heckman, Brig. Gen. A. Shaler, U. S. Volunteers; Col. H. C. Lee, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. R. White, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. W. Harriman, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers; Col. E. Fardella, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers; Col. H. L. Brown, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. T. F. Lehmann, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. E. L. Dana, One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. I. G. Grover, Seventh Indiana Volunteers; Col. O. H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry; Col. H. C. Bolinger, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps; Lieut. Col. W. P. Lasselle, Ninth Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. Col. D. Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Col. I. R. Hawkins, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry; Lieut. Col. E. Olcott, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. J. P. Spofford, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. S. Moffitt, Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. T. H. Higinbotham, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. W. H. Glenn, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteers; Lieut. Col. J. H. Burnham, Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers; Lieut. Col. W. G. Bartholomew, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. Col. H. B. Hunter, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers; Lieut. Col. E. L. Hayes, One hundredth Ohio Volunteers; Lieut.

Col. C. J. Dickerson, Tenth Michigan Volunteers; Lieut. Col. W. E. McMackin, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers; Lieut. Col. J. F. Fellows, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. Col. W. C. Maxwell, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Col. A. W. Taylor, One hundred and first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Col. C. B. Baldwin, First Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. Col. A. F. Rodgers, Eightieth Illinois Volunteers; Lieut. Col. F. W. Swift, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers; Lieut. Col. W. R. Cook, Second East Tennessee Cavalry; Lieut. Col. J. D. Mayhew, Eighth Kentucky Volunteers; Lieut. Col. J. J. Polsley, Seventh West Virginia Cavalry; Lieut. Col. G. A. Frambes, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers; Lieut. Col. J. W. Stewart, Second Indiana Cavalry; Lieut. Col. G. C. Joslin, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; Maj. D. A. Carpenter, Second East Tennessee Volunteers; Maj. W. T. Baker, Tenth Maine Volunteers [*sic*]; Maj. J. H. Johnson, Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry; Maj. C. H. Beeres, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry; Maj. W. Crandall, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers; Maj. J. E. Clark, Fifth Michigan Cavalry; Maj. E. N. Bates, Eightieth Illinois Volunteers; Maj. H. D. Grant, Fourth Michigan Cavalry; Maj. J. Hall, First Vermont Cavalry; Col. Henry M. Hoyt, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. W. H. H. Robins, Company I, Second East Tennessee Volunteers; First Lieut. Philip C. Rodgers, Company H, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers; Private Joshua Wilson, Company B, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.

The officers and enlisted men whose exchange is announced above will proceed to join their respective regiments and commands at the expiration of the leaves of absence which may have been given.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, September 12, 1864.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that directions have been given to the Commissary-General of Prisoners for the removal of all officers, seamen, and marines of the rebel Navy to Fort Warren, as requested in your letter of the 9th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 12, 1864.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following letter from Major-General Butler, commissioner of exchange, indicates the present condition of the subject of exchanges of prisoners of war.*

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Butler to Ould, August [27], 1864, p. 687.

RICHMOND, *September 12, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD,
Assistant Agent of Exchange:

SIR: Your communication of the 10th instant, accepting a proposition made by me some time ago, that all "prisoners of war on each side be released from confinement (close) or irons, as the case may be, and either placed in the condition of other prisoners or sent to their respective homes for their equivalents," has been received.

You do not state whether those parties are to be mutually surrendered or to be held as prisoners of war. I would prefer that they shall all be delivered, the party having the excess to receive proper equivalents. Please inform me what is the understanding in this respect.

You are very much mistaken in supposing that there are only three persons held by the Federal authorities in close confinement or irons. Besides those named by you there are George P. Simms, W. S. Burgess, John Marr, and Thomas M. Campbell, at Johnson's Island, and Captain Gordon, at Fort Delaware. I was also notified on the 18th of July last "that the commanding officer at Fort Delaware had been ordered by the Secretary of War to place Capt. James P. Brown, Company K, Tennessee cavalry; First Lieut. R. J. Brailsford, Company E, First Texas Legion; First Lieut. R. H. C. Bailey, Company A, Foster's cavalry, and First Lieut. A. W. Dozier, Company F, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, in close confinement (in cells)." I am quite confident also that there is a number of our officers and soldiers in close confinement, in irons, or at hard labor at Alton. I think some will also be found at Saint Louis, and in other prisons East and West.

Since the receipt of your communication I have received one from General Butler in relation to the same subject-matter. He proposes to except from the operation of the agreement "those under charges or regularly convicted before some competent tribunal of officers known to municipal laws, the laws of nations or of war." This offer I cannot accept.

Have you one Confederate soldier in close confinement or in irons who is not under charges or has not been regularly convicted? Is there any probability that we will ever agree as to the true interpretation of the "laws of nations or of war?" We have not yet, and never will. I have no objection to the proposition as far as it relates to "municipal laws," for the Confederate Government has always held that soldiers are responsible to the proper authorities for crimes committed by them, either before or after capture.

I sincerely hope that in this matter we will have no misunderstanding. It is my desire that all on both sides who are in close confinement or in irons shall be immediately released and put in the condition of other prisoners of war. I make no exception save where the officer or soldier has offended against municipal laws. I will thank you to communicate the proposition contained in this letter to General Hitchcock, and let me know at an early date whether it is accepted by your Government.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, September 12, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD, *Commanding Army of Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have yours of to-day.* You asked to exchange prisoners, and I consented, as far as those which remained in my hands here and this side of Chattanooga. These I will exchange in the manner I have stated and not otherwise. As you could not know those of our men whose terms have expired, I authorized Colonel Warner to say I would receive any number taken of this army between certain dates, say the last 2,000, or in any other single period, but as a matter of business I offered terms that could not be misunderstood.

You have not answered my proposition as to the men captured in Atlanta who are soldiers of the Confederate Army detailed on extra duty in the shops.

I think I understand the laws of civilized nations and "customs of war," but if at a loss at any time I know where to seek for information to refresh my memory. If you will give our prisoners at Anderson a little more elbow room and liberty to make out of the abundant timber shelters for themselves, as also a fair allowance of food to enable them to live in health, they will ask nothing more until such time as we will provide for them.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 12, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a roll of prisoners of war released by the Confederate authorities at Charleston Harbor on September 3.† They were handed over without equivalent, as non-combatants, upon my agreement to return any who might prove to be combatants by their actual rank. There were but two such, the Rev. Mr. B. Whitney, of the One hundred and fourth Ohio, and Lieut. J. D. Higgins, of the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. Mr. Whitney is a private in his regiment, although he was at the time of his capture and for several months prior thereto had been acting as regimental chaplain.

I have written to General Jones, offering him one private in exchange. Lieutenant Higgins states that his name got upon the list by a mistake of the Confederate officer in charge and not by any active deception of his own. Fearing, however, that he might be punished by the rebels if returned to their hands, I have offered four privates in exchange for him. I have received no reply from General Jones to these propositions.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Hilton Head, S. C.:*

GENERAL: Your application of August 25, to be permitted to send clothing to our troops prisoners of war at Andersonville, had been

* See 11th, p. 799. † Omitted.

submitted and was under consideration when yours of the 5th instant was received inclosing General Jones' refusal to be responsible for the delivery of stores at that place. This of course settles the question for the present. The sending of clothing, even with his assurances of its delivery to our men, would have been of very doubtful policy, as we have the best of evidence that the greater part of the supplies sent to our men at Richmond never reached them. A deserter has testified very recently that a portion of the clothing so sent is now stored in Richmond for issue to their troops. Our prisoners when captured are immediately deprived of overcoats, blankets, and sometimes shoes. To send more clothing would, under such circumstances, be only adding to the enemy's supplies.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MILITARY PRISON,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, September 12, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Present:

COLONEL: I would respectfully ask on the part of the prisoners that the prison sutler be permitted to sell to us candles and lamp oil and brooms. There are many prisoners at times sick and confined to their rooms, as the hospital is not large enough to accommodate all, and since they have no means of procuring lights it is impossible to administer medicines, &c. The brooms are much needed for police purposes.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S., Prisoner of War.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, September 12, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

Under present regulations it seems that prisoners are deprived of lights unless the combustible material and lamps or candlesticks are brought from beyond the lines. Aside from the ordinary use of lights in the evening, in case of sickness in the quarters lights would be very necessary.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL.,
September 12, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of 9th instant I inclose true copies of my orders in regard to correspondence concerning rebel prisoners. I found it impossible to permit them to write to everybody as they pleased, for the reason that four clerks in the post-office could not have read 2,000 letters a day, which at that time was the general

average, and even now there are (with the restriction in their correspondence) several thousand letters unread. Another reason for this restriction is that they found out the names of notorious rebel sympathizers, to whom hundreds of letters were daily directed asking for assistance.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The within orders of General Schoepf countermand the orders of the War Department, which authorize and limit the correspondence of prisoners. If there is occasion to restrict still more this privilege it is proper that General Schoepf should report the necessity for the consideration of the Secretary of War. Frequent appeals have been made to me for permission to write to prisoners, and it was only in this way that I learned that General Schoepf had published new regulations.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 17, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 27, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The orders of Brigadier-General Schoepf are approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 261. HDQRS. FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *August 10, 1864.*

Hereafter no letters from prisoners at this post will be forwarded, excepting those written to a father, mother, sister, brother, wife, son, or daughter.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf:

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 296. HDQRS. FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *August 26, 1864.*

All prisoner-of-war letters must hereafter be limited to ten lines of ordinary letter or note paper; must be legibly written and confined

strictly to family matters. All letters exceeding this limit will be destroyed.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf:

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1864.*[*]

Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. MORRIS,
Commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 5th instant in reference to the close confinement of prisoners of war at Fort McHenry is received, and in reply I beg to say that my letter of instructions of the 3d instant was intended to apply to all prisoners of war, including spies under trial or under sentence, whether soldiers or citizens, and to all prisoners belonging to the rebel States. Persons who reside in the loyal States, arrested for disloyal conduct, are political prisoners only and are not classed as prisoners of war. To such persons the order does not apply, nor does it apply to prisoners temporarily confined as a punishment for violating the rules of the post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1864.*

Col. C. W. HILL, *Commanding Johnson's Island, Ohio:*

COLONEL: Your reference of Colonel Scovill's report for the week ending September 4 is received. I approve your views as to the propriety of building a barrack for prisoners who wish to take the oath of allegiance. It cannot be allowed, but every effort must be made to protect them from violence or abuse from other prisoners. There would seem to be no objection, however, to assigning them to rooms in one of the barracks nearest the guard-house, where protection could more readily be extended to them. If you have ordered the new mess-houses to be occupied, no one has a right to object, and they must be occupied at once. If there are any defects to be remedied, that is a matter to be considered afterward. If the roofs leak much, you will probably find it necessary to cover them with felt roofing, which will make them much warmer in winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1864.*

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding, Chicago, Ill.:*

COLONEL: Your reference of the recommendation of Assistant Surgeon Sigmund, that prisoners of war employed in the hospital as physicians, nurses, &c., should be allowed the ration of sugar and coffee which is allowed to prisoners engaged on public works, is received, and

[*] See Morris to Hoffman, September 14, 1864, Vol. VI, this series, p. 287.

you are authorized to order the issue as recommended, but any compensation in money cannot be allowed them. Vegetables can be issued to them only on the recommendation of the surgeon, as in the case of other prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., September 12, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of Lieut. J. W. Davidson, Veteran Reserve Corps, inspector of the camp, for the week ending September 10, 1864. The barracks referred to in the inclosed report as being on the north side of the camp will be repaired this week from some old lumber and material which I have been able to collect about the camp. When these barracks are repaired the accommodations for prisoners will be as good as the peculiar construction of the buildings will permit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,

Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., September 11, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have during the week ending September 10, 1864, inspected the camp in every respect, and find the general condition of both prison and prisoners is being improved each day in the way of cleanliness, as much as is possible until the clothing required for their present use can be received and furnished them. And by building barracks, or rebuilding the old ones and raising them up from the ground, and putting good, substantial floors in them, they can be kept thoroughly cleansed and in a good, healthy condition by washing them out each day, which is impossible to do at present. I would more particularly call your attention to the barracks on the north side of the camp, which are in need of considerable repairing. The enlargement of the camp is completed, but will require considerable policing and ditching before being used. The barracks already finished in the new inclosure will accommodate, in the manner which it is fitted up at present, 585 prisoners without crowding. This number should be taken from the tents, and the balance of the tents should be struck and pitched on the fresh ground as soon as it is properly policed. The rations issued during the week were strictly in compliance with orders, and potatoes were issued six times during the week at the rate of eight ounces to each man each time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,

First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspector.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., September 12, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day as follows:

The avenues and streets, by continued policing, are clean and free from all filth. The buildings, being scrubbed twice a week and daily inspected, are in very good order. The kitchens of both departments are in excellent condition. The general appearance of the prisoners is clean and comfortable. No change of importance since the last report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS, ILL.,
September 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The condition of the prison is as herein stated. The One hundred and thirty-third Illinois (100-days' men) left on the 12th instant. We have now here the One hundred and ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, four companies of the Forty-eighth Iowa (both 100-days' men), and the three companies Second Battalion. Circular 65, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, will cause a further depletion of the garrison, though General Paine, district commander, has promised us more troops, and they are expected daily.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 12, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions from the major-general commanding the department, I went to Alton, Ill., on the 10th instant to inspect the prison and troops stationed there as guards. I found the prison in admirable police, and all the improvements and alterations which were in progress when the general commanding last visited it going on well and rapidly. There is great need of a steam engine to force water for the use of the prison, and I recommend that one be sent there immediately.

On the 9th instant a party of forty-six rebel prisoners, on their way to work outside the prison, attacked their guard, nine men of the Alton battalion, and succeeded in obtaining some of their muskets. The guard, however, behaved with the utmost promptitude and energy, and the result was the killing of 7, the wounding of 5, and the recapture of all but 2 of the rebels. Much praise is due to the prison

inspector, Lieutenant Dyhrenfurth, who will make a full report of this affair.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWD. McK. HUDSON,
Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.

Weekly report of the condition of the military prisons of Saint Louis, Mo.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 12, 1864.*

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison: Buildings—condition of this buildings the same as last reported. Sinks and yards—very clean. Kitchens and mess-rooms—very clean. Cleanliness of prisoners—satisfactory. Quarters and bedding—very satisfactory. Hospital—I can only repeat that I consider this hospital as well kept as any in this department.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison: Buildings—remains to be an old, insufficient place. Sinks and yards—satisfactory. Kitchens and mess-rooms—clean. Cleanliness of prisoners—clean. Quarters and bedding—pretty clean.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., *Assistant Provost-Marshal-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to say that I find nothing particular to report of our prisoners this week, except that I found again the kitchen tools, such as the ax, those knives about which I had the duty to report at different times, too freely used by the prisoners. And after I had mentioned this violation of orders at various times to the parties on duty at Gratiot Street Prison I am of opinion that now a reprimand from your office would be in time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Major and Inspector.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 13, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army and Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the information that the officer at the Gratiot Street Prison will be displaced and an effort made to procure another more competent in his place.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW YORK, *September 12, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I propose to effect an arrangement by which both the Federal and rebel prisoners shall be furnished with blankets and clothing and protected as far as may be from the inclemency of the coming winter. My personal relations with most of the rebel officials, and my family connections with some, enable me to negotiate this matter with

the rebel authorities. I propose, therefore, with the consent of the United States Government, to go to Richmond and get the consent of the rebel authorities to receive and distribute such blankets and clothing as the United States Government will furnish to the prisoners now held at the South. Such distribution to be made under the supervision of an officer to be designated by the War Department or the lieutenant-general or the Commissary-General of Prisoners of the United States. Upon such an agreement being effected and made with the rebel authorities, I propose that I be permitted to contract with the rebel authorities to furnish clothing and blankets to the rebel prisoners in our hands, and to be paid therefor in cotton or other Southern produce, and that protection be given me to bring the same through our lines to market, the said cotton or other produce to be brought through the lines at such points as may be designated by the War Department, the clothing thus furnished to be distributed under the supervision of the Commissary-General of Prisoners of the United States Government and agent to be designated by the rebel authorities. It may not be improper to suggest that the rebel authorities are unable to supply the Union prisoners with comfortable clothing, however willing they might be to do so, and they have nothing to pay for clothing their own prisoners in our hands except their produce. I will await at Willard's Hotel two days for the decision of the Department.

Yours, respectfully,

M. M. BROADWELL,
103 Pearl Street, New York.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 24, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-General Grant.
By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *September 27, 1864.*

Respectfully transmitted.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., September 30, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

I have no objection to passing Mr. Broadwell on the mission herein named. On the contrary, would highly favor any measure calculated to relieve the condition of prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

RUSHFORD, N. Y., *September 12, 1864.*

Hon. A. LINCOLN:

SIR: One of my boys, who is a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy, and who was last heard from on Belle Isle, is now supposed to be in Andersonville, Ga., if living, suffering for want of food and clothing; has a family here consisting of a wife and two children in indigent circumstances. Winter is approaching, and my said son and 30,000 more brave soldiers must perish unless the Government should relieve them by bringing about an exchange. I am an old man and can do nothing, but humanity prompts me to lay the case before you, hoping that if an honorable negotiation for an exchange of prisoners cannot be made with the infernal rebels, I would suggest that a sufficient force be immediately detailed, and Kilpatrick or some other brave officer sent to liberate from captivity the brave soldiers now confined in the State of Georgia. General Butler, in my opinion, is not the man to be intrusted to make arrangements with the rebels, for the reason that they consider him an "outlaw" and a "beast." Some person less objectionable should have the management of it. The Administration will lose many friends in the State of New York unless our brave boys are set at liberty before election day. The rebel prisoners at Elmira in this State live better than many poor people. They have wholesome food and enough of it, and are well provided for in sickness. The contrast is great between these prisoners and ours. Mr. President, what can be done and what will you do to liberate them from this cruel bondage?

Respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL WHITE.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 19, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

The bad treatment of prisoners of war in the South is a crime of the deepest dye, and its natural effect on the North should be to inspire a determination to put down this rebellion.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, September 12, 1864.*

H. BREWSTER, Esq., *New York City, N. Y.:*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, urging an exchange of prisoners, I am instructed to inform you that the conditions of our officers and soldiers held in confinement at the South engages the earnest attention of the Department, and that every means in its power will be used to effect their release at the earliest moment possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., September 12, 1864.

Surg. I. H. WHITE, *C. S. Military Hospital, Andersonville, Ga.:*

SIR: You are instructed to assign the medical officers now on duty with the sick prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., to the points that have been selected for the accommodation of the prisoners. All the sick whose lives will not be endangered by transportation will be removed. The medical officers selected will be required to accompany the sick. You will visit each station and see that such arrangements are made for the sick as their wants may require, and use all the means for their comfort that the Government can furnish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General C. S. Army.

CHARLESTON, *September 12, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

There are now about 7,000 prisoners in this city, and others are coming in large numbers daily. I have but 800 men, chiefly local troops, to guard them. Have received no reserves from General Chesnut since prisoners here. The enemy is exhibiting unusual activity here and near Savannah. The safety of this place and Savannah demands that the prisoners be removed. I can send 400 or 500 reserves from here to Columbia, which, with the local troops there, will furnish a much larger guard for prisoners than I have here; and there is an island near there on which they can be confined temporarily. I respectfully urge that I be authorized to send the prisoners there to be confined until I have provided for them elsewhere.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, *September 12, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

It is absolutely essential to send some prisoners from this place. I have ordered an officer to Florence, S. C., to construct stockade for them.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ROUGH AND READY STATION, *September 12, 1864.*

General JOHN B. HOOD, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that Colonel Warner, the flag-of-truce officer, Major-General Sherman's, proposes now, on the renewal of your proposition of exchange of prisoners, to "renew," on the part of Major-General Sherman, his willingness to exchange the Confederate troops in his possession on the following terms: "Officer for officer, as far as practicable, or their equivalents; well men for well men; sick men for sick men; wounded men for wounded men; these to be taken from any of the Federal troops captured by our forces between any

two dates that you may designate, without reference to the date of their enlistment or expiration of their term of service."

I submit this basis for your consideration.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. CLARE,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

P. S.—By the term "forces" is meant captured by our army during the campaign from Dalton to our present position.

Respectfully,

W. CLARE,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, September 13, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith five propositions as to matters relating to the exchange of prisoners made by me to Mr. Ould,* together with a printed copy of my note of August 27, also forwarded to him.† I have as yet received no formal answer to either of my propositions, but I am informed unofficially that the proposition to exchange invalid prisoners will be accepted, and that I may prepare and send down to Fort Pulaski transportation for at least 5,000 invalid men forthwith. This I shall at once proceed to do, endeavoring to make all possible provision for the comfort of our sick soldiers. If my action is approved please direct the Commissary-General of Prisoners to inform me at what points and how many of the Confederate invalids not fit for service within sixty days will be ready, that my boats may take them for delivery. As soon as they can be got ready I propose to take them down by the same transportation that brings our men up.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to say that all these propositions received the sanction of the lieutenant general commanding.

If my action is approved, I pray early attention on the part of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, as I will endeavor to be ready to move the Confederate sick as soon as they are ready for me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commissioner of Exchange.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 16, 1864.*

Referred to Major-General Hitchcock to comply with the request of Major-General Butler. His letter to that officer will be submitted to the Secretary of War before being forwarded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

OFFICE ASST. AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Fort Monroe, Va., September 13, 1864.

Major-General HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward for your information copies of correspondence between myself and Hon. Robert Ould, agent for

* See September 9 (three papers), pp. 793, 794. † See August [27], p. 687.

exchange, Richmond, Va., on the subject of the release of prisoners in confinement (close) or irons,* my letter being based upon instructions contained in yours to me of September 3, 1864.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the rebel prisoners brought here on the Crescent were sent to Morris Island on the 1st instant, where they were disembarked on the 7th and placed in the palisaded inclosure prepared for their reception. This is made as strong as possible under the circumstances, and every precaution is taken to prevent an escape or release. Triple lines of sentinels are established. Proper distribution is made of sections of light batteries and the Requa battery, so that they may be used in case of any disturbance. The whole inclosure, moreover, is directly under the guns of Fort Strong.

The rebels are placed in A tents, which are properly arranged in the form of an encampment, and detailed rules are established for their government; these depend entirely upon the treatment, &c., which our officers receive in Charleston. Many of the officers express themselves well satisfied with the novelty of the change, and have little fear of their own shells, which they watch with interest. The firing upon Charleston is kept up at irregular intervals, generally about once every fifteen minutes. We have lately very much improved the range and direction, so that the shells are now reaching the upper part of the city; almost every shell now falls in the proper place. I am convinced that this fire could be sufficiently increased so as to completely destroy the city.

Matters generally in the department are in a satisfactory condition. The sickness reported in my last letter has not materially increased, and I trust that the approaching return of cool weather will soon cause it to abate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.—For Foster to Jones (two letters), suggesting the Savannah River, off Jones' Island, as a suitable place for all future exchange of flags of truce, instead of either Port Royal Ferry or Charleston Harbor, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 286.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant in relation to the officers released by you as non-combatants on the 3d.†

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* See Mulford to Ould, September 8, p. 786, and Ould to Mulford, September 12, p. 807.
† See Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 279.

Since you do not regard the Reverend Mr. Whitney, acting chaplain of the One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers, as a non-combatant, I will, as offered in my letter of the 6th instant, give you one private in exchange for him. I accept your agreement to receive four privates in exchange for Lieut. J. D. Higgins, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

I will deliver these four privates to you on Monday, the 19th instant, at 10 a. m., in Savannah River, off Jones' Island, unless previously notified by you to the contrary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.—For Jones to Foster, in relation to receiving sanitary stores and clothing for Union prisoners, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 286.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 13, 1864.*

Col. C. W. HILL, *Commanding Johnson's Island, Ohio:*

COLONEL: By direction of the Secretary of War you are authorized to build a hospital for your command, the expense to be paid from the prison fund. I have telegraphed this authority to you to day, and directed you to send me the plan recommended by Surgeon Tripler, medical director Northern Department. In the meantime make all preparations for the work so that it may be completed with the least possible delay. Medical officers are prone to recommend a very elaborate plan for hospitals, which can be approved only so far as may be demanded to make necessary provision for the comfort of the sick and as is consistent with the closest economy. If the ground will admit of setting the posts in the ground put up the buildings without framing; spike the joists for the flooring to the posts. Buildings of two stories are put up in this city in this way without a mortise or tenon; joists 3 by 8 inches and all other timbers 3 by 4. The floor should be sufficiently above the ground to insure good ventilation. I presume it will be necessary to plaster the rooms, and this will be cheaper than ceiling with boards. As the hospital is for our own men, make them as comfortable as possible, with due regard to economy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP PAROLE,
Near Annapolis, Md., September 13, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 11th instant, requesting the early transmittal of the rolls of paroled prisoners of war who arrived on the 3d instant. I herewith forward the rolls duly corrected.* The prolonged delay of these rolls

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*Omitted.

has been due to the difficulty experienced by the surgeons in identifying the men, many of whom were hardly able to speak.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADRIAN R. ROOT,
Colonel, Commanding Post, &c.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Red River Landing, September 13, 1864.

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI, C. S. Army, &c.:

The quartermaster's stores and medicines this day turned over by me to you, and which you have kindly consented to cause to be applied to the use of our prisoners in your hands, are intended to be distributed according to the discretion of whatever one of our officers (now prisoners) whom you may select among those prisoners who will remain in Texas after the completion of the exchange now pending between us.

Whether any of the goods shall be sent to other prisons than Tyler must depend upon the discretion of the officers charged with the distribution, as well as upon your facilities of transportation.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Commissioner, &c.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., September 13, 1864.

General J. H. WINDER, *Andersonville, via Macon, Ga.:*

Number of prisoners sent to Charleston is sufficient. Send no more there, but as many as possible to Millen. Will removal of prisoners place at command of Postmaster-General telegraph wire heretofore called for and used by you?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., September 13, 1864.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Charleston, S. C.:*

I have telegraphed General James Chesnut to ascertain if he can receive and guard prisoners you propose to send, with aid of reserves from you, as suggested.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, *September 13, 1864.*

General BRAGG.

Many Yankee prisoners now here profess to be highly indignant with their Government for not exchanging them, especially since the report that it will exchange those whose terms have expired, and they express an earnest desire to take the oath of allegiance, and many of them to join our army if we will permit them. Can anything be done in that way?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

A battalion or two might be formed of the foreigners—the Yankees are not to be trusted so far, or at all.

J. A. S.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I agree upon the terms of your letter of the 12th to the exchange of the last 2,000 prisoners captured by both armies.

As to "the men captured in Atlanta who are soldiers of the Confederate Army detailed on extra duty in the shops," I can make no agreement to exchange, not knowing whether they are exempts, or what they are; but for every man regularly in the C. S. service, whether detailed or not, I will exchange man for man.

My staff officer, Lieut. Col. G. A. Henry, assistant inspector-general, is charged by me with the duty of arranging with any officer you may designate the details of the exchange, and Rough and Ready will be the point selected for the delivery of the prisoners.

I have sent to Andersonville for the above-named class of prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, September 14, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding Army of Tennessee, Confederate Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, agreeing to the exchange of prisoners of war to the extent of about 2,000, the number held by me here and at Chattanooga.

I have appointed Lieut. Col. W. Warner, of my staff, to meet the officer you name, Lieut. Col. G. A. Henry, to-morrow at Rough and Ready, and to carry into effect the exchange.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 14, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: In order to lose no time I send you the original* of a paper just received from Major-General Butler without making a copy, and therefore request its return, containing some inquiries from the rebel agent of exchange; and I request such information in relation to the matters touched upon as may be in your power to give.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

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*See inclosed memorandum from Butler to Hitchcock, September 9, p. 792.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 14, 1864.*

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 29th ultimo, inclosing a plan and estimate for a hospital at Camp Morton, is received. The plan contemplates a more elaborate and expensive establishment than I think is proper to authorize for rebel prisoners. They have got along thus far with much more limited accommodations, and it is to be hoped that the rebellion is now so nearly suppressed that no extensive additions will be required. But since the prison has been so much enlarged a much larger number of sick must be provided for than heretofore, and you are authorized to put up as many additional wards as may be indispensably necessary, of the following dimensions, viz, 25 feet by 110, with 9½ feet elevation from the floor; clothes-room, bathing-room, and closet in each ward; 8 windows in a side, including the small room, with intervals of 11 feet, giving room for three beds between them. The breadth of the wards will admit a line of beds to run lengthwise, making the whole number of beds fifty to the ward. A building 20 by 60 feet will give room enough for kitchen and mess-room. In the administrative building you require a room for the surgeon, 12 by 15; an office, 12 by 15; a dispensary, 15 by 24; store-room, 15 by 24, and room for attendants, 15 by 24. Whole building, 24 by 75. The buildings must be put up without framing. Set the posts in the ground and spike the joists to them. Joists 3 by 8 and all other timbers 3 by 4. Cover the roof with felt roofing, which, by keeping out the wind, is warmer than shingles and does away with the necessity of plastering. The floor should be a foot from the ground to secure good ventilation. I inclose a sketch* of a ventilator which has been found to be a very convenient one. Put up two wards first and report their cost. Refer to my letter of instructions of the 23d ultimo. The expense will be paid out of the prison fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 14, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON,
Commanding Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing a report of the weekly inspection of the prison by Captain Parker, is received.

As it is not contemplated to cook provisions for prisoners of war in any other way than by boiling, ranges and cooking-stoves which are calculated to roast and cook in other ways, at considerable extra expense, cannot be allowed. The Farmer boilers, which you pronounce worthless, have been very successfully introduced into all the prison camps, except Camp Chase, and many of the general hospitals, and they must now be tried at Camp Chase. They have been recently provided for Camp Morton, and Colonel Stevens reports them a complete success, paying for themselves by the saving of wood the first month. I have several times ordered their use at Camp Chase, but always without success. This time I hope to be more successful. The 120-gallon size is found to be the most convenient, though some of smaller size may be required in each kitchen. Several are placed in a row,

* Omitted.

their pipes leading into a large horizontal one, which is connected with a large vertical pipe, which carries the smoke through the roof. Cooking or baking in small messes cannot any longer be allowed.

How is your baking done, by contract, or have you a bake-house?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., September 14, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: In compliance with your instructions in letter of 16th of August and telegram of September 12, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the soap and vinegar ration issued to prisoners of war confined at this camp:

I have carefully examined the provision returns, as made by my adjutant, and find the amount of rations called for to correspond with the monthly abstract of issues, of which a copy for each month has been forwarded to your office; and also that the average number of daily rations for the month of July, 1864, was 4,456, and the total number of rations for the month amounted to 138,135, requiring 5,525¼ pounds of soap and 1,036 gallons of vinegar. For the month of August, 1864, the average number of daily rations was 4,432 and the total number of rations 137,392, requiring 5,495½ pounds of soap and 1,030½ gallons of vinegar. I also find that these amounts correspond with the invoices made by the commissary of subsistence at the post of Indianapolis and receipted for by Captain Shurtleff, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence of Camp Morton, for those months. In regard to the prisoners having actually received the full amount of the soap and vinegar ration as specified upon said returns and abstract, I find it impossible to ascertain, but since Lieutenant Davidson has been acting inspector of the camp I am confident that the full complement has been issued of soap and vinegar and all other articles in strict accordance with the regulation. In the investigation of this matter I have not been able to find any discrepancy upon the books or papers of the acting commissary of subsistence in this camp, and in the future I trust I shall be able to take such measures as will prevent any attempt to defraud the prisoners of their rations. It has been owing to the great scarcity of officers in my command that I have not been able to select a suitable officer to superintend the issue of rations heretofore.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,

Colonel, Commanding Camp Morton, Indiana.

[SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 48, Military Division of West Mississippi (Canby), suspending exchange of prisoners and directing all in custody to be sent to depots at the North, &c., see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part III, p. 182.]

CHARLESTON, *September 14, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Many fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred here within a few days. Medical officers think it will soon be epidemic. The large number of Yankee prisoners and deserters here will tend to spread it. What disposition shall I make of deserters under General Orders, No. 65?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

The last inquiry answered by Secretary of War. General Winder has been telegraphed to remove such of the prisoners at Savannah and Charleston as can be accommodated at Millen.

S. C.

S. R. Mallory, Secretary of Navy, inclosing notices of the release of Assistant Surgeons Bowles and Booth on condition that their equivalents be furnished by us.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

Returned to Honorable Secretary of Navy.

By a distinct agreement made last November between the Federal agent of exchange and myself all medical officers were to be unconditionally released. Accordingly, since that time all surgeons have been so released on both sides, and the two paroles herein referred to are the first departure from the agreement that I have seen. These two surgeons should be treated as having been unconditionally released. They can be ordered at once to duty. Federal Navy surgeons will also be unconditionally released. I have retained the parole of Assistant Surgeon Bowles to exhibit to the Federal authorities as a breach of our well-understood agreement.

[RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.]

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY,
Charleston, S. C., September 14, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date I have the honor to report that Capt. T. E. Dudley, assistant commissary of subsistence, who is assisting Capt. H. W. Conner, purchasing commissary at Florence, has had experience in making issues to troops, and that I have no doubt that with his aid Captain Conner will be able to issue to prisoners. I beg leave to use the occasion to say that upon receipt of notice I issued orders for the immediate accumulation of supplies at Florence, directing them to be shipped from the city and other points to the greatest extent they can be spared. I have serious apprehensions, however, that if a very large number of prisoners is sent there immediately it will be impossible to collect subsistence in time to prevent privation. I most respectfully suggest, if circumstances will allow, that they be gradually sent forward.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. GUERIN,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: On the 4th instant I received your letter of August 25 ultimo, in reply to mine of August 21, concerning the forwarding of sanitary supplies to the Union prisoners of war at Andersonville. You stated therein that these prisoners were not under your command, and that you had referred my letter to the officer having charge of them; also, that you could not permit, as requested by me, any prisoner to take charge of these stores and act as quartermaster to distribute them, but offered to designate an officer of your own to receive and receipt to the proper officer of my command for them, and to hold him to a strict accountability for their proper delivery, for which offer please accept my acknowledgments.

I have now the further honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your second letter upon this subject, dated the 13th instant, in which you inform me that the officer to whom you referred my request has replied that the prisoners will be allowed to receive the indicated stores, and appoint Charleston Harbor as the place for their delivery. The necessitous condition of these prisoners induced me to write you again on the 11th instant, in which letter, in order to obviate, if possible, the difference as to the selection of the person to take charge of these stores, I renewed the negotiation in a new form by asking permission for the Reverend Father Hasson, a Catholic priest and non-combatant, to enter your lines with them and to superintend their issue at Andersonville.

Respectfully withholding any further reply to your letter of the 13th instant until I receive your answer to this request in regard to Father Hasson,

I am, your most obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 10th instant, asking whether Confederate officers prisoners of war are confined on Morris Island, between Batteries Gregg and Wagner; also what shelter is provided for them, and whether they receive, in all respects save location, the treatment accorded to prisoners of war among civilized nations.

In reply I have to state that according to the notice given you in my letter of August 15 ultimo I have placed the Confederate officers who are in my hands as prisoners of war upon Morris Island, near Cummings Point, in a position exposed to the fire of your guns. I propose to keep them there until officially notified by you that the Union officers and soldiers held by you at Charleston, under the fire of our guns, have been removed therefrom by you. So soon as you thus remove them I will place the prisoners committed to my custody in a quiet and secure position.

These prisoners are confined within a stockade whose limits are such as to give them all room necessary for health and cleanliness. They are provided with A tents, and are in as healthful a location as any occupied by our forces on Morris Island. Their daily ration is as follows: Three-quarters of a pound of fresh beef or one-half pound of salt meat, one-half pound of hard bread or one-half pint of meal, one-fifth of a pint of rice and the same of beans, with a small allowance of salt and vinegar. Molasses is occasionally issued in lieu of either of the above articles. This ration has been decided upon as being as nearly as possible an equivalent for the ration issued by you to the prisoners at Charleston, which has been ascertained from the statements of released and exchanged officers. My orders from the Government are to treat them in all respects as our officers now prisoners of war at Charleston are treated. I deeply regret being compelled to resort to retaliatory measures. I shall continue them only so long and to such an extent as your treatment of our officers and soldiers in your hands demands. Whatever leniency you extend to them it shall be my pleasant duty as an act of humanity to return toward the prisoners of war in my custody.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 15, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE,
Commanding Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor:

COLONEL: By direction of the Secretary of War you will please transfer to Fort Warren all officers, sailors, and marines belonging to the rebel Navy who are now held as prisoners of war at Fort Lafayette. Apply to the major-general commanding the Department of the East for the necessary guard and transportation. Send duplicate parole-rolls with them and an ordinary roll to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Similar to General Barnes, Point Lookout, Md.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: I beg to call your attention to the following statement, that under a system of enlarged liberality, correspondence on the part of the Federal prisoners of war has been allowed, my own staff officers giving their personal aid to avoid delays and loss of letters, and, under my orders, allowing all proper communications to pass through. On the other hand, the most meager mails have been received from our prisoners throughout, and not one letter has been received from the prisoners upon Morris Island. It certainly cannot be of their own inclination that they do not write. I ask that a full understanding

may be had upon this subject, and that you will communicate to me if it is your intention that this privilege shall be reciprocal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.—For Jones to Foster, in relation to release of medical officers and the exchange of citizens for sutlers, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 291.]

[SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.—For Jones to Foster (two letters), refusing to receive flags of truce in the Savannah River, and in regard to receiving supplies for Union prisoners, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, pp. 290, 291.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Hilton Head:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 11th instant I have the honor to say that I have already notified you that I will receive the sanitary supplies and clothing for the Federal prisoners of war, and will distribute them in accordance with your wishes, under the superintendence of an officer of the Confederate Army. I cannot accede to your request that the Reverend Father Hasson, Catholic priest, be allowed to enter our lines for this purpose, nor can the money you desire to forward be received in U. S. notes, but it will be received in gold or Confederate money.

Should the views you express in relation to this matter in your letter to Major-General Stoneman (which is respectfully returned to you as containing allegations unwarranted in fact and highly discourteous to my Government) still be entertained by you, permit me to suggest that perhaps it will not be advisable to send these articles into the lines. Should you determine, however, to send them, they will be received at the time and place designated in my communication to you of this date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 12, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I send by the flag of truce to-day two letters from your wife, to whom I have written, telling her that she can write to you and send you any necessaries, or even money if she chooses, and that I will see it sent forward by flag of truce.

I have tried to obtain permission to send to the prisoners quartermaster's supplies of clothing, &c., but the reply of our Government is that no such supplies can be sent, unless one of our own officers now prisoner is allowed to become responsible for their proper distribution.

The experiences in sending supplies to the officers and soldiers in Richmond last year were such as to show that the necessities, &c., of the Confederate officers and soldiers, through whose hands they passed,

were such as to absorb the supplies sent to our men, which were pledged on Confederate honor to be delivered. Hence the above order of the War Department. Any private supplies can be sent.

Yours, ever and truly,

J. G. FOSTER.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
New Orleans, September 16, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, relating to the exchange of Admiral Buchanan.

If you will do me the honor to refer to my communication addressed to you under date of September 6, you will find an explicit statement of the terms of the agreement made between Colonel Watts, C. S. commissioner at Mobile, and myself. In that communication I quote all that part of the agreement which relates to the mode of exchange of the naval prisoners.

I also state in that communication that "I have received from Colonel Watts and forwarded to the assistant agent of exchange for the Trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. Army, an order directing him to deliver our prisoners in accordance with this agreement." This was rendered necessary by the fact that Colonel Watts who, as a general agent of exchange for the Confederate States, claimed the authority to make the agreement, yet had not the immediate control of the prisoners whom he agreed to exchange, they being in the Trans-Mississippi Department. As I stated, I forwarded the order of Colonel Watts to Major Szymanski, the assistant agent west of the Mississippi, and two or three days after so doing met him by appointment at the mouth of Red River, when he stated that he did not recognize the authority of Colonel Watts to direct him to deliver prisoners captured in the Trans-Mississippi Department, but that he had already addressed Judge Ould, the general agent at Richmond, asking authority to make the exchange in question, and with Judge Ould's consent would deliver the prisoners as provided in the agreement with Colonel Watts. At the same time he declared his purpose to insist upon the delivery of Admiral Buchanan, and I fear that purpose will be adhered to, especially if the other naval prisoners in our hands do not furnish a full equivalent for the naval prisoners held by them.

The scale of equivalents referred to in our agreement is that established by the general cartel made by Generals Dix and Hill in July, 1862, by the provisions of which an admiral will be exchanged for four captains, six commanders, ten lieutenants, or sixty common seamen.

I have no list of the naval prisoners in Texas, nor could Major Szymanski give me a definite statement of the number, though in his opinion they are in excess of those captured in Mobile Bay.

I am, admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

Lieut. Col. T. E. Upshaw, Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, asking the release of William Allison, Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania, on the ground of kindness to our soldiers.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

Returned to the Honorable Secretary of War.

This is not the first time I have heard of the gentleman who writes to Colonel Upshaw. The same representations of his effective kindness to our prisoners have been made from other quarters. Although I am opposed both to special exchanges and to the delivery of any Federal officers who are not disabled, yet under the circumstances perhaps it would be well to send the party referred to (William Allison) North by next flag of truce. I believe he is a private. He will not be sent by way of special exchange, but simply delivered on parole.

[RO. OULD.]

Bolling Baker, first auditor Confederate States, incloses letter from John W. Hambleton relative to the release of J. P. Hambleton.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Mr. Hambleton is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Pollard or any other citizen has been specially exchanged. We never have and never can resort to special exchanges of citizens, for reasons which must suggest themselves in a moment. The Yankees have offered to exchange Doctor Hambleton for a Tribune correspondent (Mr. Richardson) in prison at Salisbury. They have not gone further than that. If Doctor Hambleton is sent by a flag of truce I will release some Yankee citizen now in confinement. Cannot go further than that.

[RO. OULD.]

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON IN CHARGE
C. S. MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,
Andersonville, Ga., September 16, 1864.

Surg. Gen. S. P. MOORE, C. S. Army, *Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that I have been assigned to duty by Surg. I. H. White, chief surgeon post, in charge of C. S. military prison hospital. In assuming the responsibilities of so important a position and before entering upon my duties I deem it necessary to make the following statement of the sanitary condition of the hospital and appliances for the comfort of the sick and wounded. The topography, climate, and prevalent diseases of the country have been given you in former reports by my predecessor. I shall confine myself principally to the following:

1. *Nature of barrack accommodations.*—The stockade (in the shape of a parallelogram) includes twenty-seven acres of ground. A considerable stream of water passes through it, running east and west. In this space of ground from 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners have been crowded; no protection whatever from the burning rays of the sun, except such as could be made from blankets or dirt hovels. Along the banks of the stream the ground is quite boggy, and water is continually oozing from the low banks. Recently four sheds have been built inside the stockade. These were the beginning of a series of barracks capable of accommodating 270 men each. A temporary structure is erected on the banks of the stream and is used as a privy. All the inmates of

the prison use this humid cesspool of excrementitious matter as a privy except the sick, and they are compelled to dig small holes near their hovels and use them for the deposit of feces. The stream that flows through the stockade overflowed its low swampy banks in the early part of the season, and the amount of fecal matter deposited a short distance from the outside of the stockade is enormous. At all times of the day and night a most noisome stench arises from the decomposing excrementitious matter deposited in the prison and hospital grounds. From 3,000 to 4,000 sick and wounded men are inside the stockade. The number of medical officers is entirely inadequate for the demand of the sick. At present writing only four medical officers are on duty, whereas to take the proper care of the sick and wounded there should be not less than twenty-five efficient medical officers constantly on duty in the stockade, in order to meet the wants of the sick and keep the proper register and reports. Under the present régime hundreds die in the stockade and are buried whose names and diseases are unknown. This can be remedied by no other means than by a sufficient corps of medical officers. All the medical officers who have been on duty here are detailed men from the militia and contract physicians, and as a matter of course are very inefficient.

2. *Nature of hospital accommodations.*—The hospital is situated near the southwest corner of the stockade, covering about five acres of ground, inclosed by a frail board fence. A sluggish stream of water flows through the southern part of this lot. The ground is sloping and facing the southeast. On the southwest side of the inclosure is a swamp about 300 yards in width and on the northwest side the stream which flows through the stockade, the banks being very low and subject to overflow. From these swamps arise putrid exhalations at times almost insupportable It will be seen by the accompanying drawing, A,* that the hospital is but a short distance from the confluence of the branch and the creek, and although on rolling table-land it is much lower than the surrounding country, and very near where the branch disembogues from the stockade, occupying a position that all the surrounding depressing agencies would seem to center in the hospital, as well as the stockade. The number of medical officers is deficient, with a few exceptions being composed of men who are either detailed or under contract. On examining the roster I find that twenty-four medical officers are charged to the hospital, and yet but twelve are on duty. The rest either by order of General Brown (at their own request) are off on sick-leave or leave of indulgence. In order to attend to the wants of the sick and wounded not less than thirty efficient medical officers should be on duty in the hospital. Confusion will necessarily occur without this number. From 1,800 to 2,500 patients are crowded into this space. Tents of a very inferior quality are the only means of protection, a majority of them being the small A tents. Temporary bunks are erected in most of them by driving forks into the ground and placing small poles or boards to lay on. A great number of patients are compelled to lie on the ground in consequence of the smallness of the tents. The cooking arrangements are very deficient; two large kettles erected on a furnace are nearly all the vessels that are used. The bread is baked outside of the hospital in the stockade inclosure. The bread is of the most unhealthy character, being made of coarse, unbolted corn-meal. This of itself, under the most favorable circumstances, must prove a source of great irritation to the bowels. Scurvy, gangrene, and bowel affections are prevailing at present to an

* Not found.

alarming extent. Frequent issues of green corn, peas, molasses, vinegar, rice, flour, and sweet potatoes are being made, and under suitable hospital accommodations the condition of the sick could be greatly ameliorated. The purveyor's department has been able to supply nearly all the necessary medicines. The indigenous remedies are being extensively used with much good effect. The medical officers in charge of the different wards and divisions are all diligent and seem willing to discharge their duties, although laboring under many and great disadvantages. Great efforts have been made to make the stockade secure and prevent the escape of prisoners, and but little attention paid to the hygienic and sanitary condition of the sick. Surg. I. H. White, chief surgeon post, informed me that timely requisitions have been made on the quartermaster's department for the necessary materials to make the sick and wounded comfortable, but thus far he has been unable to procure scarcely anything. The means of transportation being very limited, both by railroad and teams, has proved a source of great annoyance. I would respectfully suggest that the necessary steps be taken to secure transportation for hospital material over all other stores except ammunition. This would at once remedy a great evil.

The greatest amount of confusion seems to have prevailed in consequence of soliciting attachés for the hospital from Federal prisoners in place of disabled Confederate soldiers. Great waste in property, medicines, and provisions has been the result. This I shall endeavor to correct as speedy as possible.

I would respectfully request that an efficient quartermaster and commissary be ordered to report to me for special hospital duty, with full power from the War Department to provide for the comfort of the sick and wounded Federal prisoners. Without an arrangement of this kind I very much fear the hospital department in C. S. military prison will continue to be neglected.

Hoping that this communication may meet with favorable consideration,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. STEVENSON,
Surgeon in Charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1864.*

Hon. C. A. DANA, *Assistant Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have communicated the instructions directed in your indorsement upon the inclosed papers* from Major-General Butler, so far as Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, is required to act in the matter, and he will inform General Butler when the invalid or disabled prisoners, and how many, will be ready as required. The information called for by General Butler's letter of the 9th instant I am collecting and will transmit as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

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*See Butler to Stanton, September 13, with inclosures, p. 818.

WASHINGTON CITY, *September 17, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: It appears that the rebel commissioner of exchange has declined to carry out the arrangement he proposed for a mutual release of prisoners in close or cell confinement until he can further correspond on the subject, and it therefore becomes necessary to reinstate matters where they were before my note to you of the 3d instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers and Commissioner of Exchange.

Extract from General Butler's letter of September 17 [13], to the Secretary of War:

Please direct the Commissary-General of Prisoners to inform me [General Butler] at what points and how many of the Confederate invalids not fit for service within sixty days will be ready, that my boats may take them for delivery.

WASHINGTON CITY, *September 17, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: The above extract is from a letter reporting that an arrangement has been made with Mr. Ould for the exchange, to be delivered at Pulaski Fort in the East, no place in the West being named, of the class of prisoners referred to, and the Secretary of War directs your compliance with General Butler's request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 9th instant, transmitting certain questions proposed by Mr. Ould, I have the honor to inclose all of the information in my power in the paper signed by Colonel Hoffman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a memorandum, in reply to the inquiries made by the rebel agent through Major-General Butler, commissioner for exchange, for information in relation to certain rebel prisoners in our hands:

Dr. Alexander Greenwood and ——— Campbell. Nothing is known to this office of the transaction referred to.

Lieutenant Petticord, of Morgan's command, and seven others. No record of this transaction.

Surg. D. D. Carter, of Grigsby's Kentucky cavalry, known on the rolls as Charles Drake's Guerrilla Company Kentucky Cavalry, was captured on blockade-runner Whistle, June 4, 1864, not 1863, and is held as a prisoner of war.

Maj. W. P. Elliott was placed in close confinement at Fort Delaware

in retaliation for similar confinement of Major Goff, of the Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, at Richmond. On August 19 he was released from close confinement and sent to the hospital in consequence of ill-health, and Major Mills was put in his place, but on the 3d of September he and all other prisoners in close confinement were ordered to be released and placed on the footing of other prisoners of war.

"Capts. D. C. Douglas, Davis, Smith, and Miller are in solitary confinement at Johnson's Island. Why is this?" There is no Captain Douglas at Johnson's Island, and no D. C. Douglas. There are several prisoners of the name of Douglas, but none in close confinement. There are several Smiths and several Millers at Johnson's Island, but none in close confinement. There were three men there recently under sentence. They were not officers, and are now held as other prisoners.

Embert, Hearn, Lyon, and Rodgers are charged with acting as spies. Sentenced to be hung on the 29th of August, 1864, as promulgated in General Orders, No. 61, department headquarters, dated Baltimore, Md., August 8, 1864. Sentence commuted by the President to hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., during the war. Transferred, in charge of Lieut. Arthur Morris, to the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., September 4, 1864, pursuant to Orders No. 274, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 31, 1864.

William Huddleston, first lieutenant, Fifteenth Arkansas Cavalry, Company A, captured at Natchez, Miss., January 3, 1864, transferred from Camp Chase to Fort Delaware, where he is held as a prisoner of war.

Lieut. Col. Eugene Lamar, Fourteenth Louisiana Infantry, was captured in Baltimore December 29, 1863, as a supposed spy. Escaped May 15, 1864.

John H. Barnes and Philip Trammell were sent from the Old Capitol Prison to the penitentiary at Albany, under sentence of general court-martial, per General Court-Martial Orders, No. 202, of War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 22, 1864.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, by your instructions of this date, the prisoners who were released from close confinement on the 3d instant, under the proposed arrangement with the rebel authorities that all prisoners so held should be released by both parties, have been returned to close confinement, except in the case of Major Mills, Major Goff having been exchanged, the rebel agent having deferred action on the proposition.

W. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1864.*

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.:*

COLONEL: You are authorized to erect buildings in the prison square, on the ground which is now vacant on the place, and arrange after the manner of those now up, except in the elevation of the floor from the ground, which I think is unnecessarily high. It is only necessary that they should be high enough to permit the ground to be conveniently policed, and to prevent the prisoners from making excavations without being detected. Every foot of lumber saved in this may lessen the expense. Make the expense as much under the estimate of $500 to the building as possible, and let the work be completed with as little delay as possible. If the opening in the floors of the barracks now up can be ·ered with lathing in the under side it will be greatly cheaper than

by covering with another layer of boards, and I wish you to try this plan. The dirt will fill the cracks in the floor, which will completely exclude the air. For the winter all the barracks should have the openings between the boards filled up with a clay plaster, which will make the rooms much warmer and thereby save a great deal of fuel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. BARNES,

Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st instant, inclosing reports of Surgeons Heger and Thompson on the sanitary condition of the prisoners at Point Lookout.

These reports show a very satisfactory state of things save in one or two particulars. The water is said to be of a very bad quality, causing much of the disease which most prevails among the prisoners. Shortly after my visit to Point Lookout in July the Quartermaster-General ordered water-boats to be provided which would supply 20,000 gallons of water per day from the nearest fresh-water stream, and until the receipt of this report I had no doubt that his instructions had been fully carried out. Will you please inform me if the post is supplied with any water by boats; how much, if any; how much more is required; the distance it must be brought, and what kind of boat is required for the service? Surgeon Thompson reports that the hospital accommodations are too limited for the number of sick. The instructions from this office cover this matter fully and authorize you to provide any indispensable wants for this branch of the service.

Surgeon Thompson recommends a change in some of the articles of the ration. No change can be made except so far as to make it conform to the recent law fixing the ration, which takes off the potatoes and molasses and reduces the hard bread from sixteen to twelve ounces in camp or garrison. Any savings which can be made from the soap or salt you are at liberty to retain for the prison fund. A circular on this subject will be issued in a few days.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your reference of the report of Major Brady on the shooting of a prisoner by a sentinel, together with the subsequent order issued by you fixing the duties of the sentinels. At my suggestion Colonel Draper issued an order on the 20th of May prescribing the duties of guards and sentinels at Point Lookout, which is very full and explicit and should have continued in force, but from the necessity of your issuing an order on the same subject I suppose the order has been lost sight of. If it can be found I beg to call your attention to it, as I think it covers many essential points in the proper performance of guard duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, September 17, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Yours of the 11th instant has been received. You have only directed Farmer's boilers to be used at this post once since I have

been in command, and as we have only just come to the time when that order could be obeyed, I do not feel that I have failed to carry out your instructions. As a certain prescribed ration is issued to prisoners, I have failed to comprehend the reason for the superior cheapness of the boiler, except it may be in the matter of fuel, and as both ranges and boilers are heated by furnaces, I could not have anticipated any advantage for the boilers even in that respect. The cooking is not done in small messes. There are 200 men in each house, to which is attached a kitchen. Do you desire that some other and larger kitchens be erected? If so, please instruct me. I do not comprehend from your letter how many boilers or of what capacity are to be used for each building. The baking for the troops at this post and for the prisoners of war is done by Capt. G. D. Harrington, commissary of subsistence. The boilers will be ordered at once.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *September 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Del., for the week ending September 17, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, proper attention given to; clothing, comfortable, and sufficient with very few exceptions; bedding, consists of bunks and blankets; state of quarters, clean and comfortable; state of kitchen, in an excellent condition; food, quality of, very good; food, quantity of, sufficient; sinks, clean, being washed by tide and force pumps; police of grounds, well conducted; vigilance of guard, the guard faithfully discharges its duties; security of quarters, very good, no prisoners have escaped during the week; policing hospital, very well conducted; attendance of sick (nurses), every possible attention is paid to the sick; cleanliness of hospital, could not be better; hospital diet, very good and sufficient; general health of prisoners, about 15 per cent. sick; deaths, average about two daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Inspecting Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, September 17, 1864.*

D. C. ANDERSON, *Roxabell, Ohio:*

SIR: Your communication of the 4th instant, addressed to the President, has been received, and I am instructed to inform you, in reply thereto, that the Department will use all the means in its power to effect the release of our officers and soldiers now held in confinement by the rebels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOVEJOY'S, *September 17, 1864.*

General BRAGG:

Is there any objection to the exchange of Stoneman? About 700 prisoners will be exchanged on Monday next.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

MACON, *September 17, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

If Generals Jones and McLaws insist on keeping my guards I shall not be able to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War to remove prisoners. The troops at Andersonville who come off guard in the morning have to go on at night in consequence of the detention. I am on way to Millen; at Macon.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. John H. Winder inquires what is the policy of the Government in regard to clothing Federal prisoners, many of whom are in need.*

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

Returned to Adjutant and Inspector General.

Of course our first duty is to our own soldiers, but if we can supply the Federal prisoners I think we ought to do so. I know the fact that clothing to quite a considerable amount has been furnished by the Federal Government to our soldiers at Fort Delaware and other prisons. However, if we do not clothe these men will not the enemy proceed to the extremity of stripping our men in their hands of the clothing they have? I see no very great objection to allowing the enemy to furnish plain clothing to the Federal prisoners in our hands. It is not like the case of furnishing luxuries.

[RO. OULD.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 17, 1864.

Surg. T. L. OGIER,
Medical Director, Dept. of S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that he wishes two medical officers to proceed by to-day's train to Florence, on the Northeastern Railroad, to report to Maj. F. F. Warley, in command of prisoners at that place. The condition of these people is described as deplorable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. TRAPIER,
Commanding Fourth Military District:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to instruct you to send the Waccamaw Light Artillery without delay to

*Winder's communication not found.

Florence, on the Northeastern Railroad, to report to Maj. F. F. Warley, commanding. You had better use steam-boat navigation as far as available and lose no time in dispatching them. The large number of prisoners at Florence absolutely requires the presence of this battery; it will not be detained longer than necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY,
Charleston, September 17, 1864.

Capt. E. A. RABB, *Assistant Commissary of Subsistence:*

CAPTAIN: You will proceed by the first train to Florence and inquire into the condition of the department there in reference to the present ability of Captain Conner to subsist the large number of prisoners now being collected there and the arrangements which may be necessary to insure a systematic and successful performance of the duties required of him. You will confer fully with Maj. F. F. Warley, commanding the prisoners, and Captain Conner, inviting suggestions as to the best means to be adopted in the case. If a large camp is to be established provisions will soon begin to accumulate to such an extent that it is feared the storage now available will be inadequate. Let this have attention. In order that Captain Conner's duty of collecting supplies may not be interfered with, I think there should be an officer assigned to make issues exclusively, and if Captain Dudley, assistant commissary of subsistence, can be detached without embarrassment to Captain Conner you will at once direct him to assume this duty. You will urge upon Captain Conner the necessity of very active efforts to supply the post. It is believed there is a sufficiency of meat in his division without drawing upon other sections, from which I am unable to procure enough for our own troops. You will furnish him with a memorandum of the articles and quantities to be issued in lieu of meat when it fails. Sirup must be reduced to one gill until the supply becomes more abundant. After examining the situation you will please, in your report, make suggestions upon every point of importance, and as early as possible. As the number of prisoners will probably be much increased, you will consider and report upon the expediency of placing an additional officer to make issues, or some plan for facilitating the distribution of rations. I presume an organization or division into parties of the prisoners will be indispensable to enable such distribution to be made, a commissary being selected from themselves to receive, say for each party of 1,000 or more.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. GUERIN,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, September 18, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the letter of the 3d of September of Major-General Hitchcock to Major Mulford, and also the reply of Mr. Ould thereto, under date of September 12.

The proposition of Mr. Ould, to which General Hitchcock's letter is an answer, and an acceptance was made to me, and I replied to it as

follows, carefully guarding the reply by excepting those under charges or regularly convicted before some competent tribunal of offenses known to municipal law, the laws of nations or of war. General Hitchcock seems to have made no such exception in his acceptance. Does General Hitchcock mean that all the prisoners of war whom we have convicted of offenses shall be released, treated as prisoners of war, or sent home for their equivalent?

Unless this is the desire of the Department and it is intended so to release those men we have under conviction, the proposition of General Hitchcock appears to be not sufficiently guarded. I am sorry General Hitchcock did not address his communication to me instead of Major Mulford. Mr. Ould has been in the habit of addressing his communications to Major Mulford upon some supposed freak of non-recognition of myself as agent of exchange, but suppose such reason does not exist for the action of General Hitchcock and take it to be a mere oversight.

It will be seen that Mr. Ould is willing to make exception of those convicted or held under charges of breaches of municipal law, but not of the laws of war or of nations, and that he expressly puts into his exception whether the breaches of municipal law occurred before or after the capture of the prisoners of war. In that sentence of Mr. Ould there is ground for very careful reflection, because the Confederate States hold that the freeing of slaves is a breach of their municipal law and they may claim to hold any one of our prisoners of war as excepted from the proposition, because of some supposed breach of their laws in regard to slaves.

Indeed, that is the very ground of Davis' proclamation in regard to turning over officers of the United States to the Governors of the several rebel States for punishment, and I think that before we should agree to the proposition finally this matter should be very carefully scanned and critically examined. To do this certainly will require the application of a single mind to the business of negotiations, or if more than one mind is brought to bear upon it they must be minds acting in concert and making propositions upon careful consultation. Therefore, I respectfully ask that the propositions of General Hitchcock may be submitted to me before being sent, so that we may not be apparently at cross purposes in our negotiations.

Awaiting instructions, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 7, 1864.

Major Mulford's reference to General H. was made during an absence of General Butler from his habitual station. All of my communications to Major Mulford were intended for General Butler when practicable; in most of them I so stated.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, September 18, 1864.

Capt. JOHN LEWIS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following Sunday morning report of the condition of the prison and prisoners:

The grounds in the inclosure are well policed; the roads and walks in course of construction prevents their being in perfect condition. The

sinks are nearly all in good order, one pit not being filled up where a sink building had been removed. This, however, will be done to-morrow. Since the occupancy of the new mess-halls and kitchens there has been a decided improvement in the police of quarters. The mess-halls and kitchens recently constructed seem to answer the purpose. There might be a few improvements, the kitchens enlarged a little and the floors wood instead of earth. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as follows: Whole number of prisoners, 2,642; number of prisoners in hospital, 45; deaths since last report, 1. I have to report the escape of one prisoner since last report, Lieut. J. G. Odom, Twelfth North Carolina Battalion. There is no definite knowledge as to the manner, but it is presumed he personated one of the roll-callers and eluded the vigilance of the gate-keeper. There have been several attempts of this kind, but I believe this is the first successful one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Vol. Infantry, Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island, October 1, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, and approved, except as to the case of escaped prisoner Odom. The deception palmed off on the roll-caller and the consequent delay in reporting and the meager and defective report at last made come of the disregard by the superintendent and roll-caller of the printed instructions supplied to all of them. If these instructions had been followed the roll-caller would probably have been able to describe the prisoner and would certainly have known the first morning of his absence. Then he could have been pursued with some chance of success. As it was, nothing definite could be said and nothing effective done. The roll-callers are directly under the command of the superintendent of the prison and he is responsible for the disregard of instructions. This report was not received until too late for any mail but that of Monday evening, 19th ultimo, and before that mail could be prepared I was drawn off on the late lake raid, and with that and my present illness have been unable to keep up my office duties.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *Chicago, Ill., September 18, 1864.*

Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: In pursuance with Special Orders, No. 317, dated headquarters post, Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of daily inspections during the past week:

The camp is in good condition. It is thoroughly policed daily. The barracks of the Federal garrison are in fair condition. The water-works in the guard-house are out of order. The policing of the grounds in the prisoners' square is as thorough as could be desired; they are swept daily. The prisoners are obliged to carry all slops and dirty water to the sinks. The tables are scoured daily and the kitchens as often as necessary to keep them clean. The barracks in prisoners' square need repairing very much; the roofs of many of them are leaky; all of them need windows and most of them will need new floors before the cold weather. Barrack 41 has been assigned to convalescents, a

thing very much needed. It will accommodate about eighty men. It relieves the hospital of men that are not well enough to be sent to their quarters, and at the same time amply provides for their necessities, thereby increasing the hospital accommodation, which had become very necessary. Some of the prisoners are yet destitute of blankets. Many need clothing before the weather gets colder.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,

First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and Special Inspector Camp Douglas.

CAMP LAWTON, *September 18, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

I arrived here yesterday. I shall probably remain during the week; circumstances, I think, will render it advisable for me to be here most of my time. Shall I remove my headquarters to this place? I think next week I shall be able to occupy the stockade. Shall I bring the prisoners from Savannah as well as from Andersonville? Please answer to Millen as soon as possible.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that telegrams from Major Warley represent the prisoners at Florence to be in a state of mutiny, and he fears that he may be overpowered and the railroad destroyed. He therefore directs that you send every available man that can be spared with the detail of cavalry to be sent on, and that you will use every endeavor to send them off at the earliest hour.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. LAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, *Mobile Bay, September 19, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant has been received, and in reply I have to state that what I alluded to in my letter about the terms of exchange was the scale of equivalents which you have now quoted as being the rule established by Generals Dix and Hill, and of which I was ignorant.

The enemy have no prisoners of ours, to my knowledge, above the rank of lieutenant-commander, and only two of those, both of whom are in South Carolina. But so far as Admiral Buchanan is concerned, you may consider my last letter as final. He will be sent North and disposed of by the Government.

You can exchange the other officers and men if agreeable to the parties, but if not I will undertake the exchange myself through my fleet off Galveston with the rebel general commanding that district. I cannot but express surprise that the rebel agent of exchange cannot

furnish any list of the officers and men of the Navy held by them as prisoners.

Very respectfully, D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 19, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, U. S. Army, &c.:

SIR: By the authority of the Secretary of War you are requested to propose for the exchange of Lieutenant Markbreit to deliver either of the three following-named officers: Lieut. R. J. Brailsford, First Texas Legion; Lieut. R. H. C. Bailey, Foster's cavalry; Lieut. A. W. Dozier, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry.

Lieutenant Markbreit is said to be in close confinement at Richmond, and the named officers are similarly confined.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 19, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD,
Assistant Agent for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

MAJOR: Your letter of the 15th instant, informing me that Mr. Ould desires to obtain a copy of the roll of prisoners captured at Vicksburg, is received, and in reply I beg to say that I would be happy to furnish Mr. Ould with the desired list if it were practicable, but the preparation of a list of 30,000 men would be a work of so much labor that it could not be accomplished without taking the clerical force in this office from duties which cannot be deferred. Colonel Shaffer was not authorized to promise that these rolls should be furnished, and his promise is in no way obligatory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

DETROIT, *September 19, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN C. CARTER, U. S. Navy,
U. S. Steamer Michigan, Sandusky:

It is said the parties will embark to-day at Malden on board the Philo Parsons, and will seize either that steamer or another running from Kelley's Island. Since my last dispatch am again assured that officers and men have been bought by a man named Cole. A few men to be introduced on board under guise of friends of officers. An officer named Eddy to be drugged. Both Commodore Gardner and myself look upon the matter as serious.

B. H. HILL,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., September 19, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of Lieut. Davidson, inspector of the camp, for the week ending September

17, 1864. Close attention is given to the inspection and policing of the camp, in strict accordance with your instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,

Col. Fifth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Camp Morton.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., September 18, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have inspected this camp with reference to its sanitary condition each day during the week ending September 17, 1864, and find it is being greatly improved by thoroughly policing men, barracks, and grounds. The men are obliged to keep themselves clean, and for the purpose of so keeping them I have them inspected every morning, and all that are found dirty are taken from the ranks and washed. By that means they are kept clean and healthy. The barracks on the north side of the camp in the old inclosure have been repaired and are now very comfortable. The new inclosure is being rapidly improved by ditching and policing. The barracks that were fitted up have been filled with men from the tents, and the remaining tents occupied by prisoners have been struck from the old ground and pitched in the new, which has been very beneficial to their general health and condition; but I would very respectfully call your attention to those prisoners occupying the tents, as the weather is getting cold and there is no means of warming the tents to keep them from suffering. Many of the prisoners being entirely destitute of blankets and almost destitute of clothing, unless barracks are built for them to occupy they will undoubtedly suffer very much from the severe winter weather adapted to this country. The rations issued during the week have been strictly in compliance with orders, and antiscorbutics have been issued as follows, viz, potatoes six times and onions once during the week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,

First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspector.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:* * * * The exchange of prisoners in this command has been regulated upon the principle of getting a fair equivalent for the men exchanged. By the cartel of July 28, with the exception of about 500 men captured by General Steele, we obtain effective men (now on their way from Tyler, Tex.) in exchange for men paroled at Vicksburg and already within the rebel lines. This has been approved by the commissioner of exchange. The exchange made by Major-General Herron and subsequently ratified by me was from men recently captured from us. The exchange of the naval prisoners in Texas was referred to me by

* Portion here omitted does not relate to this series.

in retaliation for similar confinement of Major Goff, of the Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, at Richmond. On August 19 he was released from close confinement and sent to the hospital in consequence of ill-health, and Major Mills was put in his place, but on the 3d of September he and all other prisoners in close confinement were ordered to be released and placed on the footing of other prisoners of war.

"Capts. D. C. Douglas, Davis, Smith, and Miller are in solitary confinement at Johnson's Island. Why is this?" There is no Captain Douglas at Johnson's Island, and no D. C. Douglas. There are several prisoners of the name of Douglas, but none in close confinement. There are several Smiths and several Millers at Johnson's Island, but none in close confinement. There were three men there recently under sentence. They were not officers, and are now held as other prisoners.

Embert, Hearn, Lyon, and Rodgers are charged with acting as spies. Sentenced to be hung on the 29th of August, 1864, as promulgated in General Orders, No. 61, department headquarters, dated Baltimore, Md., August 8, 1864. Sentence commuted by the President to hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., during the war. Transferred, in charge of Lieut. Arthur Morris, to the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., September 4, 1864, pursuant to Orders No. 274, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 31, 1864.

William Huddleston, first lieutenant, Fifteenth Arkansas Cavalry, Company A, captured at Natchez, Miss., January 3, 1864, transferred from Camp Chase to Fort Delaware, where he is held as a prisoner of war.

Lieut. Col. Eugene Lamar, Fourteenth Louisiana Infantry, was captured in Baltimore December 29, 1863, as a supposed spy. Escaped May 15, 1864.

John H. Barnes and Philip Trammell were sent from the Old Capitol Prison to the penitentiary at Albany, under sentence of general court-martial, per General Court-Martial Orders, No. 202, of War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 22, 1864.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, by your instructions of this date, the prisoners who were released from close confinement on the 3d instant, under the proposed arrangement with the rebel authorities that all prisoners so held should be released by both parties, have been returned to close confinement, except in the case of Major Mills, Major Goff having been exchanged, the rebel agent having deferred action on the proposition.

W. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1864.*

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.:*

COLONEL: You are authorized to erect buildings in the prison square, on the ground which is now vacant on the place, and arrange after the manner of those now up, except in the elevation of the floor from the ground, which I think is unnecessarily high. It is only necessary that they should be high enough to permit the ground to be conveniently policed, and to prevent the prisoners from making excavations without being detected. Every foot of lumber saved in this may lessen the expense. Make the expense as much under the estimate of $500 to the building as possible, and let the work be completed with as little delay as possible. If the opening in the floors of the barracks now up can be covered with lathing in the under side it will be greatly cheaper than

by covering with another layer of boards, and I wish you to try this plan. The dirt will fill the cracks in the floor, which will completely exclude the air. For the winter all the barracks should have the openings between the boards filled up with a clay plaster, which will make the rooms much warmer and thereby save a great deal of fuel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. BARNES,

Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st instant, inclosing reports of Surgeons Heger and Thompson on the sanitary condition of the prisoners at Point Lookout.

These reports show a very satisfactory state of things save in one or two particulars. The water is said to be of a very bad quality, causing much of the disease which most prevails among the prisoners. Shortly after my visit to Point Lookout in July the Quartermaster-General ordered water-boats to be provided which would supply 20,000 gallons of water per day from the nearest fresh-water stream, and until the receipt of this report I had no doubt that his instructions had been fully carried out. Will you please inform me if the post is supplied with any water by boats; how much, if any; how much more is required; the distance it must be brought, and what kind of boat is required for the service? Surgeon Thompson reports that the hospital accommodations are too limited for the number of sick. The instructions from this office cover this matter fully and authorize you to provide any indispensable wants for this branch of the service.

Surgeon Thompson recommends a change in some of the articles of the ration. No change can be made except so far as to make it conform to the recent law fixing the ration, which takes off the potatoes and molasses and reduces the hard bread from sixteen to twelve ounces in camp or garrison. Any savings which can be made from the soap or salt you are at liberty to retain for the prison fund. A circular on this subject will be issued in a few days.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your reference of the report of Major Brady on the shooting of a prisoner by a sentinel, together with the subsequent order issued by you fixing the duties of the sentinels. At my suggestion Colonel Draper issued an order on the 20th of May prescribing the duties of guards and sentinels at Point Lookout, which is very full and explicit and should have continued in force, but from the necessity of your issuing an order on the same subject I suppose the order has been lost sight of. If it can be found I beg to call your attention to it, as I think it covers many essential points in the proper performance of guard duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, September 17, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Yours of the 11th instant has been received. You have only directed Farmer's boilers to be used at this post once since I have

been in command, and as we have only just come to the time when that order could be obeyed, I do not feel that I have failed to carry out your instructions. As a certain prescribed ration is issued to prisoners, I have failed to comprehend the reason for the superior cheapness of the boiler, except it may be in the matter of fuel, and as both ranges and boilers are heated by furnaces, I could not have anticipated any advantage for the boilers even in that respect. The cooking is not done in small messes. There are 200 men in each house, to which is attached a kitchen. Do you desire that some other and larger kitchens be erected? If so, please instruct me. I do not comprehend from your letter how many boilers or of what capacity are to be used for each building. The baking for the troops at this post and for the prisoners of war is done by Capt. G. D. Harrington, commissary of subsistence. The boilers will be ordered at once.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *September 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Del., for the week ending September 17, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, proper attention given to; clothing, comfortable, and sufficient with very few exceptions; bedding, consists of bunks and blankets; state of quarters, clean and comfortable; state of kitchen, in an excellent condition; food, quality of, very good; food, quantity of, sufficient; sinks, clean, being washed by tide and force pumps; police of grounds, well conducted; vigilance of guard, the guard faithfully discharges its duties; security of quarters, very good, no prisoners have escaped during the week; policing hospital, very well conducted; attendance of sick (nurses), every possible attention is paid to the sick; cleanliness of hospital, could not be better; hospital diet, very good and sufficient; general health of prisoners, about 15 per cent. sick; deaths, average about two daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Inspecting Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, September 17, 1864.*

D. C. ANDERSON, *Roxabell, Ohio:*

SIR: Your communication of the 4th instant, addressed to the President, has been received, and I am instructed to inform you, in reply thereto, that the Department will use all the means in its power to effect the release of our officers and soldiers now held in confinement by the rebels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOVEJOY'S, *September 17, 1864.*

General BRAGG:

Is there any objection to the exchange of Stoneman? About 700 prisoners will be exchanged on Monday next.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

MACON, *September 17, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

If Generals Jones and McLaws insist on keeping my guards I shall not be able to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War to remove prisoners. The troops at Andersonville who come off guard in the morning have to go on at night in consequence of the detention. I am on way to Millen; at Macon.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. John H. Winder inquires what is the policy of the Government in regard to clothing Federal prisoners, many of whom are in need.*

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

Returned to Adjutant and Inspector General.

Of course our first duty is to our own soldiers, but if we can supply the Federal prisoners I think we ought to do so. I know the fact that clothing to quite a considerable amount has been furnished by the Federal Government to our soldiers at Fort Delaware and other prisons. However, if we do not clothe these men will not the enemy proceed to the extremity of stripping our men in their hands of the clothing they have? I see no very great objection to allowing the enemy to furnish plain clothing to the Federal prisoners in our hands. It is not like the case of furnishing luxuries.

[RO. OULD.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 17, 1864.

Surg. T. L. OGIER,
Medical Director, Dept. of S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that he wishes two medical officers to proceed by to-day's train to Florence, on the Northeastern Railroad, to report to Maj. F. F. Warley, in command of prisoners at that place. The condition of these people is described as deplorable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. TRAPIER,
Commanding Fourth Military District:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to instruct you to send the Waccamaw Light Artillery without delay to

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*Winder's communication not found.

have again issued the necessary orders to the officer commanding upon Morris Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which you decline to allow the Reverend Father Hasson, Catholic priest, to enter your lines for the purpose of superintending the distribution of sanitary supplies and clothing to the Union prisoners of war, but in which you renew your offer to receive such supplies and distribute them under the supervision of an officer of your forces. In this letter you also return to me my private letter of the 12th instant, addressed to Major-General Stoneman, now a prisoner in your hands, as containing allegations stated by you to be "unwarranted in fact and highly discourteous" to your "assumed Government." You further suggest to me the advisability of not sending the above-named articles into your lines if I still entertain the views expressed by me in this letter. Since you thus include a private letter in our official correspondence, permit me to say that the Government desires to furnish all supplies needed for the comfort of our soldiers prisoners in the hands of your authorities, but is unable to do so because, in my language to General Stoneman, "the experiences in sending supplies to the officers and soldiers in Richmond last year were such as to show that the necessities of the Confederate officers and soldiers through whose hands they passed were such as to absorb the supplies sent to our men, which were pledged on Confederate honor to be delivered." The Government is still ready, however, to forward supplies, provided you will designate officers from among the prisoners held by you who shall superintend their distribution. I cannot allow myself to be diverted from my fixed purpose of doing all within my power to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers in your hands. I entertain no doubt as to your personal disposition to act with entire good faith in the delivery of private stores committed to your care. The stores mentioned in my communication of the 16th instant are the gift of the Sanitary Commission, and not the property of the Government.

In order, therefore, to carry out as far as I can the charitable design of the donors, I shall deliver these stores to your staff officer on the 23d instant, when you have stated your willingness to receive them, relying upon your assurances as to their correct distribution. So long as you will continue to receive supplies furnished by charitable bodies or private citizens and supervise through one of your officers their delivery to the prisoners in your custody, I shall certainly, as an act of humanity to these suffering men, forward to you on fitting occasions all such supplies as are received by me. In return I shall be most happy to receive and in like manner deliver to your officers and men prisoners in my hands all similar packages sent by you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 16th instant, in reply to mine of the 13th, suggesting the appointment of the Savannah River, off Jones' Island, as a place of meeting for flag of truce, is received.

You state therein that the place will not be convenient for you and that you prefer Port Royal Ferry for ordinary purposes of communication, and Charleston Harbor when transportation is required.

In reply I have the honor to say that, although Port Royal Ferry is inconvenient to me in comparison with the Savannah River, still the humane necessity of having a regular place for the mutual transmission of prisoners' mails is so great as to compel my acquiescence in this selection of the ferry for "ordinary purposes of communication."

In regard to meeting in Charleston Harbor when "transportation is required," permit me to add to the suggestions submitted in my letter of the 13th that with the number of batteries confronting each other in that vicinity there is a constant liability to a mutual misunderstanding upon such occasions growing out of the bombardment going on at that point. One or two such instances have already occurred and been the subject of correspondence between us. Besides, you will be pleased to remember that a meeting there under flag of truce with cessation of firing is a decided military advantage to yourself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that the twenty-six citizen-prisoners recently sent from this city to Fort Delaware as hostages for a like number of citizens of Pennsylvania now in confinement in Salisbury, N. C., shall be treated and fed as far as practicable in the same manner that the prisoners are for whom they are hostages.

I inclose herewith a letter received from Mr. James Hamilton, late a prisoner at Salisbury, giving an account of the food and treatment he received while there, and I respectfully request you will make the treatment of the hostages referred to correspond with this in all particulars as far as practicable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, *September 2, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: Mr. Culbertson and I were prisoners for thirteen months, held as hostages. Ould alleges that you hold citizens on insufficient or no charges who are not connected with military organizations. He released us because we promised to try to effect the release of Smithson and Reverend Doctor Handy. We were told that you consent to the release of Handy. Ould proposed to release all civilians and capture no more. He proposes to exchange the soldiers, man for man, and hold the excess, and says you might hold hostages for the negro

soldiers if they refuse to exchange them. This much I promised to say. Could you not capture and hold as hostages, say, two or three for one, some prominent citizens of Virginia to procure the release of the seven citizens who are remaining in prison at Salisbury, N. C.? West Virginia did so for some of her citizens, and they were sent North. I received some intimations that such a course would prove successful.

The treatment of prisoners is severe; food deficient in quantity and quality. Returned prisoners' accounts of treatment are true, Fulton and Ould to the contrary notwithstanding. Boxes and letters even are not given. I received no letters, nor any one else, for two months previous to my release. The boat that brought me up had boxes on it for rebels in our prisons. Many think that Major Mulford is too kind to them and cares less than he should for our men. The Reverend Doctor Moore, who did much to get us away and contributed largely to our comfort during our imprisonment, has two sons in Northern prisons—one, Lieut. J. B. Moore, at Johnson's Island, and the other, Private J. N. Moore, at Elmira. Could you not make a special exchange for these men, or release them? I think that the son (a lieutenant) of Reverend Doctor Breckinridge would be sent on for Lieutenant Moore. Would you not grant us permits to visit these men and do something for their comfort as an expression of our gratitude for the kindness of their father? Permit me to thank you cordially for your great kindness in making efforts to secure our release. I fear to occupy too much of your time; at any rate, I cannot yet write connectedly, having lost much of healthy mental tone through sufferings experienced in prison. We understood that you had issued an order for the release of Reverend Doctor Handy for the release of Mr. Culbertson. I presume that you know all about the fearful mortality at Andersonville, Ga., and the fiendish treatment that causes it. You would confer a great obligation by a reply addressed to me at Chambersburg, Pa.

Your obedient and humble servant,

JAS. HAMILTON.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, *September 20, 1864.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, Columbus, Ohio, (and provost-marshals and military commanders at Detroit, Monroe, Toledo, Cleveland, Painesville, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie, Dunkirk, and Buffalo):

Rebels from Canada captured the steamers Parsons and Island Queen near the Bass Island yesterday afternoon and have gone down or across the lake; disappeared from the islands between 10 and 11 o'clock last night; probably gone for re-enforcements, guns, and ammunition.

The capturing party were about thirty, with abundance of revolvers and bowie knives. No other weapons noticed. At Middle Bass Island captors took wood enough to last two days. Warn all vessels and steamers and send all important information here. We have one of the principal conspirators in arrest.

HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, *September 20, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ohio.

Late yesterday, on suspicion, with my advice, Captain Carter, of the U. S. S. Michigan, arrested Cole at Sandusky. He was the principal

agent of the rebels on this side. Disclosed the whole plot, showing that the men were to come in on different trains at Sandusky last evening, and with boats capture the Michigan and attack this post. I placed men at Sandusky and searched each train on arrival. Cole implicated Stanley, Brown, Williams, Merrick, Strain, and Rosenthal, citizens of Sandusky, to some extent, I can't say how far. On the direction of the commander of the Michigan I handed their names to Captain Steiner, provost-marshal. He arrested them and I now have them in charge. The Michigan left on a cruise outside at daylight this morning; will probably be back soon unless she gets fairly in chase. If the scoundrels come this way, even in the absence of the Michigan, I will give a good account of them, but I wish I had all my detachments back.

HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.—For correspondence in regard to capture of steamers on Lake Erie and attempted release of C. S. prisoners on Johnson's Island, not herein published, see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 426 *et seq.*]

ROUGH AND READY, GA., *September 20, 1864.*

Col. E. J. HARVIE,
Assistant Inspector-General, Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: I have the honor respectfully to report the following number of Confederate prisoners received yesterday, 19th instant, in conformity to the agreement of exchange between Generals Hood and Sherman, also the number of Federals given in return.

Confederates.

	Reduced to privates.	Equivalent in privates.
1 brigadier-general	20	20
2 lieutenant-colonels	10	20
4 majors	8	32
32 captains	6	192
91 lieutenants	4	364
137 sergeants	2	274
605 privates	.....	605
Total	.....	1,507

The above number of officers and men were of the last 2,000 captured and came properly under the terms agreed upon.

Federals given in return, including non-commissioned officers and privates, 825.

Among the number sent up by General Winder were 132 non-commissioned officers and privates, all of whom were captured by General Forrest on the Mississippi River, and consequently did not come under the terms agreed upon. The Federal officer of exchange refused to receive them and I have returned them to Andersonville.

I have yet to furnish them 1,172 men. They are to furnish me 498 to complete the 2,000 between us. The prisoners received yesterday are all, under the charge of General Govan, going to their commands.

We will not be able to complete the exchange before the truce expires. Colonel Warner proposes to extend it till we can complete the exchange. Please refer the matter to General Hood and let me know immediately what to do. In case the extension is allowed, shall Colonel Anderson remain with me? Please send answer back by courier on fresh horse, as the truce expires to-morrow at 4 p. m.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

GUS. A. HENRY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, September 21, 1864.*

General HITCHCOCK:

Please see the bearer, Mr. Broadwell, on a question about a mutual supplying of clothes to prisoners.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 21, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD, *Commanding Confederate Forces:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 20th instant, asking me to treat as a prisoner of war W. C. Glover, Company H, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, employed as a scout by your authority, and who is said to have been captured by me, and is about to be executed as a spy or bushwhacker.

I confess that I know nothing about the matter at all, but I will at once proceed to find out the facts and communicate them to you as early as possible, but I can relieve any undue anxiety on the part of the friends of Glover in assuring them that no one can be executed by us without a full and fair record trial, by a sworn tribunal at which the prisoner is always allowed to have his witnesses and counsel.

Since you left our service some few changes have been made in the laws of Congress and in the powers of reviewing officers of courts-martial.

The act of April 10, 1806, defining spies and their punishment, is materially modified by that of February 13, 1862. Also by an act of Congress approved December 24, 1861, the commanding general of a division, a separate (detached) brigade, can assemble a court-martial (general), but in case of the sentence of death the case must be reviewed and the necessary order given by the officer commanding the army in the field or department to which the division or brigade belongs.

General George H. Thomas commands the department in which Chattanooga lies and has the review of all such cases, and you must know that he would never order the execution of an innocent man.

I have no doubt that a scout regularly detailed may push his operations so as to make him a spy. If found looking around the fortifications, encampments, posts, quarters, or headquarters of the armies of the United States, or any of them, he would clearly fall within the meaning of the laws and be liable to the penalty of death.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.—For Butler to Stanton, in regard to the employment at hard labor of colored prisoners of war by the Confederate authorities, see Series I, Vol. XLII, Part II, p. 959.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 21, 1864.*

Col. C. W. HILL,
Commanding Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio:

COLONEL: Your telegram of last evening reporting the capture of steamers Island Queen and Parsons by a party of Southern rebels from Canada is received.*

An event of this character should have been reported to this office by telegram immediately on its occurrence, so that such steps might be taken in the case as might be deemed advisable. Hereafter give me the earliest information of any such raid, or any rumor of preparations for such an undertaking that may reach you.

You are authorized to permit the sutler to sell candles or oil to prisoners of war, but the use of them at night for lights must not be permitted beyond 9 o'clock, except in cases of sickness, when, on the recommendation of the surgeons, you may extend the privilege at your discretion. Brooms may also be sold to prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
Hospital No. 2, September 21, 1864.

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary General of Prisoners:*

We, the undersigned medical officers of the Confederate Army, would most respectfully state that we addressed a communication to you, dated August 25, in which we reported that we had been detained here three months. We have been led to infer from what the assistant provost-marshal-general of this department remarked in our presence that orders had been received here from you concerning ourselves. If you noticed our former communication and sent any order concerning us, we would respectfully state that we are still detained here. Why, we know not. All the wounded we have been attending have been exchanged, through Atlanta, during the truce between Generals Sherman and Hood. We most respectfully urge that we be sent immediately to our posts of duty.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES WARE,
Surgeon Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Regts. Louisiana Vol. Infty.
STARLING W. JONES,
Surgeon Thirty-ninth Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry.
GEO. W. MONROE,
Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment.
CLEMENT F. JONES, JR.,
Assistant Surgeon, Third Georgia Cavalry.
W. D. BRENGLE,
Assistant Surgeon, Third Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters.
JAMES M. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, Second Kentucky Battalion Cavalry.
J. R. MCKENZIE,
Assistant Surgeon, Eighteenth Regt. Tennessee Volunteer Infty.
J. F. ZACHARIAS,
Assistant Surgeon, C. S. Army.

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*See Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 427.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Near Atlanta, Ga.:*

GENERAL: Your sense of justice will lead you to consider this, our humble petition. Fourteen months ago you were among those who achieved and forced the surrender of Vicksburg. It was another leaf to add to your wreath as a conqueror. After the fall of the Gibraltar of the South many discontented with the rebel service and wishing to return to the Union of their fathers refused the parole. Among them are your humble petitioners, Creole citizens of Louisiana. Before acting we had sought for your advice, and by it we came up the river, in order to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. You assured us that it would be given to us as soon as we should be out of General Grant's lines. We have sent already many petitions to the authorities in command, and so far in vain. The Governor of our dear and noble State of Louisiana, and we believe even the Governor of Indiana, has written to Washington in our behalf, also in vain. We have paid one of the eminent lawyers of Indianapolis to present our petition to the Secretary of War. His endeavors have been fruitless. We are told to write to you. You are now our only hope. Remember that we have already suffered a captivity of fourteen months, and that we have families depending upon us. One word from you to the Secretary of War will be sufficient. Explain our true position at Vicksburg. We know that one word from you is enough to procure our release. Say it, and you will ever be blessed by the Creole population of Louisiana.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

H. GILLY,
Private, Co. E, Twenty-third Regt. Louisiana Heavy Artillery.
[And twenty-eight others.]

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
September 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

I have no doubt that these men thought they would be permitted to take the oath, but I have no recollection of making any statement of this kind to them.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

CAMP LAWTON, *September 21, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

We have been much delayed for want of labor. We will be brought to a standstill if funds are not furnished. We have not one cent and no materials or tools. Please send $250,000 at once to Capt. R. B. Winder, prison quartermaster.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 21, 1864.

Maj. HUTSON LEE, *Chief Quartermaster:*

MAJOR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to call your attention to the following extract of a communication from Captain

Rabb, forwarded by Major Guerin, chief commissary of subsistence, and that you furnish to the Federal prisoners at Florence as many of the cooking utensils and cook-sheds as possible or as may be necessary, and to place an active officer of your department at Florence.

* * * * * * *

I found them in a very destitute condition; they say they have been receiving enough to eat, but are entirely without cooking utensils. I would urge the necessity of furnishing them with cooking utensils, or if Florence is to be made a permanent camp, I would recommend that cook-sheds (say one to every 1,000 men) be erected, and that a large boiler (say thirty gallons) with a baking arrangement attached be built under these sheds, and that the cooking be superintended by a man or men to be selected from the prisoners. I think a great quantity of meat might be saved by making this arrangement, by feeding them on soup.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. LAY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 21, 1864.

Col. G. P. HARRISON, *Commanding at Florence, S. C.:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th instant. He finds it out of his power to send you any more troops. You will have to do the best you can with your present force.

The only feasible method of increasing your present force would be by your taking charge of the 6,000 now confined on the race course, Charleston, if you think the stockade large enough to contain that additional number; the guard, consisting of some 600 soldiers, could accompany them.

The Surgeon-General has ordered that the medical officers from Andersonville are to accompany the prisoners and remain with them. Whenever they arrive you must not permit them to leave. With an epidemic in this city, it is impossible to spare any medical officer from here.

An engineer officer has been ordered to report to you and the quartermaster has also been ordered to make arrangements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., *September 21, 1864.*

His Excellency M. L. BONHAM,
Governor of the State of South Carolina:

MY DEAR SIR: I do not know whether or not I violate any of the rules of propriety in writing you on the subject I am about introducing to your consideration. If, unfortunately, I should in the smallest degree transcend the limits assigned to the intercourse between the citizen and the chief executive officer of the State, I must beg you to attribute it to anything else than a willingness to trespass on grounds which are not open to general correspondents. Without further preface I will just say that a parcel of the Yankee prisoners, recently escaped from Florence, have just been sent from our jail on their way back, and the sight of

their wretchedness from the want of food and clothing, which it has not been in our power to furnish, has induced me to suggest a remedy that, without having the merit of being intended solely to relieve them, will be of vital importance to ourselves. We shall try to feed them; to clothe will be entirely out of our power. With us the future has no greater question than that of the subsistence of our armies and our people. I only glance at this point; you know all about it, and I assume that you will concur in that opinion. If so, when we add 30,000 more consumers, or 25,000 more consumers, without aiding us in the least in carrying on the war, we see at once an alarming leak in our commissary department, and at the same time the necessity of detailing a considerable armed force to keep them in subordination. If one peck of corn per week be given to 30,000 men it will be a consumption of 7,500 bushels, or 30,000 bushels per month. Can we stand this? Is there any good that can be accomplished by this detention that will compensate for this exhausting process that will be carried on in our resources? Many of these prisoners are said to have served their time, and doubtless nearly all of them would be content with the experience they have had already with the stern realities of war. Then why not parole them, as an exchange seems to be out of the question? We cannot give a white man for a negro, and Sherman refuses to consider a man whose time is served out a prisoner at all. So we are at a perfect stand-still on the question of exchanging. If you agree with me in this, would it not be better to get rid of these mouths on the best terms we can? If you can perceive any weight in these suggestions and any tendency to relieve the embarrassments of our situation, as these prisoners are now in South Carolina, the Confederate Government would regard with the highest consideration any suggestion which you might feel an inclination to make. If you see nothing in them bearing upon the great interest of our common country in this her hour of peril, you will of course dismiss the subject with the slight attention it merits. For although I should be pleased to be of service in averting any calamity which may be threatened, I should not be at all displeased should you decide that there is no just cause of apprehension in this matter.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

C. W. DUDLEY.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, S. C., September 27, 1864.

The within communication is respectfully forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of War. It is from the Hon. C. W. Dudley, a prominent citizen of the eastern section of this State.

M. L. BONHAM.

[Second indorsement.]

It presents a great embarrassment, but I see no remedy which is not worse than the evil. For the present we must hope the enemy will be constrained to relinquish their inhuman policy of refusing exchange. We are not responsible for the miserable sufferings of the captives, and cannot afford to release them to replenish Yankee armies and supply Yankee laborers.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 261. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 22, 1864.*

The following-named officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war, under the orders of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding Department of the South:

At Charleston Harbor, S. C., September 3, 1864.

First Lieut. Frank H. Lay, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers; Sergt. John Burkhardt, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

At Port Royal Ferry, S. C., August 16, 1864.

Privates Edward Bates, Company K, Forty-second New York Volunteers; Abraham Barns, Company K, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers; W. H. Bynon, Company A, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteers; J. G. Crosier, Company C, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers; H. C. Higginson, Company K, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers; Jacob Harbauer, Company A, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers; Prescott Tracy, Company G, Eighty-second New York Volunteers; Sylvester Noirot, Company B, Fifth New Jersey Infantry.

The officers and enlisted men whose exchange is announced above will proceed to join their respective regiments at the expiration of the leaves of absence which may have been given.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1864.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Esq.,
Sanitary Commission, Saint Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of September 14 is received, and I assure you the compliments you have lavished on me make me fear that my services and abilities are overrated. I don't want to be elevated an inch more than I can sustain myself, for pride will have its fall.

The condition of the prisoners at Andersonville has always been present to my mind, and could I have released them I would have felt more real satisfaction than to have won another battle. Indeed, General Stoneman's trip was partly for that purpose, and I fear failed partially because the general took a road east of Ocmulgee, instead of west, as I contemplated and ordered. I have frequent messages from them, and have sent word for the men to be of good cheer; that the day of their deliverance was approaching; but I now think that Jeff. Davis is removing them to Charleston, Savannah, and a point on the Savannah and Macon road at Millen, where a branch puts off for Augusta. My last escaped prisoners left Andersonville on the 12th, at which date many train loads had gone off eastward, and this reduction of the number will improve the condition of the balance.

I am now engaged in exchanging with General Hood a couple thousand of the prisoners, but this is confined to the last 2,000 captured from my army, who, of course, are not in as bad condition as those who have been longer confined. During the few days that must expire before all the papers are completed I will have occasion to write to General Hood and will offer to send down some fifty or sixty tons of clothing and other necessaries, but I doubt if he will consent. These Confederates are as proud as the devil and hate to confess poverty, but I know they

are really unable to supply socks, drawers, undershirts, scissors, combs, soap, &c., which our men need more than anything else to preserve cleanliness and health. Should, however, he assent, I will telegraph you to send me such articles as we do not have on hand, and will give credit to your commission for all I obtain. This appears to me the best manner in which I can carry out your humane, patriotic, and most worthy object.

With sentiments of great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD:

GENERAL: My latest authentic information from Andersonville is to the 12th, and from what I learn our prisoners of war confined there are being removed to Savannah, Charleston, and Millen, [and] need many articles which we possess in superfluity, and can easily supply, with your consent and assistance, such as shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, soap, candles, combs, scissors, &c. If you will permit me to send a train of wagons with a single officer, to go along under flag of truce, I will send down to Lovejoy's or Palmetto a train of wagons loaded exclusively with 10,000 or 15,000 of each of these articles, and a due proportion of soap, candles, &c., under such other restrictions as you may think prudent to name. I would like my officer to go along to issue these things, but will have no hesitation in sending them if you will simply promise to have them carried to the places where our prisoners are and have them fairly distributed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT MARY'S,
Point Lookout, Md., September 22, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the report of Captain Egan, the officer sent in charge of the sick paroled prisoners to report to Major Mulford, assistant agent for exchange. You will observe that eight of the number died before being exchanged. I inclose you a report of a board of surgeons which was made to me, by which you will see that all the care possible was taken to select suitable men for transportation. After the assistant surgeon had selected a large number I directed Doctor Heger to appoint a medical board for the purpose of revising the selection made and to determine the propriety of forwarding the men, with full power to make such selection as they should judge proper. The men selected by this board were the men sent, but I am informed that the excitement attending the idea of going home acted unfavorably upon many of them who previously appeared quite able to endure their being transferred. Every preparation for the necessities of the men as to supplies and attendants was made, and all practicable care, I have no doubt, was bestowed upon them.

Very respectfully, colonel, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CAMP HOFFMAN, *Point Lookout, Md., September 22, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DREW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Saint Mary's:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of my discharge of the duty confided to me by order from headquarters of this district requiring me to take charge of a body of 500 invalid prisoners of war, paroled for exchange from this place to report to Major Mulford, at Old Point. I left this place at 2 p. m. on the 18th instant on the steamer Dictator, in charge of a guard of fifty enlisted men and one commissioned officer, two surgeons, and one hospital steward, and forty-six more convalescents returning to their regiments as nurses to the sick prisoners. Suitable arrangements were made for the comfort of the sick and proper attention appeared to be bestowed upon them by the surgeons and nurses. We arrived at Fortress Monroe at 9 p. m. Four of the prisoners died during the night. Their names are as follows: First, R. O. Webb, Company C, Seventh Virginia Infantry; second, John T. Lunn, Company H, Fifth North Carolina Cavalry; third, John Miller, Bowman's artillery; fourth, W. H. Wilson, Virginia artillery. Their bodies were delivered to Doctor ———, medical director at Fortress Monroe. I reported to Major Mulford on the following morning and was directed to proceed to Bermuda Hundred and await orders. I left at 11 a. m. and arrived at Burmuda Hundred at 5 p. m., and remained until the following morning, the 20th instant. Four of the prisoners died during the night. Their names were as follows: First, W. P. Edwards, Company B, Twenty-seventh South Carolina; second, Levi Shiflett, Company C, Second Tennessee Cavalry; third, W. M. Knight, Company H, Seventh Georgia Cavalry; fourth, name unknown. This last man died while being transferred and I was unable to ascertain his name. The bodies of these men were delivered to H. E. Gates, assistant surgeon in charge post hospital at City Point. The remainder of the prisoners, 492, were transferred at Bermuda Hundred to the flag-of-truce boat New York, and I herewith inclose the receipt* of Major Mulford, assistant agent for exchange, for them.

Having thus discharged the duty confided to me, I returned to City Point and delivered the convalescents, forty-six in number, who had been acting as nurses to the prisoners, to the provost-marshal at that place, taking a receipt for the same. Here the steamer Dictator was taken by the quartermaster's department and I received transportation for myself and the guard, one lieutenant, and fifty men, on the steamer Silver Star, for Point Lookout. The medical officers here left without any authority from me, leaving a large number of blankets and the boxes of medical stores which had been landed from the Dictator for me to bring to Point Lookout. I understand they went to the city of Norfolk, but I saw no more of them. I arrived at Point Lookout at 4.30 a. m. on the 21st and discharged the guard and delivered the blankets and hospital stores in my charge to Doctor Thompson, surgeon for prisoners of war.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL EGAN,
Captain Company E, Twentieth Regiment
Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Detachment.

* Omitted.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., *September 17, 1864.*

Maj. A. HEGER,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, and Medical Director, Saint Mary's District:

SURGEON: The undersigned board of surgeons, appointed to select 500 prisoners of war for the purpose of exchange, have the honor to report that they have performed that duty and selected 500 men, who in their opinion are able for transportation and who will not be able for active duty for thirty or more days, viz, 423 from the hospital, 77 from the camp at large; total, 500. In the discharge of this duty the board examined all of the most disabled in camp, and with the exception of twenty-eight selected the same men who had previously been selected by Actg. Asst. Surg. L. F. Russell for the same purpose. Of those previously selected by Doctor Russell three had died, two were rejected by the board, being citizens, twelve were considered too low for transportation, and eleven, not because they might not have been selected under the order, but because others were found more disabled. Of the twelve cases who were considered by the board too low for transportation, their condition had evidently changed for the worse since the previous examination. After carefully investigating all the facts and the manner of the previous selection by Doctor Russell, the board is of the opinion that the selection was made with a view to a conscientious discharge of his duties under the order, and not influenced by any other consideration whatever. The reason why eleven cases were found by the board and not by Doctor Russell who were more disabled, and substituted for the eleven rejected last mentioned, was that he had obtained the requisite number before he had examined the entire camp.

W. H. GARDNER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.
GEO. McC. MILLER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.
J. GILMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In addition to the names of rebel officers, prisoners of war, reported to you in my letter of the 19th instant as having applied to take the oath of allegiance, I have the honor to forward the name of First Lieut. J. J. Maddox, Company D, Thirty-eighth Georgia Regiment. He is one of the number confined on Morris Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 22, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON,
Commanding Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 17th instant in reference to the use of Farmer's boilers at Camp Chase is received. I did not intend to be

understood by my letter of the 11th instant that you had failed to carry out my orders in regard to the boilers. They were issued a year or two since. All the ranges that I have seen, or which have been obtained for prisoners' camps, are more expensive than the boilers, but if you can obtain them at less cost and equally convenient, the cooking to be done by boiling in large quantities, I have no objection to their use. I do not desire any change to be made in your kitchens or the number of men to be cooked for. The number of boilers to be used depends upon the size of the boiler and the number of men to be cooked for. One boiler of 120 gallons will cook for 250 men, and I believe it has been found by experience that the largest size boilers are best, but whether to use one large one or two of smaller size I leave to your judgment. I am told that large caldrons, set in brick-work, are more economical and more durable than the Farmer boilers. I would like you to make the experiment with one or two at Camp Chase.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS POST,

Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., September 22, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that simultaneously with the seizure of the steam-boats Parsons and Island Queen and the attempt to release prisoners at Johnson's Island, on the 19th of September, a plot was discovered on the part of the prisoners of war here to make a concerted and combined attempt to overcome the guard and escape at sundown of that day. The draft had been advertised to take place that day in the city, and they presumed largely on an outbreak, which they believed had or would occur in opposition to its enforcement. I determined to let them make the effort, punish them in the act, and made dispositions accordingly. They suspected as much and failed to carry out their designs. It is observable that the prisoners are restive and inventive to an uncommon degree of late.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,

Colonel Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,

Mobile, Ala., September 22, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,

U. S. Agent of Exchange, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: Your favor of 11th instant is before me. I regret that you could not make the deliveries on parole which I proposed, but join in your hope that they will soon be exchanged.

I have the honor to inclose a communication for Maj. Ig. Szymanski in reply to his letter which you had the kindness to forward.*

Colonel Watts directs me to renew to you the proposition which he had the honor to make to you on the 10th instant for the exchange of

* See p. 863.

the Fort Morgan garrison, and request as early a reply as agreeable to you, after you have heard from Major Szymanski.

I have to thank you for your prompt delivery of the surgeons and hospital stewards captured from the forts. I have also to thank you for forwarding me a letter from home, and take the liberty of inclosing one which I would beg you to have dropped in the post-office.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CURELL,
Major and Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., September 22, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose my report of a medical inspection of the military prison and a portion of the U. S. General Hospital No. 1, at Nashville, Tenn. I had to lay over one day at Pittsburg and at Cincinnati, and one at Nashville. I expect to be at Columbus to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. GETTY,
Surgeon and Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners of War.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the military prison and a portion of Nashville General Hospital No. 1, Nashville, Tenn., commanded by Capt. R. M. Goodwin, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and acting provost-marshal, Department of the Cumberland, made on the 20th of September, 1864, by Surg. T. M. Getty, U. S. Army, acting medical inspector of military prisons.

Name and geographical position—portion of the penitentiary, Nashville, Tenn. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—an abundance of good hydrant water. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—an abundance of good oak wood, obtained near by. Local causes of disease, removal, mitigation—an absence of fresh vegetables, fresh vegetables. Prison, how arranged, how long occupied—cells and small rooms. Previous use of ground—Nashville Penitentiary. Buildings, kinds, quality, condition—a portion of the penitentiary, suitable for prisoners. Buildings, warming, ventilation, change of position—by stoves, good. Buildings, sufficiency, number of men to each—plenty of room. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—good enough, wooden, cleansed thrice daily. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—promptly, good. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—prison rations, good and plenty. Vegetables and pickles, kinds, amount, how obtained—none. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—well, daily, good. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—enough, very little furnished from outsiders. Men, morale, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—prisoners, good. There is no hospital at the prison. The sick are sent for treatment to the Nashville General Hospital No. 1. At this hospital a ward large enough to contain 100 beds has been set apart for them, allowing 800 cubic feet of area to a patient. They receive the same care and attention that our own sick do. The supplies on

hand of every kind are ample. There is no prison fund made, the prisoners remaining at the penitentiary generally only a few hours. The funds of the sick are deposited in the hands of the surgeon.

T. M. GETTY,
Surgeon and Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., September 22, 1864.*

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

Exchange Notice No. 12.

RICHMOND, *September 20, 1864.*

All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi prior to September 10, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Mobile, September 22, 1864.

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI,
Asst. Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Dept., Alexandria, La.:

MAJOR: Your letter of 9th instant reached this place on 16th instant, and by direction of Colonel Watts I telegraphed to Colonel Ould as follows:

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, *Mobile, September 17, 1864.*

Colonel OULD, *Agent, &c., Richmond, Va.:*

Szymanski inquires if you authorize him to deliver trans-Mississippi men in exchange for the prisoners captured in Mobile Bay (fleet and fort). It is very urgent.

N. G. WATTS,
Agent, &c.
Per JAS. R. CURELL,
Assistant Commissioner, &c.

To this the reply came yesterday and I inclose an official copy. I will renew to-day the proposition which I had the honor of making to Colonel Dwight on the 10th instant for the exchange of the Fort Morgan garrison for trans-Mississippi men. The authority given you by Colonel Ould warrants you in delivering equivalents for the Fort Morgan garrison, as well as the others. Colonel Watts trusts that you will show your usual promptness in the delivery of these men.

I am, major, yours, respectfully,

JAMES R. CURELL,
Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *September 20, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. N. G. WATTS, *Agent of Exchange, Mobile:*

Inform Szymanski that he can make the exchange he asks for. Let him give all the navy officers and men in the trans-Mississippi and

make up the balance in army equivalents. I have made an arrangement with the Federal Secretary of the Navy for the exchange of all navy officers and men on both sides, the party having the excess to receive army equivalents. For that reason I am anxious to have all navy officers, sailors, and marines among the Federal prisoners in the trans-Mississippi district delivered. Of course, the exchange is to be officer for officer and man for man.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, *September 22, 1864.*

Colonel HILL, *Commandant of Post, Johnson's Island, Ohio:*

SIR: We have just learned that Capt. Charles H. Cole, an escaped prisoner, has been arrested by the military authorities of your post, and that he is to be tried on the charge of being a public spy. As agents and commissioners of the Confederate States we protest against his trial on this charge. As a prisoner, he was brought into your lines against his will. Since his escape from prison he has never been able to return to his own country; therefore he was legitimately where he was found and taken. Whatever designs he may have conceived, he had done nothing whatever in violation of the law of nations, of any law of the United States, or regulations of the Army. It would be contrary to every principle of law, either public, common, civil, or statutory, to punish him for his designs or purposes, provided he had carried none of them into execution, on the hypothesis that you have reason to believe he contemplated an act of violence. If he fail to carry it out, or make any attempt looking to that end, he cannot surely be adjudged guilty of any offense. If you proceed to extremities with Captain Cole we should feel it our duty to call on the authorities of the Confederate States to adopt proper measures of retaliation. If you can justly condemn Captain Cole as a spy, every soldier and officer of the United States caught within the lines of the armies and limits of the Confederate States would be tried and condemned as spies. We admit your right to return him to prison as a recaptured prisoner, but any other punishment would be, in our judgment, against justice and public law. If any importance is attached to his being within your lines without wearing his uniform, the circumstances which surrounded him as an escaped prisoner will readily explain the reason of its absence. He had no uniform to wear. He did, however, change his name, which is usual in such cases. He has conducted himself with the boldness, courage, and frankness of a true soldier in all his associations. He deserves the fate of none other.

We are, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. THOMPSON.
C. C. CLAY, JR.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, *September 22, 1864.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

SIR: Some time since Charles H. Cole, captain, C. S. Army, and also a lieutenant in the Navy, was sent to reconnoiter the position of the war steamer Michigan and ascertain whether it was possible to capture her. He found her lying opposite Sandusky, guarding Johnson's Island. He conceived and perfected a plan for her capture. The

scheme was admirably laid, and promised success and the gravest consequences—the release of the prisoners and their return to the Confederate States.

A few hours before the consummation of his plan, by some treachery, he became suspected and was arrested, which defeated the execution of his design. He is now held as a prisoner, and we are informed that he is charged with being a spy, and a trial has been awarded him by a court-martial.

Captain Cole is an escaped prisoner, and having never returned to his own country since his escape he was legitimately within the enemy's lines.

Whatever may have been his designs, he has violated no law or regulation of the enemy. On the contrary, he was popular with the officers of the boat and of the island. We think the Government should interpose for his release. On the principle by which he would be considered a spy every soldier or officer of the Federal Army within our territory can be so considered. He is a brave, true man, a good officer, and every way worthy the special protection of the Government.

We hope you will do all that can be done for his protection, either in the way of exchange, or, if need be, by way of retaliation. On this subject you are a better judge than ourselves.

He has been acting in the line of duty with a courage and discretion that deserves the highest commendation.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

J. THOMPSON.
C. C. CLAY, JR.

[First indorsement.]

OCTOBER 12, 1864.

Secretary of War for attention.

Through the commissioner of exchange or otherwise, as may be indicated, let all practicable efforts be made in behalf of Mr. Cole.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 14, 1864.

Colonel OULD:

It seems clear that this officer is not liable as a spy, but is entitled to the protection of his Government. The enterprise was a legitimate one, and the release of our prisoners could not be looked upon as other than a laudable object for a Confederate officer to essay. A magnanimous foe would respect and admire him.

Make proper representations in the case.

J. A. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 23, 1864.*

Major-General FOSTER, *Department of the South:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War authorizes you to release and send North the five rebel officers mentioned in your letter of the 19th instant, they taking the required oath of allegiance. If, however, Capt. J. B. Fitzgerald was in our army after the rebellion commenced, he will not be released.

In regard to applications for passports for persons in the rebel States to come North, you will refuse all. It is useless to send them to the

Secretary of War, as he will not grant them. We have a superabundance of female spies among us now.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 23, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: There are now here 8,000 Yankee prisoners, including 1,800 commissioned officers. I had hoped that they were sent here only temporarily, and that they would soon be removed to some more suitable place. A telegram from you, received yesterday, informed me that Brigadier-General Winder had been directed to take from here to Millen, Ga., as many as he can take care of, but I am not informed that it is in contemplation to remove any of the commissioned officers. I respectfully ask that some other place than this be designated where they can be confined, and that they be sent there with as little delay as possible. Their presence here is a serious embarrassment to me now, and in the event of an attack in force, which I confidently expect, they will still more embarrass and trammel me, and perhaps endanger the city. My force, as you know, is very small, and I need every man I have and many more to defend the many points exposed to attack. There is, besides, at present an additional and strong reason for their prompt removal. The yellow fever prevails here to a considerable extent, and it was pronounced by the board of health epidemic on the 16th instant, but I requested the mayor not to publish it and it was not done. The medical director of the department informs me that there is every indication that the disease will spread, and the presence of so many unacclimated prisoners, necessarily very much crowded, is calculated to increase it. I respectfully ask that the suggestions I have made be considered and acted on with all convenient dispatch.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 28, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.
By order.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 16, 1864.

The prisoners have been removed I understand.
File.

J. A. S.

RICHMOND, VA., *September 23, 1864.*

Lieut. C. W. READ, C. S. Navy,
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor:

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant has been received. It is the distinct understanding of the Confederate authorities that the recent

agreement relative to the delivery on each side of naval officers, men, and marines, includes yourself and the officers and men with you. I do not see how there can be any possible mistake in this matter. I shall therefore insist upon your delivery, and if you and your command are not returned will be compelled to retain an equal number of Federal naval officers and men.

It makes no difference under the agreement who made the capture. All naval officers and men are to be released and army equivalents given to the belligerent that holds the excess. If the fact that a capture was made by other than a naval force constituted a good excuse for not making the delivery, then we could refuse to deliver at least one-half of the Federal naval officers in our custody, as they were captured by land forces.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 23, 1864.

Col. G. P. HARRISON, *Commanding at Florence:*

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant. He is glad to hear that affairs are progressing satisfactorily at Florence.

Captain Holman's company of reserve cavalry has been ordered to report to you by Brigadier-General Chesnut.

Please inform these headquarters when the stockade is completed, as in that case a portion of the Charleston prisoners may be forwarded to Florence, until they are ready for their reception at Millen. The chief ordnance officer has been called upon to see whether he can supply any more accouterments.

Two officers of the Thirty-second Georgia have been ordered to report to you for duty. I will endeavor to procure a copy of prison regulations for you and forward them to Florence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *September 24, 1864.*

Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Comdg. South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, off Charleston:

SIR: On the 7th instant I advised you of the intention of the Department to send to you by the Circassian on her next trip all the officers and seamen of the so-called Confederate Navy now imprisoned in the North, with a view to their exchange for our Navy officers in the South.

The Circassian, which carries out this communication, will take out some 40 officers and 140 men, the exact numbers not being known to the Department. They embrace all that have any connection, so far as known, with the so-called Southern Navy, excepting such as of their own accord preferred remaining here.

A list of the officers is herewith inclosed; also inclose copy of a correspondence that has just passed between this Department and Mr. Mallory, from which you will perceive that there is a mutual desire and understanding for the exchange of all naval prisoners held by either side.

No information of the receipt by Mr. Mallory of the letter of this Department has reached me, but as it was sent to Lieutenant-General Grant, to be forwarded through the lines, it is presumed it reached its destination, and that there will be no obstacle in the way of effecting the exchange of the prisoners now sent down, and of receiving such of ours as are within reach in return.

Accompanying this is a list, but not a perfect one, of our officers of the Navy imprisoned in the South.

As you are doubtless aware, Lieut. Commander P. Williams has returned home under parole, and the Department, in view of the contemplated general exchange, considered it unnecessary for him to return. Act. Ensign F. W. Sanborn was also permitted to come home in order to effect an exchange for Acting Master Bouneau, the latter of whom goes out in the Circassian. Acting Master Dillingham has likewise returned with the view to effecting an exchange for a Captain Fowler, who was captured at Sabine Pass. There seems to be no satisfactory evidence of Fowler being an officer in the so-called Confederate Navy, and the Department has not included him in those sent down. Any other equivalent can be given for Acting Master Dillingham.

In addition to the Navy officers sent down, there are two officers of the so-called Confederate Army, viz, Maj. Harold Borland and Maj. G. A. Preston. The former can be offered in exchange for Major Forbes, of Boston, who was captured near Aldie Gap.

The Department, in a letter to Major Borland, has informed him that he could remain in the Department of the South until an answer is received in reply to the offer, or until Major Forbes should be delivered to you.

Major Preston has been sent out with no view to exchange for any specially-named person, but simply in compliance with his request and at the urgent solicitation of Commander William A. Webb. He can be offered in exchange for an equivalent. Both of the Army officers named were captured by the naval forces.

Among the prisoners on the Circassian is Francis Hernandez, of Saint Augustine, Fla., who was captured in violating the blockade. He is sent down as an act of humanity, being quite old and anxious to return to his family and friends, and is in bad health.

We have in our forts many blockade-runners who have been appealing to the Department to send them with the Navy officers and seamen for exchange, and expressing confidence that they would be received. It is believed that there is or will be a large excess in favor of the South in this exchange of naval officers and seamen, for whom we will have to give equivalents, in accordance with the understanding between this Department and Mr. Mallory. But I have declined to send out the blockade-runners referred to, because we have no assurance that they would be received upon the same footing as the Navy officers and seamen. Most of them were masters of the blockade-runners, and a number of them were serving on blockade-runners commanded by officers of the so-called Confederate Navy.

If, as I have informed Commander Webb, they will be received for our officers and seamen, they will be sent to you in the Circassian as she comes along on her next trip to the Gulf.

You will find among the prisoners several who were recently captured at Mobile, and have just been brought North.

Our officers and seamen imprisoned in Texas, and many of whom have been there over eighteen months, deserve our first consideration, and it is hoped the authorities at the South will take the earliest means to place them in our hands.

It will not be necessary to detain the Circassian at Port Royal. The prisoners can be transferred to some other vessel or to some place on shore for safe custody should there be delay in effecting the exchange. The Circassian must return without any delay to resume her regular trips.

Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner of exchange, advised me a few days since of the return from the South of Captain Bird, of the army, under parole for the purpose of effecting a special exchange for Captain Murden, late in command of the blockade-running steamer Victory. Captain Murden holds an appointment as an acting master of the so-called Confederate Navy. At the request of Major-General Hitchcock, the Department consented that Mr. Murden should be exchanged as an equivalent for Captain Bird, on the condition that an army officer should be turned over to us to give in exchange for one of our navy officers. Mr. Murden is among the number sent down, and you will use him in accordance with the assurance made by Major-General Hitchcock.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON,
Comdg. Northern District, Dept. of the South, Morris Island, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to return the within requisitions for blankets for the rebel prisoners of war in your custody without his approval.

The War Department directs that these prisoners be treated in all respects as our officers are treated who are confined in Charleston. From the best information in the possession of the major-general commanding, the rebel authorities in Charleston are not issuing blankets to their prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP LAWTON, *Near Millen, Ga., September 24, 1864.*

[General S. COOPER:]

GENERAL: I am still at this post. I find it necessary to remain and press forward the stockade. I now see that it will be ready by Wednesday next to receive prisoners. I shall leave here to-morrow or next day for Andersonville, to remove my headquarters to this place. I will apprise you of my departure from Andersonville and of my arrival here. I shall, unless otherwise instructed, leave Colonel Gibbs in command at Andersonville with the sick prisoners who are not in a situation to be moved, with a small guard. I have brought to this place eleven guns and shall, unless otherwise instructed, bring the rest of the armament from Andersonville with the artillery company and the force of reserves now there. I shall begin next week to move the prisoners from Savannah to this place. I will forward you a plan of the prison; it is, I presume, the largest prison in the world; it contains

forty-two acres. The location is an admirable one and I think does great credit to Capts. W. S. Winder and Vowles for the selection.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST AND C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, September 24, 1864.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: Upon the representation of Major Carrington, provost-marshal, and Major Turner, commanding military prison, that they were apprehensive of an *émeute* among the Federal prisoners on Belle Isle, on account of their suffering from want of any shelter and destitution of blankets or other covering, I issued the within order to Captain Morfit, assistant quartermaster, to make provision for them. From his indorsements and inclosures you will see that it cannot be complied with. The same endeavors have been made before with the same want of success—the quartermaster's department being unable to fill the requisitions.

The guard on the island is composed of convalescent soldiers and officers from the various hospitals in the city, and numbers this morning 327 men and 9 commissioned officers. Number of prisoners on the island about 6,000. I see no prospect of the speedy completion of the prison at Columbia, S. C.

Captain Richardson, the quartermaster on duty there, writes that he cannot obtain funds, material, transportation, or labor, and has just asked for instructions on these points. I submitted his letter to the Quartermaster-General, and informed him (Captain Richardson) how to go about getting money and transportation. Yankee prisoners could do the labor if we could get a guard of 180 men to watch them, but all the reserves have been ordered to Charleston from Columbia, and General Sam. Jones cannot spare the men.

A large number of negroes have been impressed in South Carolina for labor upon the works on the coast. Application was made to General Jones for the temporary use of some of them, but he replied that he could not spare them. Captain Richardson suggests that lumber may be obtained by impressing some mills near the city, and that labor might also be obtained by impressment. I left these points to be submitted to you by General Gardner, now absent on duty, upon his return.

Captain Richardson also stated that the engineer officer, Captain Hayden, would not undertake the construction of the works until he had submitted his plan to the Chief of the Engineer Bureau here and received his approval of it. General Gardner, I presume, will not delay for this purpose, but commence the building as soon as the quartermaster is ready.

I write this to inform you of the present state of affairs. When General Gardner returns from his tour of inspection he will have the honor to make any necessary suggestions. In his absence,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have made temporary provision for the prisoners referred to on Belle Isle by sending 600 to Danville (which fills that establishment to its utmost capacity) and by procuring a few

old tents from the hospital department. Major Parkhill, quartermaster, has been instructed to use the utmost endeavors to procure lumber for winter quarters.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS POST AND C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, September 23, 1864.

Capt. C. MORFIT, *Assistant Quartermaster:*

CAPTAIN: The sufferings of the prisoners of war on Belle Isle for want of protection from the weather are so great that they may lead to serious consequences. The brigadier-general commanding therefore directs that you will at once provide either tents or the necessary material for building them winter quarters, and have the latter erected at once, the prisoners themselves performing the labor.

By command of General Gardner:

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

There is no shelter for the guard on Belle Isle (*i. e.*, the daily guard of 100 men detailed from the battalion on duty there). You will make the same provision for them.

By command of General Gardner:

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

RICHMOND, VA., *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. GARNETT ANDREWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

MAJOR: I find that I can neither get a sufficient number of tents nor the material for building quarters for the prisoners at Belle Isle. Major Bentley has only been able to furnish twenty-five tents and Major Parkhill can only furnish fifty more. This closes out the stock of tents.

The supply of lumber here is very limited and the heavier timbers required for a house cannot be had at all. Neither Major Parkhill nor Captain Weisiger can meet my requisitions, as will be seen from the accompanying communications.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MORFIT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

RICHMOND, VA., *September 23, 1864.*

Capt. W. W. WEISIGER,
Assistant Quartermaster, Richmond, Va.:

CAPTAIN: I am ordered by General Gardner to provide shelter for the prisoners at Belle Isle and will have to put up houses, as tents cannot be had.

Can you furnish about 100,000 feet of lumber for this purpose, embracing plank, rafters, joists, scantling, &c.? It will be needed immediately.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MORFIT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Richmond, September 24, 1864.

Captain MORFIT:

The Secretary of War refuses my application for details of contractors to furnish lumber, and says I must impress it. I have not more than 120,000 feet on hand. Major Parkhill has a saw-mill and may be able to supply you. I have requisitions for more than I have.

Very respectfully,

W. W. WEISIGER,
Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

RICHMOND, VA., *September 24, 1864.*

[Major PARKHILL:]

MAJOR: Please let me know how many tents and how much lumber you can supply me with immediately. The tents are for the prisoners at Belle Isle and the lumber (say 200,000 feet) to put up permanent sheds at the same place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MORFIT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Richmond, September 24, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Captain Morfit, assistant quartermaster.

I can furnish fifty tents. There are tents needed up the Valley for our wounded brought back from General Early's army, so I cannot spare many just now. I cannot supply you with any lumber, having none on hand. I cannot say when I will have any to spare, even when I begin to receive it, as it is required for repairs and building the hospitals.

JNO. H. PARKHILL,
Major and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
September 25, 1864—11 a. m.

Colonel HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

Major Mulford leaves City Point this morning with 600 officers and soldiers, mostly disabled, except in case of special exchange. There are at least 600 more at and about Richmond for another load. Please get ready 600 of disabled Confederates, either at Point Lookout or Fort Delaware, preferably the latter, for return trip. Nearly 30 died out of 500 in the last load. Instruct the surgeons to send none who are in that condition. The occurrence does not speak well either for the Government or its officials. The rebel commissioner of exchange agrees to deliver us at Fort Pulaski all of the sick in Georgia by the 10th of next month, to the number of at least 5,000. I am preparing transportation for 5,000 disabled Confederates to be carried down by the same transports that bring ours up. Please assemble them from the various camps and hospitals to points where they can be reached by the boats, and notify me.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
September 25, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Colonel HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

I have made arrangements with Mr. Ould to give me at least 5,000 of our sick men in Georgia and South Carolina and take what equivalent we may have. I have offered to take them at Fort Pulaski, as an act of humanity, because I think that railroading through the Confederacy with such accommodations as they would get would bring many of them to their death. He will receive on the Mississippi or its tributaries, at such points as may be agreed upon, all the sick we may have at the Western camps, and will be glad to do it for the same reason.

After the boat load up the river we may as well send our balance down with the same transportation to Fort Pulaski. Please advise me, looking on the matter in the light of this dispatch.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

There are in the East about 80 invalid rebel officers and 1,200 men, and in the West about 1,700 men who will not be fit for duty within sixty days. It will be most convenient to send those in the West down the Mississippi and those in the East to Fort Monroe.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, stating that instructions had been given to effect the exchange of Commander Williams, U. S. Navy, Maj. A. J. Lewis, and Captain Bird. To guard against a possible misunderstanding on your part as to my action, permit me to quote the last paragraph of your letter and to ask your attention to a brief statement in reply thereto. You state—

that paroles taken with a view of obtaining designated individuals in return are liable to introduce difficulty, and should not be considered the rule of practice. If the rebels desire to obtain the release of a particular individual, who may be of great value to them, an application should be made to that end by letter instead of sending an officer on parole who might not be considered as an equivalent.

I beg to say, in reply, that special exchanges of individuals have not received any encouragement from me, nor have I in a single instance, as yet, initiated them. In each case the rebel authorities have availed themselves of meetings under flags of truce, to release such of our officers as they have specially paroled. These officers have proceeded to Washington and effected their special exchange without either assistance or hindrance on my part. I have not allowed my staff officers, who have represented me on such occasions, to either receipt for them or do any act committing the Government in any manner. I believe these orders have been faithfully obeyed. I did not conceive that I had the right to prevent a U. S. officer from coming under the protection

of our flag or obtaining a short respite from confinement after he had himself obtained from the rebels a special parole. I neither allowed nor disallowed his act in this respect, but left it to the Government to complete or annul such inchoate exchange. I desire to fully carry out the wishes of the Government and respectfully ask whether I am to decline to receive any U. S. officer coming to my lines under a special parole. Permit me to add, that while I trust that all obstacles to a general exchange of our brave officers and men suffering in rebel prisons may be removed, I would respectfully state that special exchanges are liable, according to my experience, to produce discontent among our prisoners and a distrust of the justice of the Government. These, both officers and men, continually ask, in the letters passing through my headquarters, that they may be released in the order of their capture.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff of Armies of United States:

GENERAL: I have received recent information from refugees and deserters respecting our officers and soldiers prisoners of war.

There are now 1,800 officers in Charleston and from 600 to 1,000 in Savannah. Their condition and treatment is tolerable. All the privates have been removed from Andersonville—6,000 to the "race course," three miles from Charleston; 2,500 to Savannah, and about 20,000 to Florence. The reason for the removal of the privates is said to be the fear of a raid to liberate the prisoners, made from Sherman's army.

All reports unite in describing the condition of the privates as deplorable in the extreme. They are ill-fed, destitute of clothing, and rapidly sickening and dying. Those that were brought to Charleston were of the stronger class among them, as none were permitted to come who could not get along without a cane; of these one whole car-load was naked. All, as they passed along the streets, clutched ravenously at the food that many people brought out to them. All tenderness for each other seemed to be blunted by the brutalizing effect of starvation and misery, and the strong would crowd aside the weak in the struggle for food.

Many of these men, about 700 in number, have volunteered to work upon the fortifications in the harbor (Charleston), being induced to do so by promises of better treatment, more food and clothing, and by being told that their Government refuses to exchange them and has abandoned them. These poor fellows, being thus deceived, have accepted these rebel conditions, and are, I am told, many of them, now on Sullivan's Island at work repairing the batteries.

The presence of our prisoners in Charleston in their miserable plight has developed the Union sentiment, which is found to be quite considerable, and aid in the form of clothing, food, and money has been freely given. On the other hand, the vile and cursed secession sentiment has been intensified. The following scene is described to me: A Union prisoner sinks down on the sidewalk exhausted; a poor woman carries him bread and milk, and while feeding him is accosted by one of the self-styled "lady of the better class," with the question, "Feeding him, are

you?" "Yes; why not?" was the answer. "Why not! why, he may have killed your brother or some of your people." "No," was the reply; "he has killed none of my people." "Well," says lady, "you had better feed him with arsenic if you feed him at all."

The feeling among our men now prisoners is not, in consequence of the deceptive reports of the rebel guards and their long confinement and apparently hopeless condition, of the character that loyal men could wish to exist. Our men are told by the rebels that our "Government will not exchange them, and demand even the rate of seven Confederates to one Yankee."

Such is the exaggeration of the stories that are told them, some of which our poor men believe, and hence their willingness to work even upon rebel fortifications in order to obtain a small modification of their sufferings.

I have tried in every way to send them supplies. In accordance with your direction not to intrust the U. S. supplies for distribution to other than our own officers, I have inquired of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones if he will allow some of the U. S. officers now prisoners of war to act as quartermasters in the distribution of these supplies. He replies in the negative, but states that he will endeavor to see that all supplies that are sent and intrusted to him are faithfully delivered.

In accordance with this promise, being actuated by a desire to render prompt aid to our suffering men, I have sent forward a considerable sum of money, raised by private subscription in this department; also many private boxes of stores, accompanied by supplies from the Sanitary Commission.

The money was intrusted to a Catholic priest, who engaged to deliver it to the priest in charge of the sick and dying men who were at Andersonville for distribution to them or expenditure for their benefit. The Sanitary Commission has further engaged to send forward 5,000 suits of clothing by the next flag-of-truce boat.

I believe that it would be immensely to the benefit of the Government to order a general exchange of prisoners to take place at this point. The simple announcement of such an order will carry hope to many a despondent heart among our prisoners and give them all new life. However slow the exchange may be effected in reality, the knowledge that their time will come in turn will make all, both officers and men, satisfied and hopeful.

I cannot urge this matter too strongly upon you, and ask that you urge it upon the Government. I am satisfied that all soldiers, both white and black, can be readily exchanged without delay or lengthy correspondence.

I would prefer, however, if the Government comes to the determination to exchange, that the prisoners placed in my hands for retaliation be not exchanged until all Union prisoners be removed from under our fire in Charleston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The information of the inducing several hundred of our men to work on the fortifications in the harbor comes direct from Charleston, and is, I think, entitled to credit.

I shall, however, take measures to ascertain the whole truth.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., September 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners:

GENERAL: Soon after the battle of Olustee, in Florida, a list of wounded and prisoners in the hands of the enemy was forwarded to our lines by the commander of the rebel army. The very small number of colored prisoners attracted immediate attention, as it was well known that the number left wounded on the field was large.

It is now known that the most of the wounded colored men were murdered on the field. These outrages were perpetrated, so far as I can ascertain, by the Georgia regulars and the Georgia volunteers in Colquitt's brigade.

As many of these troops are now in our hands as prisoners, an investigation of circumstances might easily be made.

All accounts represent the Florida troops as not engaged in the murders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, September 25, 1864.

Capt. JOHN LEWIS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith my Sunday morning report of the condition of the prison and prisoners:

On the night of the 23d of September, at 8.30 o'clock, the island was visited by the most violent storm of wind and rain ever known in this neighborhood. The damage to the prison was the unroofing of blocks 4, 5, and 9 entirely and one wing of the hospital. A very heavy wind the whole of the day following prevented work on the roofs. To-day as many men as can be supplied with tools are pushing on the repairs. This week will probably see everything in good shape again. The prison fence was prostrated entirely on the northwest side and about fifty yards on the southwest side. The balance of the fence stood, with the exception of a small gap made by the falling of a tree. The fence will probably be up to-night, as all the force that can be put on are at work. Up to the time of the storm the police of the quarters and grounds was very good. The sinks are also in good order. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as follows: Whole number of prisoners, 2,664; number in hospital, 51; deaths since last report, 2. Some ten prisoners were more or less bruised and otherwise injured by the falling of timber, chimneys, &c.; but one seriously and his only a severe flesh wound.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Vol. Infty., Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, October 1, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, approved, except as to damages made by the tornado and the time required to repair. Four large trees were blown down in the

prison yard and one of the new mess-halls was badly canted over. The fence which fell was made a perfect wreck, and had to be entirely rebuilt and supplied with a large quantity of new scantling and lumber. The fence was not replaced until the 29th ultimo. The cause for my delay is stated in my indorsement on the report for the 18th ultimo.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Fort Monroe, Va., September 25, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of rolls from your office of all Confederate officers held by the U. S. authorities prisoners of war. I would also inform you that I expect to be able to exchange with Mr. Ould on my next trip for rolls of all our officers prisoners in the South. He notified me at our last interview that returns were in from all prisons except those in and about Savannah, Ga.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *September 25, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of camp and prisons for the week ending September 24, 1864, in pursuance to Order No. 169, issued from post headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio, August 22, 1864:

Prison No. 1 contains rebel officers and is kept in a healthy condition by being kept well policed and nicely drained. It is well graded and presents a fine appearance, but I would respectfully suggest that the eastern wall of this prison be moved on a line with prisons 2 and 3 and the old sink filled up and a new one constructed. Prison No. 2 contains rebel enlisted men and the hospital buildings. The prison looks very well on account of being nicely policed, well drained, and graded. Everything in the hospital is kept neat and clean; bedding and clothing often changed. Prison No. 3, like prisons 1 and 2, is in good order and has received proper attention in every respect. Its appearance speaks well for the officers in charge. The ranges spoken of in former reports are not furnished, the lack of which has a material effect upon the convenience of the prisons.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Capt. D Company, Eighty-eighth Ohio Vol. Infty., Prison Inspector.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, Ohio, September 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

I am not fully satisfied of the necessity of removing the fence in Prison No. 1, as suggested in this report. The cooking arrangements in all prisons are being perfected as rapidly as possible.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

PRISON CAMP, *Elmira, N. Y., September 25, 1864.*

Lieut. R. J. MCKEE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that I have made the weekly inspection of this camp in obedience to Special Orders, No. 289, and find the police of camp good; police of quarters, good; police of hospital, good; police of guard-house, good; police of kitchen, good; police of mess-rooms, fair. Some clothing is received daily from the friends of prisoners, but there is still great destitution. The weather is cold for the season, and those in tents especially suffer. There are no stoves in quarters or hospital. About 500 are sick in hospital and about 100 in quarters who are fit subjects for, and should receive, hospital treatment. Those sick in quarters are fed on the ordinary prison ration, notwithstanding an order has been issued to treat them as in hospital. During the past week there have been 112 deaths, reaching one day 29. There seems little doubt numbers have died both in quarters and hospital for want of proper food.

Respectfully, yours,

B. MUNGER,
Captain and Inspector of Camp.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT RENDEZVOUS,
Elmira, N. Y., September 30, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners with the following remarks: Drainage of camp is not good. There is a pond of stagnant water in the center, which renders camp unhealthy. This can be remedied by bringing water from the river through the camp. This being done, with more perfect drainage, there is no reason why the camp should not be healthy. Many men are in tents without floors or blankets. Barracks should be erected instead of tents. Hospital accommodations insufficient at present. New wards are being built. Hospital mess-rooms to accommodate about 200 patients much needed. Police of hospital good, except sinks; an offensive smell enters the tents from these. I doubt whether, with present mode of construction, this could be prevented. Scurvy prevails to a great extent. Few if any vegetables have been recently issued. Greater efforts should be made to prevent scurvy.

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, September 25, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department Headquarters:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that yesterday morning the enemy sent in a flag-of-truce boat at Battery Marshall, bringing fifteen boxes of clothing for naval prisoners, with letters and money. The boxes are in the hands of the quartermaster, and the letters with money, which is in greenbacks, are at my office. There was no communication for department headquarters. I propose to turn the whole over to the provost-marshal for examination and distribution unless otherwise directed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General JONES, *Commanding at Charleston:*

General Hood desires that Major-General Stoneman be sent for exchange immediately. Please send him at once. He must get to Griffin Tuesday evening, time for flag on Wednesday.

J. E. AUSTIN,
Major and Assistant Agent of Exchange.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga.

Consolidated return for the week ending September 25, 1864.

Date.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Grand total.	Escaped.	Died.	Paroled, released, and exchanged.	Total died, escaped, sent off, paroled, released, and exchanged.	In prison quarters.	In hospital.	Total on hand.
Sept. 19	9,944	2,078	12,022	2	97	.....	99	9,942	1,981	11,923
20	9,335	2,068	a11,923	.....	92	1,100	1,192	8,735	1,996	10,731
21	8,661	2,070	10,731	.....	80	.....	80	8,661	1,990	10,651
22	8,586	2,065	10,651	.....	59	.....	59	8,586	2,006	10,592
23	8,526	2,066	10,592	.....	85	.....	85	8,526	1,981	10,507
24	8,436	2,071	10,507	1	92	.....	93	8,436	1,978	10,414
25	8,366	2,048	10,414	.....	56	.....	56	8,366	1,990	10,356

a 1,100 sent to Atlanta for exchange.

I certify that the above is a correct copy from my prison journal.

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.
Per JAMES ORMOND,
Adjutant.

Capt. W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Andersonville, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., September 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have taken pains to ascertain more about the employment of our soldiers, now prisoners, on fortifications in Charleston Harbor, and the result is that what I wrote to you yesterday is fully substantiated. Most of the men are at work in rear of Mount Pleasant. The worst feature in the case is that many of our men have been induced, by the hopelessness of their condition, by their misery and starvation, to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. To what extent this has gone I do not know, but the cases are becoming very frequent.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., September 26, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day, as follows:

The buildings, external and internal, present a clean and tidy appearance; the streets and avenues, being kept clear of all filth and dirt, are in very good order; the kitchens of both departments are in excellent condition; the general appearance of the prisoners is clean and comfortable; no change of importance since last report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., September 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The condition of the prison and hospital are as herein stated. We have received an accession to our command by the arrival on the 23d of the One hundred and eighth Regiment Colored Infantry, numbering 980 men.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

Weekly report of the condition of the military prisons of Saint Louis Mo., September 26, 1864.

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison.—Buildings, no change since last report; sinks and yards, satisfactory; kitchens and mess-rooms, very clean; cleanliness of prisoners, satisfactory; quarters and bedding, good; hospital, same as when last reported.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison.—Buildings, the attempt to break out to-day shows again the necessity of changing this poor place; sinks and yards, satisfactory; kitchens and mess-rooms, clean; cleanliness of prisoners, improving; quarters and bedding, improving.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., *Acting Provost-Marshal-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to present herewith a special and lengthy report* about our prisons, which contains all I have to say this week, and I hope that the authorities at Washington will soon consider the importance of the points therein mentioned.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of Military Prisons.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, October 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, reserving the large report mentioned by Major Heinrichs, as involving to

* Not found.

important propositions for me in the present condition of my health this week to make a final disposition of it.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,
Andersonville, Ga., September 26, 1864.

R. R. STEVENSON, *Surgeon in Charge:*

SIR: I would most respectfully call your attention to the very bad sanitary condition of the second division, as well as to the whole hospital; to the immense quantity of filth accumulating in the streets, and to the filthiness of the tents and patients; and to the fact that it can not be otherwise until we are furnished with the means with which to work; patients lying on the cold ground without bed or blanket; and also that we have a very scanty supply of medicines; and that the rations are not of the proper kind and not issued in proper quantity. Hoping that the proper steps may be taken to remedy these defects,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. THORNBURGH,
Assistant Surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, *September 26, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

DEAR SIR: Allow me again to urge your aid to get a special exchange for Maj. W. Stanhope Marshall, of the Fifth (I think) Iowa Volunteers. He is now at Charleston, S. C. Aside from his merits as an officer, and his long imprisonment, there is this additional reason for an exchange: His father, John S. Marshall, of this county, is very feeble, and will probably not live two months, and will leave a large property, the care of which and of his mother and family will devolve on Colonel Marshall. The family is in deep distress, and I sincerely trust you will send this note with such a request to General Foster as will secure the exchange of Colonel Marshall. I shall feel personally grateful for this favor.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 5, 1864.

Great—the greatest—respect is due to the wishes of the Hon. John Sherman, but the exchange of individuals, except for public reasons, during the suspension of general exchanges, is producing great dissatisfaction; I mean except for visible public reasons, for no exchanges are made upon individual grounds.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

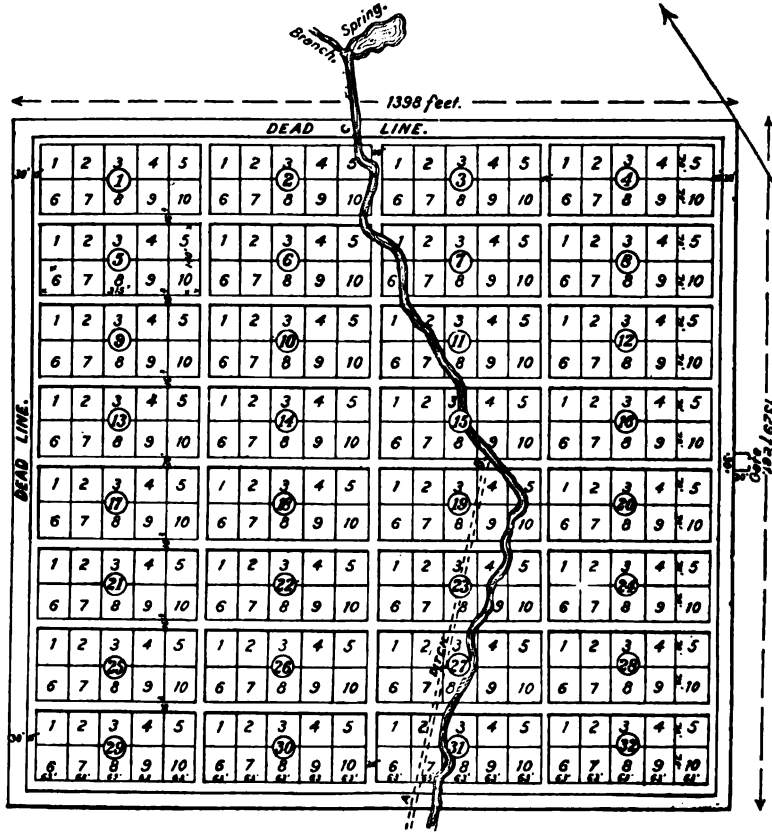
CAMP LAWTON, *Near Millen, Ga., September 26, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a plan of the stockade at this place; it will be inclosed this week. I leave to-morrow for Andersonville, and shall take immediate steps to remove my headquarters to this place and to take the prisoners.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.



PLAN OF STOCKADE AT CAMP LAWTON.

A.—B. Artificial channel. Turn stream into for sinks. Old channel closed.
B.—C. Natural stream for bathing, washing, &c.
Each division will contain 1,000 men, and may contain 1,250.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Sandusky, Ohio:*

If you have made a satisfactory inspection at Johnson's Island you can return home, stopping at Columbus and making a thorough inspection of condition of prisoners at Camp Chase, and whatever you think necessary for police of prisoners there. You will please call on Governor Brough at Columbus and invite his views and suggestions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, September 27, 1864—9 a. m.

Colonel HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington:

Dispatch received. Please understand that Ould will give us the 5,000 whether we send down so many sick or not, if we send those that we have on this coast, and afterward those in the interior, as many as we can.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, September 27, 1864.

Major MULFORD, *Fort Monroe:*

Get a full load of prisoners either at Fort Delaware, Point Lookout, or Fort McHenry.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA,
September 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your letter of September 22, requesting permission to send your prisoners a supply of shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, soap, combs, scissors, &c. To this you have my consent, and your wagon train, in charge of a single officer, loaded exclusively with the quantity and kind of supplies designated in your letter, will be allowed to come under flag of truce to Griffin, Ga., where I will have an officer to receive the supplies, and to attend to their further distribution and transportation to your prisoners. I cannot consent that your officer should accompany the supplies farther than Griffin.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, September 27, 1864.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, U. S. Navy:

SIR: In consequence of the presence of yellow fever at Charleston and its neighborhood it is deemed advisable that the proposed delivery of naval prisoners should not occur at that place. Accordingly, the orders previously issued directing that the Federal navy prisoners should be forwarded to Charleston for exchange have been countermanded, and they will be sent to some other place near Richmond to await the arrival of the naval prisoners in the hands of your authorities.

I would much prefer and recommend that Varina, on James River, be selected as the place where the mutual delivery shall be made. I will thank you to communicate the substance of this letter to Secretary Welles by telegraph or by such other means as will secure its early reception by him.

Secretary Welles informed Secretary Mallory that the Confederate naval prisoners would leave Boston in the Circassian for Port Royal in a few days. I am in hopes that this communication will reach Secretary Welles before the departure of the Circassian, so that our prisoners may be sent to James River instead of Hilton Head.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a report of a medical inspection of the military prison at Columbus, Ky. I leave to-night for Devall's Bluff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. GETTY,
Surg., U. S. Army, and Actg. Medical Inspector of Paroled Prisoners.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the military prison at Columbus, Ky., commanded by Capt. F. H. Chapman, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and post provost-marshal, made on the 24th day of September, 1864, by Surg. T. M. Getty, acting medical inspector of prisoners of war.

Prison, name and geographical position—military prison, Columbus, Ky. Topography of surrounding country—hilly. Topography of locality, drainage—Mississippi bottom, surface. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—Mississippi, abundant, excellent. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—from the surrounding country, oak, &c., abundant. Local causes of disease, removal, mitigation—none. Prison, how arranged, how long occupied—a wooden inclosure 125 by 90 feet, 18 feet high, two years and a half. Prison, previous use of ground—a rebel prison that was burned long ago. Huts, construction, size, number of men to each—log, prison proper 22 by 64 feet, two stoves, office 28 by 32, two stoves, kitchen 18 by 24, stoves, scrubbing, good enough. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—wooden, within the walls, pretty good. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of

camp—daily, not very good. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—parts of the prison rations good, abundant. Vegetables and pickles, kinds, amount, how obtained—formerly from the prison fund, occasionally, potatoes, &c. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—on ranges, by the trader, good enough. Clothing, condition, deficiences—not very good, supplied by outsiders. Men, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—good, not very clean. A room 22 by 14 has been set apart in the prison for the sick, who average about six or eight. Those who are seriously sick are sent to the post hospital, Act. Asst. Surg. J. D. Stillman in charge. There is a small hospital fund that is properly expended. There has been but one death since April last. Capt. J. B. Shaw, Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery, is immediately in charge of the prison. The prison fund amounts to about $600. None of the fund has been expended lately, the circulars from the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners not having been received. They were furnished by me. I directed kitchen and table furniture to be purchased at once; also vegetables twice a week. I also directed that a small sum, not to exceed $100, be appropriated in repairing the prison roof, that leaks very badly, provided that it would not be required by the quartermaster. The average number of prisoners is about seventy-one, half bushwhackers awaiting trial and the other half Federal soldiers. The money belonging to the prisoners is in the hands of the prison office and is properly expended.

T. M. GETTY,
Surg., U. S. Army, and Actg. Medical Insp. of Prisoners of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 27, 1864.

MR. JAMES E. YEATMAN, *Sanitary Commission, Saint Louis:*

SIR: Send me all the shirts, fine combs, and scissors for cutting hair you can spare for our prisoners South. I will, on their receipt, send them out under an agreement with General Hood. I would like to get 1,200 fine combs, and 400 scissors. Our commissary can supply soap and candles, and the quartermaster has shoes, socks, and underclothing.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

W. Walkarte, and others, Confedarate prisoners, Camp Chase, asking that clothing, blankets, and shoes, of which they are much in need, be sent to them by the Government.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Quartermaster-General.

There is at present no agreement between the two belligerents as to the supply of clothing to prisoners. I am now, and have been for some time, of the firm belief that it would be good policy to allow the Federals to supply Yankee prisoners here with coarse clothing. It would save us the expense, and give us an opportunity of sending clothing to our people in the North, which would otherwise be denied to us. I see no other way half as acceptable of settling the question, both as to our own and the enemy's prisoners. I understand from a conversation with

the Secretary of War that such is his view also. I shall accordingly make the proposition (limiting it to one suit of coarse clothing for each prisoner, with blanket) to the Federal authorities when I next meet them. I am quite sure they will accede to it.

[RO. OULD.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 229. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, September 27, 1864.*

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XXVI. Lieut. Col. R. Stark Means, of the Invalid Corps (late of Seventeenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers), is assigned to the command of the military prisons at Charleston, S. C.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General RIPLEY,
Commanding First Military District,
Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that your communication of the 25th, relative to the flag-of-truce boat, and the receipt of sundry packages from the enemy for the use of the prisoners, has been received.

You will turn over the boxes and letters containing money, &c., to Maj. Hutson Lee, chief quartermaster, subject to the orders of these headquarters. In future you will detain flags of truce until the fact of their presence has been communicated to these headquarters (which can be speedily done by telegraph) and permission granted to receive them. Under agreement with Major-General Foster, commanding U. S. forces, all flags of truce must derive their authority from the respective department headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 27, 1864.

Maj. HUTSON LEE,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

MAJOR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Brigadier-General Ripley, commanding First Military District, has been directed to turn over to you several cases and letters containing money received by him per flag of truce for the use of Union prisoners confined in this department.

You will please retain them, awaiting instructions for their future disposal from these headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.—For Halleck to Sherman, in relation to the removal of the inhabitants from Atlanta, Ga., and the exchange of prisoners, see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 503.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

There are about 1,000 invalid prisoners in the East. Shall I send them to Fort Monroe or to Fort Pulaski? Will you furnish transportation for Federal prisoners from Fort Pulaski, or shall I apply to the Quartermaster-General for it? I will have the invalid prisoners in the West prepared for delivery at such points as you may designate.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
September 28, 1864—8.15 p. m.

Colonel HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

The 1,000 invalid prisoners of which you speak better be sent to Point Lookout. I will see that they are furnished with transportation to Fort Pulaski. On the going up of the flag-of-truce boat I will arrange with Mr. Ould as to where he will receive the invalid prisoners on the Mississippi.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. GUST. HEINRICHS,
Superintendent and Inspector Military Prisons:

COLONEL: I have to inform you that preparations will be made to remove all but about 300 prisoners from Gratiot Street Prison. Upon receipt of this you will at once communicate with Col. J. H. Baker, commanding post, relative to the strengthening of the guard at said prison, and report the result to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
New Orleans, September 28, 1864.

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI,
Assistant Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Department:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward herewith a communication from Major Curell with its inclosed copy of dispatch from Colonel Ould received by me to-day.*

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* See September 22, p. 861.

I am gratified to notice that the arrangement between Colonel Watts and myself has thus the full consent of Judge Ould and trust that nothing may now remain to prevent that arrangement being carried into effect at an early day.

In regard to the naval prisoners, however, I am obliged to say that Admiral Farragut has referred the question of the exchange of Admiral Buchanan and the other naval officers (captured by him) superior in rank to those held by you to the Department at Washington and will not deliver them to me for exchange without the direction of the Department.

I trust, however, that this may not prevent or delay the exchange of all the naval officers and men who are under my control, officer for officer and man for man, according to their several ranks and grades. I will exchange all those of whom I have already furnished you an enumeration and should that leave some still in your hands the misfortune will be ours.

I am in daily expectation of receiving from you an appointment of a day for a delivery of prisoners at Red River Landing.

In case you do not bring the naval prisoners for exchange at our next meeting I have to request that you will at that time furnish me with a list of them or a full enumeration by rank and grade.

I inclose a few letters, mostly for citizens within your lines.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. DWIGHT,

Colonel and Agent of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Mobile, September 28, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: At the urgent solicitation of the friends and relatives of Admiral Buchanan, C. S. Navy, I have the honor to request that when you will be ready to make your deliveries of our prisoners captured at Fort Gaines and in the C. S. fleet, or sooner if you see fit, you may deliver him in Mobile Bay. If necessary I will go down myself and receipt for him.

May I request that if Fort Morgan prisoners or any of them have left New Orleans, letters and packages for them may be forwarded to them without delay.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES R. CURELL,
Major and Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

Mass meeting of Federal prisoners.

At a mass meeting held September 28, 1864, by the Federal prisoners confined at Savannah, Ga., it was unanimously agreed that the following resolutions be sent to the President of the United States in the hope that he might thereby take such steps as in his wisdom he may think necessary for our speedy exchange or parole:

Resolved, That while we would declare our unbounded love for the Union, for the home of our fathers, and for the graves of those we

venerate, we would beg most respectfully that our situation as prisoners be diligently inquired into, and every obstacle consistent with the honor and dignity of the Government at once removed.

Resolved, That while allowing the Confederate authorities all due praise for the attention paid to prisoners, numbers of our men are daily consigned to early graves in the prime of manhood, far from home and kindred; and this is not caused intentionally by the Confederate Government, but by the force of circumstances. The prisoners are obliged to go without shelter, and in a great portion of cases without medicine.

Resolved, That whereas, 10,000 of our brave comrades have descended to an untimely grave within the last six months, and as we believe their death was caused by the difference of climate, the peculiar kind and insufficiency of food, and lack of proper medical treatment; and whereas, those difficulties still remain, we would declare, as our firm belief, that unless we are speedily exchanged we have no other alternative but to share the lamentable fate of our comrades. Must this thing still go on? Is there no hope?

Resolved, That whereas, the cold and inclement season of the year is fast approaching, we hold to it to be our duty as soldiers and citizens of the United States to inform our Government that the majority of our prisoners are without proper clothing, in some cases being almost naked, and are without blankets to protect us from the scorching sun by day, or the heavy dews by night, and we would most respectfully request the Government to make some arrangement whereby we can be supplied with these, to us necessary articles.

Resolved, That whereas, the term of service of many of our comrades having expired, they having served truly and faithfully for the terms of their several enlistments, would most respectfully ask their Government, are they to be forgotten? Are past services to be ignored? Not having seen their wives and little ones for over three years they would most respectfully, but firmly, request the Government to make some arrangements whereby they can be exchanged or paroled.

Resolved, That whereas, in the fortune of war, it was our lot to become prisoners, we have suffered patiently, and are still willing to suffer if by so doing we can benefit the country, but we would most respectfully beg to say that we are not willing to suffer to further the ends of any party or clique to the detriment of our honor, our families, and our country; and we beg that this affair be explained to us that we may continue to hold the Government in that respect which is necessary to make a good citizen and soldier.

P. BRADLEY,
Chairman of Committe on behalf of Prisoners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., September 28, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: A few days ago I had the honor of calling to your notice the fact of the reception of "stores" at Charleston, from Federal sanitary commissions. You directed me to make inquiry of the commanding general as to the terms on which they were received. I have done so.

In to-day's paper (the Sentinel) I perceive that it is reported that a recent interview "resulted in the complete success of Colonel Lay's negotiations for the future exchange of prisoners and with satisfaction to both parties."

As it is of the extremest importance, not only that a uniform rule should control the delivery and exchange of prisoners, but that this office should be made acquainted at an early date with all exchanges that are made, and the rules that governed them, I respectfully ask that the commanding general at Charleston be directed to communicate to this office without delay what action he has taken or may hereafter take in the premises. It would be very unfortunate if one rule were to prevail at Charleston and another at Richmond. It seems that General Jones, in these exchanges, does not confine himself, as General Hood and General Taylor did, to such prisoners as were captured in his department. He is conducting a part of the general exchange. It is also stated that Colonel Lay is making "special exchanges." This practice will produce much discontent amongst our prisoners who are already sufficiently nervous. It is also intimated that these exchanges of Colonel Lay are confined or nearly so, to officers. Will not the effect of all these operations be the delivery to the enemy of the few for whom they care, and the defeat of all hope of a general exchange?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., September 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Charleston, S. C.:*

SIR: A few days ago the newspapers stated that a quantity of boxes containing stores for Federal prisoners had been received at Charleston. They purported to be sent by sanitary commissions. Such stores have heretofore been prohibited by the Confederate authorities for reasons which were stated in the published correspondence of the agents of exchange.

I am directed by the Secretary of War to request you to notify this office upon what terms said boxes were received.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, September 28, 1864.

Capt. H. W. FEILDEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th in answer to mine of the 25th, in relation to the property and letters sent in by the enemy on the 24th at Battery Marshall. Being anxious to get the matter disposed of I turned all over to the provost-marshal for examination and delivery on the morning of the 25th, as I informed you I should unless other instructions from the major-general commanding were received. They were not received, and the property was disposed of accordingly. In regard to the flag of truce and the instructions appended to your letter, I beg to refer to the fact that I received oral instructions from the major-general commanding to allow the commanding officer at Battery Marshall to receive the articles which came in the small boat at the time that he made the arrangement with Admiral Dahlgren. I would like to understand

whether it is the wish of the major-general commanding to rescind those instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., September 28, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: In obedience to General Orders, No. 71, paragraph 6, issued from your office on the 6th of September, 1864, I have the honor to report that I was assigned to duty as quartermaster at this post by order of the Quartermaster-General through Brig. Gen. J. H. Winder.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. WINDER,
Captain and Post Quartermaster.

[SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.—For Sherman to Halleck, reporting exchange of 2,000 prisoners, see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 517.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding Confederate Army, Palmetto:

GENERAL: I have your letter of September 27, and have telegraphed to Saint Louis for combs, scissors, &c., and as soon as received I will make up a train for Griffin loaded with articles for our prisoners of war and send it in charge of an officer, to be turned over to one of yours, with invoices complete and blank rolls for issue. I will give you notice prior to starting the train. I will see the prisoners who are in and learn from them more minutely the wants of our men, and make the invoices accordingly, but will not exceed the quantity before stated.

I am, with respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1864.

Col. B. F. TRACY,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: By authority of the Secretary of War all the invalid prisoners of war in your charge who will not be fit for service within sixty days will be in a few days sent South for delivery to the rebel authorities, and, as directed in my telegram of yesterday, you will immediately prepare duplicate parole-rolls to accompany them and an ordinary roll for this office. None will be sent who wish to remain and take the oath of allegiance, and none who are too feeble to endure the journey. Have a careful inspection of the prisoners made by medical officers to select those who shall be transferred. Detail to accompany

them a medical officer or two, if necessary, with as many attendants and nurses, taken from the well prisoners, as may be required, and have them organized into companies of convenient size, so that all may receive proper attention. You will send a suitable guard under a field officer in charge of the prisoners, and give instructions in writing as to the service to be performed. The guard and prisoners will be furnished with cooked rations for two days. Require transportation of the quartermaster's department to Baltimore, and see that the cars are of a suitable character and well provided with lights and water. Direct the commanding officer not to give a certificate for the transportation unless the contract is fully complied with. The quartermaster at Baltimore will be directed to provide transportation to Point Lookout. Furnish the commanding officer with a list of all moneys placed in his hands belonging to prisoners, which list, with the money, will be delivered to the rebel officer who receives them.

One of the parole-rolls, with the officer's receipt, will be returned through you to this office as evidence of the delivery. On arriving at Point Lookout the officer in charge will report to the commanding officer, Brigadier-General Barnes, and, if relieved from charge of the prisoners, he will turn over to the relieving officer the rolls, money, &c., taking a receipt therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

P. S.—Report by telegram to the quartermaster at Baltimore, Lieut. Col. C. W. Thomas, and to this office the time at which the prisoners will leave at least twenty-four hours before their departure.

W. H.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 24, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The accompanying copy of instructions given to Col. B. F. Tracy, One hundred and twenty-seventh Colored Troops, commanding at Elmira, shows that, so far as orders could effect it, every precaution was taken to guard against unnecessary suffering by the prisoners ordered South, but from the within reports it appears that both the commanding officer and the medical officers not only failed to be governed by these orders, but neglected the ordinary promptings of humanity in the performance of their duties toward sick men, thus showing themselves to be wholly unfit for the positions they occupy, and it is respectfully recommended that they be immediately ordered to some other service.

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., October 13, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a train of over 1,200 rebel prisoners arrived in this city to-day from Elmira, en route for City

Point. The officer in charge reporting to me that many of the prisoners were exceedingly ill and that five had died on the road I made a personal inspection of the men and found a number unable to bear the journey. I directed that they should be admitted to the West Hospital, and gave Surgeon Chapel instructions (see inclosure) to examine those on board the boat. As soon as a report from Surgeon Campbell, who continued the inspection, is received I will forward it, with a full report of the case to you. The physical condition of many of these men was distressing in the extreme, and they should never have been permitted to leave Elmira.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SIMPSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

[Sub-inclosure.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., October 13, 1864.

Surg. A. CHAPEL, U. S. Volunteers,
In Charge West's Buildings Hospital:

SIR: You will receive such sick and wounded rebels into the hospital under your charge as may be sent you by Surg. C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, from those now *in transitu* through this city from Elmira, N. Y., and receipt for them on the customary rolls to Maj. E. A. Roberts, in charge of the squad. As it is possible that some cases might have been overlooked you will visit the steamer on which the prisoners are embarking for exchange, and admit to the hospital under your charge such as humanity requires should be taken care of. You will report to this office in the morning the number thus received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SIMPSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WEST'S BUILDINGS HOSPITAL,
Baltimore, Md., October 14, 1864.

Surg. J. SIMPSON, U. S. Army, *Medical Director:*

DOCTOR: I have the honor to report that I went on board the steamer loaded with prisoners of war last evening, in accordance with your order, and examined the worst cases. I found at least forty cases that should not have been sent on such a journey, most of whom were in a very feeble and emaciated condition, but as my hospital had been more than filled by those sent by Surgeon Campbell, and they were all very anxious to continue the journey with their comrades, I thought it better not to remove them. I found no medical officer, hospital steward, or nurse on board the boat with the worst cases. Some one, in my opinion, is greatly censurable for sending such cases away from camp even for exchange.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CHAPEL,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., October 14, 1864.

Surg. J. SIMPSON, U. S. Army, *Medical Director:*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from this office I yesterday proceeded to inspect the physical condition of the rebel prisoners then in transit through this city from Elmira, N. Y., to City Point, Va., for exchange. The train was composed of over 1,200 men, from which number I selected sixty men as totally unfit to travel and sent to general hospital. These men were debilitated from long sickness to such a degree that it was necessary to carry them in the arms of attendants from the cars to the ambulances, and one man died in the act of being thus transferred. Such men should not have been sent from Elmira. If they were inspected before leaving that place in accordance with orders it was most carelessly done, reflecting severely on the medical officers engaged in that duty and is alike disgraceful to all concerned. The effect produced on the public by such marked displays of inefficiency or neglect of duty cannot fail to be most injurious to our cause both at home and abroad. Five men had died on the train on the road to this city from utter prostration and debility, their appearance after death bearing evidence of this fact. Thus it will be seen six men have died from the number sent, and if the above selection of men had not been made and sent to general hospital many more deaths would have been added to this number ere they reached City Point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. H. CAMPBELL,
Surg., U. S. Vols., Asst. Medical Inspector, Eighth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., October 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, through the Surgeon-General.

From personal inspection I know the facts as stated by Surgeon Campbell to be correct. The condition of these men was pitiable in the extreme and evinces criminal neglect and inhumanity on the part of the medical officers in making the selection of men to be transferred. A roll of the prisoners admitted to the West Hospital is inclosed.*

J. SIMPSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

CHARLESTON, *September 29, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

I have sent an officer to Columbia to endeavor to procure a place of confinement for Federal officers, prisoners, and will send all prisoners from here as soon as possible; the enlisted men all to Florence. The prevalence of yellow fever as an epidemic makes this necessary precaution. I recommend that a few acclimated troops be sent here for duty in the city. The Twenty-seventh South Carolina regiment or some New Orleans troops would be desirable.

SAM. JONES.

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*Omitted.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Hilton Head:*

GENERAL: Your confidential letters of the 25th and 26th instant, in regard to our prisoners of war, have been received and forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant for his information. He has heretofore directed that no prisoners be exchanged except on the field where they were captured and by the generals commanding at the time. Every attempt at special or general exchanges has been met by the enemy with bad faith, our sick and broken-down men being presented in exchange for theirs who can be put immediately into the ranks. It is understood that arrangements have been made to exchange an equal number of sick and disabled men on each side.

The Secretary of War has directed that the letters and bills of exchange brought in by Mr. Sawyer and addressed to S. Smith, manager, Bank of Liverpool, be deposited with the Adjutant-General of the Army.

You do not mention by what authority Mr. F. A. Sawyer and family were permitted to pass our lines and come North. The War Department does not sanction such passes unless issued by the Secretary himself. The reason is obvious. The very worst traitors and spies we have in the Northern States are these pretended "Unionists" of Northern birth, who have assisted the rebellion for the last three years, and who are now permitted to leave the rebel States simply because they can be of more use to them within our lines. Nearly every one permitted to come North is now acting the part of copperhead and traitor and the women are the worst of all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
September 30, 1864—4.50 p. m.

Major MULFORD:

Come as far as Varina with your prisoners, and without making any attempt to communicate with the enemy report to me in person.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.—For Jones to Foster, in relation to supplies for prisoners of war, both Union and Confederate, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 306.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 30, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: There are now confined in Confederate prison at Cahaba, Ala., about 350 prisoners belonging to the Sixteenth Army Corps, a majority of whom were captured on the Sturgis raid. An agent of exchange for the Confederate Government has proposed to exchange these prisoners man for man, the prisoners to be exchanged for to

belong to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. I have now no prisoners here to be exchanged, and I request that an equivalent may be sent here from some Northern prison to enable me to effect a special exchange. At present our prisoners are in good health, but they are sadly in need of clothing, and as cold weather comes on their sufferings will be great and probably much sickness will ensue.

There are no colored soldiers at Cahaba, but a major of colored artillery is there and very badly treated, but it is proposed to exchange him with the rest. As a question of humanity I am anxious to make the exchange, and I cannot see that we should lose anything in any point of view, as the soldiers are now in condition to be fit for duty at once.

There are thirty or forty citizen prisoners at Cahaba, most of whom were employés of the Government, whom I have arranged to exchange for by giving citizen prisoners here.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for instructions.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 10, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

OCTOBER 12, 1864.

It is understood to be the orders of Lieutenant-General Grant that these special exchanges are not to be made. General Canby has been so instructed. It would be necessary, therefore, to refer this application to Lieutenant-General Grant, unless expressly ordered by the Secretary of War.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 13, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

OCTOBER 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant for his decision.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF EXCHANGE,
New Orleans, September 30, 1864.

Maj. JAMES R. CURELL, *Agent, &c.:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant, with its inclosures addressed to Major Szymanski, which I have already forwarded to him.

In answer to your proposition to exchange for the prisoners captured in Fort Morgan, I have to say that under existing orders no exchanges beyond those already agreed upon can for the present be made.

The letter for Mrs. Curell, inclosed by you, I have caused to be delivered.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel, &c., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., September 30, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to respectfully report that on the evening of September 27, 1864, an attack was made on the fence and guard line surrounding the prison square at about 8 o'clock by the following-named prisoners of war—Joseph E. Adams, Company E, Third Georgia Cavalry; Thomas C. Cunningham, Company C, Third Confederate Cavalry; James A. Cox, Company H, Fourth Alabama Cavalry; A. H. Green, Company A, Fourth Alabama Cavalry; W. R. Lay, Company K, Fourth Alabama Cavalry; Robert B. Landman, Company G, Tenth Kentucky Infantry; Lewis H. Moore, Company D, Seventh Florida Infantry; J. W. Plant, Second Arkansas Battery; William Sparkman, Company K, Fourth Florida Infantry; Isom Stone, Company A, Tenth Kentucky Infantry; Berry Sexton, Company B, Tenth Kentucky Infantry; John E. Young, Company D, First Kentucky Cavalry—to make their escape; that Private Lewis H. Moore, Seventh Florida Infantry, was shot through the face during the attack and will probably die. The guard secured the balance of the party, who have been placed in irons by way of punishment.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for his information.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 12, 1864.*

Referred to Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange, for his information.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

OCTOBER 13, 1864.

An attempt on the part of prisoners to escape is not regarded as a crime, but it justifies any measures necessary to prevent its recurrence.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The undersigned, directed by Special Orders, Nos. 13 and 31, War Department, Washington, to hear and determine the cases of state prisoners confined at Forts McHenry and Delaware, by order of the general commanding the Middle Department, having performed that service, beg leave to report:

The commission was furnished by the commanding officers of Forts Delaware and McHenry with lists of the prisoners of state confined in each of said forts, respectively, with short statements of the charges against them, from which it appeared there were confined—

	Cases.
At Fort McHenry	16
At Fort Delaware	32
Total	48

The proof afforded by the papers in these cases was in many instances necessarily meager, many of the parties having been arrested in haste by officers on the march and upon representations made by the loyal people in disturbed districts, sufficiently justifying the officers who arrested them, but inaccessible to us.

The commission concluded, therefore, to examine the prisoners themselves and to hear from them such explanation as they might make of the charges against them, believing it to be possible to judge by referring to the papers containing the charges how far each was inclined to make a fair statement of his case.

The commission from time to time disposed of all cases referred to them. They recommended to be handed over to the civil authorities of the United States for trial, 4; to be exchanged as prisoners of war, 4; to be continued in confinement, 8; to be tried by court-martial, 2; to be released on oath not to cross the Potomac, 1; to be released upon taking the oath of allegiance, 18; to be released upon taking the oath of allegiance and parole not to cross the Potomac, 9; to be sent to his regiment for trial as a deserter, 1; released by General Lockwood before his case was decided, 1.

The commissioners take pleasure in stating that nothing gave them greater satisfaction than to find in the discharge of their duties under these orders that, though in the midst of civil war and in a district of country where personal hostility exists among neighbors, and even families, the officers of the Middle Department charged with the duty of arresting parties hostile to the United States had acted with great moderation and discretion. For the most part strangers to the people among whom they were called to act, it was not improbable instances would occur where the military power might by bad men be invoked to gratify private malice or revenge.

Your commissioners deem it due to truth to state that no case was referred to them in which it did not appear from the prisoner's own statement that he was properly arrested, and none were confined who

were willing to disavow sympathy with the rebellion or who were not the implacable enemies of the Government, whom it was dangerous to release.

Your commissioners desire to express their thanks for the attention shown them by Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf, at Fort Delaware, and by Col. Peter A. Porter, Eighth New York Artillery, commanding at Fort McHenry, during their visits, and to state there was on the part of all prisoners confined in their respective commands a universal expression of satisfaction in regard to their treatment.

The commission sat thirty-three days and during that time had the service of one clerk. It was under no expense for office rent, Capt. Max. Woodhull, of the Middle Department, having volunteered the use of his desk and office.

Very respectfully,

H. L. BOND,
JOHN C. KING,
Commissioners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., September 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I submit to your consideration the inclosed letter addressed to me by our commissioner of exchange, Mr. Ould, relative to the exchanges negotiated or proposed to be arranged by you at Charleston.* The considerations presented by Mr. Ould deserve serious attention, and while I by no means object to or intend to interfere with the conditions you may have already made, I think it would be wise hereafter (unless otherwise ordered) to confine your negotiations to the officers and men who have been captured in your department. The impolicy of special exchanges has throughout all our negotiations been shown in many ways, but especially in lessening the pressure on the enemy for a general exchange, and in producing dissatisfaction among our own prisoners at supposed partiality in the selections. I cannot, too, consider it expedient to make exchanges of officers alone without men, as I fear, if the enemy could only relieve their officers and thus stop the clamor of the influential classes among whom such officers have friends or relatives, they would be almost supremely indifferent to the fate of the great mass of their privates. We must preserve every possible influence to combat with them the remorseless and inhuman policy, to which their appreciation of the superior prowess and value of our troops inclines them, that would preclude their yielding to any general exchange, and the thought we have is the retention of their officers unless the men also be exchanged. In case of an exchange having been effected there is one officer, Col. John A. Baker, of North Carolina cavalry, among our prisoners on Morris Island, against whom very serious charges have been preferred. I do not wish any furlough or indulgence granted him, but he should be at once ordered or sent here for examination or trial. This last matter had best be preserved secret, as any intimation to him might probably cause him to remain with the enemy.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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* See September 28, p. 889.

FRONT OF CHARLESTON, *September 30, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Please order General Winder not to send any more prisoners here or to Savannah. We have now more than we can guard, and others are arriving at Savannah. He has not withdrawn any from here to Millen, as you informed me he would. Please order him to move those now at Savannah to Millen. The yellow fever compels [me] to move all prisoners from here.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Commanding First Military District, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has decided on sending off the Federal prisoners now on the race course to Florence. I inclose you Colonel Harrison's telegram on the subject for your information.

The major-general desires that you send off a portion of the prisoners with a due proportion of the guard, so as to accord with Colonel Harrison's telegram.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., September 30, 1864.

Col. GEORGE P. HARRISON, *Commanding at Florence:*

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Maj. Motte A. Pringle, quartermaster, has been ordered to send to you 100 packages, as per invoice inclosed, containing articles for sick privates of the Federal Army, prisoners of war, for judicious distribution to their sole use by you or under your directions. The major-general commanding has given his assurance that this should be done, and relies with full confidence upon you to have his wishes and pledges properly carried out.

Brigadier-General Ripley has been ordered to send the remaining prisoners in accordance with your telegram. Brigadier-General Chesnut telegraphs that 500 reserves from Hamburg will reach you to-morrow. The major-general commanding has it not in his power to send further aid, but you have been authorized by telegram to retain the section of guns and detachment with it until further orders.

On Monday, by flag of truce, will be received some 5,000 suits of clothes and other articles from the Federal authorities for these prisoners. They will be promptly forwarded to you for distribution. It is hoped the articles sent and those to arrive may aid in keeping more quiet among the prisoners.

With reference to those foreigners among them willing to take the oath and either enlist or take employment, the major-general commanding states that in your discretion you may place them in a separate camp until special instructions can be given with reference to them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. F. LAY,]
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, October 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith correct copies of the documentary evidence relating to the piratical raid which recently occurred on this lake. These papers comprise all that have come to my knowledge.

Before the 19th instant [ultimo] I had no knowledge whatever that any such enterprise was on foot. That the rebels in Canada would make a demonstration upon this post if they could see a reasonable prospect of success was to be presumed, and with their facilities for getting information there was no reason to doubt that they were fully informed of the condition of the post. For these reasons I made it my duty to be ready for any emergency, day or night, adapting my orders to the different changes of the garrison so that every part of its force would take its proper position as soon as any alarm should be given. I acted fully upon the hypothesis that the way to prevent any attempt at rescue was to be ready to put it down effectually and at once should it occur. With this view, though for much of the time a portion of my command has been at Sandusky, I have never slept off from the island but once since I took the command, except when I had brief leaves of absence from Major-General Heintzelman.

I think it was about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo when Captain Carter, commanding U. S. S. Michigan, came to my office and submitted two telegrams which he had received from Lieut. Col. B. H. Hill, U. S. Army, dated at Detroit the 17th and 19th instant [ultimo]. (See Exhibits Nos. 9* and 10.†) He proposed to at once arrest Cole. I concurred in the proposition and he departed for his ship. Between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m. he reported to me that he had Cole in custody and invited me on board. I went immediately and participated for a few moments in an examination of Cole. He represented that there was to be a land expedition to come into Sandusky that evening on the different railroads; that there had been some talk among the conspirators to charter a propeller and get up ostensibly a mere boat ride, the men to be attended a part of the way from Detroit River by lewd women to keep up appearances; stated that the "thirty shares" mentioned in the telegram of Norris to him (see No. 8‡) meant thirty men, and that that number would come into Sandusky on the different trains to arrive that evening. It must have been at that time about half-past 4 p. m. The first train would be due at Sandusky at 5.30 p. m. I immediately returned to this island; reached the dock just as the ferry-boat did, returning from Sandusky; ordered it to be ready to return at once, then hastened to my quarters; called the first five commissioned officers I met, and quickly returned to the boat with twenty-five picked enlisted men, armed with revolvers. Ten others that I ordered aboard were in some manner delayed and I moved off without them. On the way over I was hailed by a boat from the Michigan and a note handed to me signed by Cole, saying that Rosenthal, Merrick, Williams, Strain, Brown, and Doctor Stanley, citizens of Sandusky, were connected with the conspiracy. A request from Captain Carter was indorsed that the provost-marshal, ninth district, would cause their immediate arrest. We failed to reach the first train until after many of the passengers had left it, but they were all intercepted. One of the passengers reported that about sixty men had jumped off from the train several

* See Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, pp. 399. † See p. 842. ‡ Omitted.

hundred yards back and scattered toward the back part of the town. They were quietly but very promptly gathered up.

Their appearance gave the strongest indications that they were just the men that we were in quest of, but it turned out that they were mechanics and laborers on their way to Nashville, and substitutes and men coming to be enlisted and mustered by the provost-marshal. At 6 p. m. I sent out a small party with some discreet officers on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark road, with instructions to proceed as far as Monroeville (sixteen miles), wait there for the train from Toledo and Detroit, and then return on the evening train from the south, which was to arrive at Sandusky at 8.15 o'clock. This party returned in due time without being able to discover any suspicious characters.

I sought the provost-marshal at the earliest opportunity and supplied him with all the force he wished to arrest the six Sanduskians alleged to be fellow-conspirators with Cole. While that work was going on I made careful inquiry, with the view to learn if there were any strangers or suspicious circumstances in Sandusky apparently connected with the plot, but could discover nothing beyond the supposed complicity of the six citizens named. The Cleveland train came in at 7.10 p. m. No suspicious characters were or had been on board of it that trip.

Rosenthal, Williams, Merrick, Strain, Brown, and Stanley had been arrested and placed on board the Princess (ferry-boat for this island). Before permitting the boat to leave on its return from Sandusky I deemed it proper to learn if possible about the Parsons, which was to have left Detroit for Sandusky about 8 o'clock that morning, but which had not arrived or been discovered. I did this out of abundant caution, for I could not believe that her officers would be permitted to commence the trip from Detroit unwarned if there was the slightest prospect of her seizure, and her non-arrival and the fact that no news had arrived concerning her induced me to think that her officers had been warned and had omitted the trip. I got no reply from Detroit until after 9 p. m. (See Nos. 17 and 18.*) As soon as the reply was received I returned to the island with my six citizen prisoners. Captain Carter met me at my quarters. Upon consultation, although it would be in violation of instructions for him to leave his station without orders from Washington, it was agreed between us that he should go out on a cruise at daylight in the morning.

To go earlier might, and probably would, involve the grounding of his ship in attempting to leave the harbor, and it might endanger the safety of the post, garrisoned as it was only by my own regiment, which had five detachments away, while if he could get out and reach the other islands the chances of his finding any piratical craft in the night would not be at all favorable. The captain had kept a close watch over the harbor and out upon the lake, and had kept up his fires all of the time after Cole's arrest.

As to the Island Queen, running from Sandusky to Kelley's Island, Put-in-Bay, &c., there was nothing to excite the slightest suspicion. She had left Sandusky at 3 p. m. on her usual time not to return until the next forenoon. The Michigan left at daylight the next morning as proposed, made her cruise to the mouth of Detroit River, and returned at 3 o'clock the next afternoon. Among the islands on her way to Detroit River she heard of the seizure of the Parsons and Island Queen; that the Queen had been sent adrift and floated off down

* Omitted.

the lake, and that the Parsons, crowding all steam, had steered for the mouth of Detroit River.

At 7 a. m. of the 20th Capt. John Brown, jr., son of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, with three others, reached my headquarters from Put-in-Bay. In a heavy sea and at great risk they had rowed a boat across from Put-in-Bay to Ottawa City, on the northerly side of the peninsula, and had traveled thence to a point on the peninsula opposite this island and crossed over.

They were heavily armed, intending to be with us here, if there was any fighting to be done, but the chief object of their trip was to bring notice to this post of the seizure of the two steamers. Affidavits of two of the party were immediately taken. Captain Brown and his party are entitled to great commendation.

To advise my immediate commander and to guard the commerce of the lake and the lake towns, I took the earliest opportunity to reach the telegraph office at Sandusky with two telegrams, copies of which among the exhibits are numbered 15 and 16.*

My impression was that the pirates had moved off down the lake or across to Canada, to receive re-enforcements of men and to obtain ordnance and ordnance stores, and that with perhaps additional captured boats sufficient to transport the prisoners here they might come in upon me at almost any hour. I therefore moved four 20-pounder Parrotts, manned with my infantry, and placed them in position so as easily to command the entrance to the harbor. A target practice, which had been interrupted by a storm some days before, was resumed, to be more sure of the range and more efficient in case of necessity.

Not expecting the Michigan would return so long as her commander might find reason to believe that there was any pirate out on the lake that he might expect to reach, I deemed it necessary to have some portion of my force afloat. I therefore ordered the quartermaster to take into the service the small steamer General Grant, the only boat upon these waters fit for such a use. She was expected from the upper part of the bay about noon. I intended to place on board of her one or two 20-pounder Parrotts and a 12-pounder howitzer, with a small infantry force. Her deck was shored up to guard against damage from the guns, and she was lying at the dock ready to take them on board when the Michigan re-entered the bay and kept on her course for Sandusky. I went over in the Grant to get information and take such further action as might be necessary.

After arriving at Sandusky, upon consultation with Captain Carter it was deemed advisable to arrest Robinson, which was accordingly done. I spent some time examining him on the Michigan, and during the examination received some letters and telegrams, among which was one from Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners (No. 19†), and one from the Secretary of War (No. 21‡), addressed to Colonel Pierson. I did not know at the time from whom it came. Nor did I know that there was an additional part to the address, "Commander, &c.," being covered up. I supposed it was a private affair of Colonel Pierson's, sent to me by mistake. On arriving at the island I discovered my error and immediately answered the Secretary of War. (See No. 22.‡) I had previously telegraphed to Major-General Heintzelman, giving results as far as they had been developed.

To go back to the facts as to Cole's guilt and the nature and extent of his crime. He claims to be a native of Pennsylvania, that his

*See September 20, p. 850. †Omitted. ‡See Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 427.

parents reside at Harrisburg. He is about twenty-seven years of age. When he was arrested he and his baggage were searched and exhibits Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14 were found upon him.*

These papers pretty clearly indicate his recent history. The parole (No. 3) was in a ragged condition, a portion of it having been lost, but the omitted words are easily supplied by the context. He at once avowed that the scheme to seize the Michigan and rescue the prisoners was gotten up by Jacob Thompson, late President Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, C. C. Clay, jr., W. Norris, who is probably also J. Allen, the pirate commander, and other rebels in Canada, in which he (Cole) fully participated. That he went from Philadelphia to Niagara and Saint Catherines expressly to enter into some such arrangement, not intending to be faithful to the rebels in its execution, but intending to obtain all the money he could from them and then betray them. To convince them of the risk he would run, and thus insure their belief in his good faith, he exhibited to them his parole (No. 3).

The scheme was originally broached, as he claims, while he was traveling in Pennsylvania. That he arranged with Robinson's father in Philadelphia under the pretense, as he says, that young Robinson was to be merely his messenger, in aid of his extended and important efforts to secure the election of McClellan. He disclaimed having done anything with any officer or man on the Michigan or at this post in aid of the conspirators. In fact, I think that much of his standing with those in the service resulted from the great friendship manifested for him by Captain Eyster, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, who has been on duty here as mustering officer. (See one of several letters of his found in Cole's possession, No. 7.) "Annie" was the woman with Cole who passed as his wife, but who was never married to him. Cole says that he and Eyster had been very intimate friends in early life, and that, I am glad to presume, accounts for their intimacy. Cole's station until the plot was ready for full execution was to be in Sandusky. His hotel bills show what time he was there. He visited Thompson at Niagara and also at Windsor, and sent Robinson to Canada twice on details of the scheme, but claimed that instructions were couched in such obscure terms that Robinson could not have known what was intended, and alleged positively that Robinson had no knowledge whatever of any disloyal enterprise.

At different times he was furnished money by Thompson, gold and greenbacks, aggregating, I think, some $4,000, with instructions to use it lavishly in aid of the plot. He was lavish enough, undoubtedly, but it seems to have tended very much to drunkenness. He can account for perhaps one-half of the money he received; where the rest of it went he is quite lame about. At the time of his arrest, on the 19th, he had $900 left deposited in one of the banks, $100 of which he gave "Annie." His hotel bill had just been paid when the officer called for him, and his baggage and "Annie's," excepting some three or four revolvers and ammunition retained by Cole and Robinson, was all packed for Toronto, for which place "Annie" and the baggage were to have left on the 6 o'clock evening train of that day. Cole's best clothes, and he was very well supplied, was included in the Toronto baggage, not knowing as he could return before the train would leave, and everything being settled, he bade "Annie" a hasty good-bye, evidently expecting soon to meet her again.

If proof were wanted on such a point, this is supposed to be enough to refute his alleged intention to betray the rebels. He directly impli-

* Omitted.

cated Merrick and Rosenthal. The first was, among other things, to assist in seizing arms belonging to the National Guard in Sandusky, and Rosenthal was to cut the telegraph wires and make himself otherwise useful. The seizure of "Annie's" baggage immediately after Cole's arrest prevented her journey, but he and she stoutly denied that she had any knowledge of the conspiracy. His allegation of the innocence of Robinson was only parallel to the declarations of Robinson himself when arrested, but as they had no opportunity to see each other their stories had been but poorly adjusted. It did not require much effort for Robinson to play the simpleton, for he is undoubtedly quite a stupid fellow. Still, he admits that he knew about the scheme, and passively, at least, joined in it; says that by an arrangement between them he was to be Cole's third in command. Cole gave him two new navy revolvers avowedly for safe-keeping. They were seized at the time of his arrest and are left on board the Michigan.

Having no adequate means at hand to put the examinations in these cases in the form of proper proceedings, and believing that a clear case might be made for our Government to demand the persons of the escaped pirates and their abettors from the British Government, I deemed it necessary that the case should take the form of an indictment as to the refugees and also against the Sandusky men, and therefore telegraphed on the night of the 20th to the Hon. Robert F. Paine, U. S. district attorney (see No. 27*), for him and the U. S. marshal to attend. They came accordingly and fully examined Cole and Robinson. It was deemed best to let these examinations be entirely oral. On the next day Major-Generals Hitchcock and Heintzelman were also in attendance and listened to much of the statements of Cole and Robinson. Captain Carter of the Michigan participated in all of the examinations. Before I knew that Major-General Heintzelman was to visit this post I telegraphed to him the result of the examinations thus far (see Exhibit No. 29*), and discharged Williams, Stanley, Strain, and Brown, and placed Merrick and Rosenthal separately under guard.

Pursuant to orders from the Navy Department, Captain Carter turned over Cole and Robinson to me on the 25th instant. None of these four prisoners were allowed to have any intercourse with each other or with third persons.

On the evening of the 24th instant [ultimo] I received a note from "Mrs. C. H. Cole" saying that she had just returned from Toronto, having with her an important communication for me, and wishing to see me and her husband. On the 25th instant she sent over to me the original communication from Messrs. Thompson and Clay, dated the 22d instant. (See Exhibit No. 32.†) On reading the letter I was satisfied that I could get important disclosures from her. I therefore went to Sandusky and had an interview with her in the presence of Major-General Hitchcock and Captain Carter. She then stated that she left Sandusky on the 20th, went direct to Toronto, sought an interview with Clay and Thompson, who knew her, and at once obtained it; that W. Norris was also at Toronto; that the first thing done by Thompson after he had got the statement was to send a dispatch to President Jeff. Davis, informing him that Cole had been engaged with them in the conspiracy to seize the Michigan and release the prisoners; that he was in arrest and threatened by our authorities with an immediate trial and execution, claiming great credit for Cole as a very useful man to the Confederate Government, and asking that Davis take vigorous retaliatory measures. She said Thompson read his dispatch to Davis, and also his

* Omitted.

† See p. 864.

letter to me over to her. She then hastened back to Sandusky, fearful that she might arrive there too late. She admitted that she knew that Cole was engaged in the conspiracy referred to, but says she did not know much about what he was doing, although she knew a good deal more than she wished she did. Having provided so that she could not leave Sandusky in any other direction, I permitted her to have a brief interview with Cole in my presence on the island, and on her return to Sandusky sent her to a room in the county jail to be detained separately until further orders. I deemed her a very important witness, sustained by the letter from Thompson, against him and Clay and other rebel conspirators in Canada, and, if necessary, an important witness against Cole.

It came out from both Cole and Robinson that Norris and other of the rebels had been to Sandusky on different occasions.

I omitted in the proper connection to allude to Exhibit No. 6. Cole admits that the signature to that paper is fictitious;* that the one share was one man to assist in the enterprise. He said the writer was William Mundy, a lawyer, and the place named, Yates' liquor store. He pretended there had been no other correspondence between him and this supposed Mundy. I have no doubt he lied in that as I presume he did about the real name of the writer of the letter. The handwriting would be easily identified, and I doubt not with a little judicious squeezing the occupants of the place named could be induced to disclose who the writer was. "H. Charles," Cole admitted, was the name which he was to take in corresponding with this writer.

This statement has been prepared during a very heavy pressure of other duties, and while for the last six days I have been really unfit for any such work on account of illness. The originals, of which the exhibits herewith sent are copies, are in the hands of the U. S. circuit court, at Cleveland, where Cole, Robinson, and Mrs. Cole have been sent as witnesses.

I have about $700 of Cole's money which I hold subject to the orders of the Government. He has a horse in Sandusky, claimed to be worth about $200, which I shall seize and hold subject to orders.

In detaining "Mrs. Cole," and in pursuing those measures necessary to render her and Cole more communicative, it has been necessary to incur some small expenses, a little outside of the usual prison fare. This was believed to be necessary in order to make a proper case against Thompson, Clay, and others under the Ashburton treaty. That object accomplished, any proper case could go on against Cole and the other prisoners here. A portion of these expenses I have paid out of Cole's money, and have promised to pay the others.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 1, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies of the United States:*

GENERAL: With a view of alleviating the sufferings of our soldiers, I have the honor to propose an exchange of the prisoners of war belong-

* The paper is signed A. Sinclair.

ing to the armies operating in Virginia, man for man, or upon the basis established by the cartel.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON,
Commanding Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio:

COLONEL: By direction of the Secretary of War all the invalid enlisted men, prisoners of war at Camp Chase, who will not be able to perform service in the field within sixty days, who desire to be exchanged and who are not too feeble to endure the fatigues of the journey, will be sent South at an early day, which will be announced to you, and in the meantime you will please make necessary preparations.

Have a careful examination of the prisoners made by the surgeon in charge to select those who shall be sent. Detail a medical officer to accompany them—or two, if necessary—with as many nurses and attendants, taken from the well prisoners, if they cannot be found among the convalescents, as may be required, and have them organized into companies of convenient size, so that all may receive proper attention. Send a field officer, with a suitable guard, in charge of the party, and give written instructions as to the service to be performed.

The guard and prisoners will be furnished with two or three days' cooked rations, as may be necessary. Please refer to paragraphs 2 and 14 of the circular of regulations of 20th of April, from this office, and let them be carefully observed. One of the parole-rolls, with the receipt of the rebel officer to whom the prisoners are delivered, will be retained by the officer in charge, to accompany his report.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation by railroad to Cairo, where steam-boat will be provided to take them to their destination. See that suitable cars are furnished, well provided with lights and water, and that the prisoners are not too crowded. The officer in charge will not give a certificate for the transportation unless the contract is fully complied with. You will be notified of their destination when the day of departure is fixed.

Army (U. S.) blankets or other public property sent with the prisoners will be taken from them at the place of delivery and brought back to you by the officer in command of the guard.

Report by telegram when the rolls are prepared and how many prisoners will go.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

(Same to commanding officers Camp Douglas, Camp Morton, Rock Island Barracks, and Alton prison.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

Colonel HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that by authority of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, and in pursuance of an agreement made between him

and General Hood, commanding C. S. Army, I exchanged at Rough and Ready, Ga., on the 19th, 22d, 28th, and 30th days of September, 1864, prisoners as follows:

Confederate prisoners delivered—128 commissioned officers, 225 non-commissioned, 979 privates; in all, equivalent by the cartel of 1862 to 2,045 privates.

I received Union prisoners—146 commissioned officers, 212 non-commissioned, 770 privates; in all, equivalent to 2,047 privates.

A full report, with rolls, will be made by Col. J. G. Parkhurst, provost marshal-general of the Army of the Cumberland, in whose custody the Confederate prisoners were and to whom the Union prisoners were delivered.

The prisoners were, with small exceptions, the last captured by the armies commanded by Generals Sherman and Hood.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

WILLARD WARNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,
Assistant Inspector-General, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, *October 1, 1864.*

Colonel BARNES, *Assistant Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that while a prisoner of war during the latter part of August and early part of September, 1864, I had charge of our sick and wounded officers at Macon, Ga., and on the route to Charleston, S. C. Those officers earnestly and respectfully made me promise I would write you a short and truthful statement of their condition, indulging the hope you could have sick and disabled rebel officers sent to Charleston and exchanged for them. The names of a few of those officers are Captains Willetts, Riggs, and Lieutenants White, Birdick, Taylor, Hull. I think forty would include all that it seems absolutely necessary should be removed in order to save life, although several of the above number will never recover in any location, they have suffered so long with chronic and scorbutic diarrhea, scurvy, ulceration of the bowels, and kindred afflictions, resulting from insufficient and bad food, confinement, and want of clothing. The wretched condition of those helpless officers beggars description. Most of them have been confined to their beds from four to twelve months, their bowels moving from one to three times each hour; crowded apartments; coarse, and frequently sour, meal and a little bacon being all that is issued to them for food. But few of our officers are assigned as nurses, and their labors are exceedingly disagreeable and incessant. While I had charge of our officers it was absolutely impossible for me to get any article of medicine save two small bottles of a mixture of willow, oak, and dogwood barks, and a little sulphuric acid, into which I put a few rusty nails, and administered this soluble salt of iron while it lasted. These men have been prisoners more than a year, have no money, scarcely any articles of clothing, &c., and too feeble to sit erect while using the bedpan. Many of the above are greatly emaciated, very pale, and have œdema of the lower extremities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCURDY,

Asst. Surg., U. S. Vols., Asst. Medical Director, 14th Army Corps.

[First indorsement.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October 14, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners of War.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 12, 1864.

These invalids will be brought home by the arrangements now making.

[W. HOFFMAN.]

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., October 1, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed the weekly report of the C. S. military prison at this post for week ending September 25, 1864.* The prisoners would have been removed some time since but for want of transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 1, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Instruct General Winder to send no more prisoners to Savannah or Charleston. The yellow fever at those places forbids.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
October 2, 1864.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:*

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday proposing to exchange prisoners of war belonging to the armies operating in Virginia is received. I could not of a right accept your proposition further than to exchange those prisoners captured within the last three days and who have not yet been delivered to the Commissary-General of Prisoners. Among those lost by the armies operating against Richmond were a number of colored troops. Before further negotiations are had upon the subject I would ask if you propose delivering these men the same as white soldiers?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *October 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Del., for the week ending Octo-

* See p. 879.

ber 2, 1864: Conduct, good; cleanliness, proper attention given to; clothing, comfortable; bedding, consists of bunks and blankets; state of quarters, clean and comfortable; state of kitchen, in an excellent condition; food, quality of, very good; food, quantity of, they receive their full allowance; sinks, kept clean by tide and force pumps; policing of grounds, well conducted; drainage, very good, having recently been much improved; vigilance of guard, faithfully performs its duty; security of quarters, very good; no prisoner has escaped this week; policing hospital, admirably conducted; attendance of sick (nurses), every possible attention is paid to the sick; cleanliness of hospital, could not be better; hospital diet, very good and sufficient; general health of prisoners, about 3½ per cent. sick, 12 deaths during the week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,

Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Inspecting Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON,

Commanding Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio:

COLONEL: If there are any invalid rebel officers at Camp Chase who will not be able to perform field service within sixty days, who wish to be exchanged and who are able to bear the removal, you will send them with the prisoners ordered for transfer South in my letter of yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1864.*

Col. C. W. HILL,

Commanding Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio:

COLONEL: By direction of the Secretary of War the invalid rebel officers at Johnson's Island who will not be able to perform service in the field within sixty days, who desire to be exchanged and who are not too feeble to endure the removal, will be immediately sent to Point Lookout. Have a careful examination made of all the officers by the surgeon to select such as will be transferred. It will possibly be necessary to send a medical officer and two or three attendants with them. The latter may be selected from the enlisted prisoners. General officers will not be sent without first reporting the case by telegram to this office.

Select a discreet officer, with a suitable guard, to take charge of them, and give written instructions as to the performance of the service. Please refer to paragraphs 2 and 14 of the circular of 20th of April, and let them be closely adhered to. The parole-rolls, ordered by my telegram of the 29th ultimo, will be delivered with the prisoners at Point Lookout.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, and you will see that suitable cars with lights and water are provided. A receipt will not be given for the transportation if the contract is not fully carried out. You may send them by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or the Pennsylvania Central, as may seem to be

most convenient. Give notice to the quartermaster at Baltimore. Report by telegram to this office when they will leave, and how many.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., October 2, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of a commission appointed to investigate the case of shooting of George T. Douglass, Confederate prisoner of war, on the 16th of September, 1864.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Camp Morton.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for his information.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 12, 1864.*

Referred to Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange, for his information.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP MORTON, *September 24, 1864.*

A commission was convened to investigate the shooting of George T. Douglass, Confederate prisoner of war, in pursuance of the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HEADQUARTERS CAMP MORTON, *September 23, 1864.*

A commission is hereby appointed to investigate the shooting of George T. Douglass, Confederate prisoner of war, at Camp Morton military prison, on the 16th instant, by Private Samuel Henderson, Company C, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to convene at 2 o'clock this p. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, and report their proceedings to these headquarters.

Detail for the commission: Capt. A. J. Guthridge, Company E, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Capt. George E. Pingree, Company I, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; First Lieut. George Wagner, adjutant, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, recorder.

By order of A. A. Stevens, colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, commanding post:

GEORGE WAGNER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

The commission met at headquarters of Camp Morton on the above date; present, all the members.

The following is the evidence given:

Capt. Robert C. Hicks sworn:

Was on duty at Camp Morton September 16, 1864, as officer of the day. Between 8 and 9 a. m. I received an order from prison headquarters directing me to furnish a guard of six men to guard nine Confederate prisoners taking out hospital sink truck. I placed the guard in charge of Corporal De Witt, of Company D, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. After an absence of about one hour the corporal returned with the guard and eight prisoners, the ninth one being on the hospital truck dead. The corporal reported the facts that I have stated on my written report to Colonel Stevens.

Corporal De Witt sworn:

I was a supernumerary corporal at Camp Morton September 16. Between 8 and 9 a. m. I was placed in charge of six guards and nine prisoners by Captain Hicks, officer of the day, to take out the hospital sink truck. We were at the creek, when George Douglass asked permission to obey a call of nature. I gave him permission and sent Private Henderson, Company C, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, with him as a guard. I watched him, as I had been informed he intended to escape. I saw him jump over the fence and heard Henderson order him to halt; he kept on running, when Henderson fired his musket. He had just entered a corn-field when he was shot. I took one guard and two prisoners and went in the corn-field for his body. I had it placed on the truck and carried back to camp, where I reported the above facts to the officer of the day.

Samuel Henderson sworn:

I am a private in Company C, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; was on guard at Camp Morton September 16; about 8 or 9 a. m. was detailed with five more men to guard nine prisoners taking out hospital sink wagon. Corporal De Witt had charge of the guard. We went to the creek, when I was ordered by the corporal to go with Douglass (one of the prisoners) while he obeyed a call of nature; he went about three or four rods from the rest of them; after he attended to the call he sprang over the fence and started to run. As he sprang I ordered him to halt; he kept on running toward a corn-field, when I, fearing he would escape, fired and shot him. The fence was between him and me when I fired.

There being no other witnesses to examine, the commission adjourned.

A. J. GUTHRIDGE,
Captain Company E, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.
GEO. E. PINGREE,
Captain Company I, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.
GEORGE WAGNER,
First Lieutenant and Recorder.

DEPOT OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, October 2, 1864.

Capt. J. F. HUNTINGTON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit below my Sunday morning report of the condition of the prison and prisoners. The police of the prison shows a marked improvement, especially in the grounds of the prison inclosure. The police of quarters is constantly improving since the occupation of the mess-halls. The rainy weather for the past week has prevented the completion of the repairs on the barracks unroofed by the late storm. Blocks 4 and 9 have their roofs completed and Block 5 nearly so. To-morrow will see all the carpenter work done, if the weather is suitable. The chimneys will be up by the 4th proximo. The prison fence is entirely repaired. The sinks are in very fair condition, with the exception of the mud constantly brought in during wet weather, the walks to them not being all graveled on account of the scarcity of that article. The shores of the island have been nearly

stripped of gravel for the prison and post. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as follows: Whole number of prisoners, 2,661; number in hospital, 52; number of deaths since last report, 2.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,

Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Vol. Infty. and Superintendent of Prison.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1864.*

Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 317, dated headquarters post, Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report: The prisoners' camp is in clean condition; the barracks are in process of repair, which produces some litter that is unavoidable; the roofs and floors of many of the barracks are in bad condition, but will doubtless soon be in good order, as workmen are daily employed in repairing them. The cold winds and rains of the autumn render it necessary to have the windows replaced as soon as possible. Stoves would be very convenient and will soon be necessary. In regard to personal cleanliness, the majority of the prisoners use every effort to keep themselves neat; of course there are a few among so many who will not be tidy. Nearly all of the prisoners are comfortably supplied with clothing and blankets. The kitchens are scrupulously clean and the messes are prepared as well as could be expected with the cooking utensils allowed them. The drainage of the camp is good. The hospitals are in fair condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,

First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and Special Inspector Camp Douglas.

ANDERSON, [TEX.,] *October 2, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE H. SWEET, *Tyler, Tex.:*

Colonel Alston reports great suffering amongst sick Federal prisoners for want of proper care and medical attention. Let me know how this is, and do everything in your power to make them comfortable.

J. G. WALKER,

Major-General, Commanding.

ANDERSON, [TEX.,] *October 2, 1864.*

Surg. D. W. YANDELL, *Medical Director, Shreveport, La.:*

Great suffering amongst the Federal prisoners at Tyler. Cannot supplies be sent from Marshall or Shreveport with a surgeon to establish a general hospital? I have no medical officer to spare.

J. G. WALKER,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 3, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: In my proposition of the 1st instant to exchange the prisoners of war belonging to the armies operating in Virginia I intended to include all captured soldiers of the United States of whatever nation and color under my control. Deserters from our service and negroes belonging to our citizens are not considered subjects of exchange and were not included in my proposition. If there are any such among those stated by you to have been captured around Richmond they cannot be returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
October 3, 1864.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:*

GENERAL: Your letter of this date is received. In answer I have to state that the Government is bound to secure to all persons received into her armies the rights due to soldiers. This being denied by you in the persons of such men as have escaped from Southern masters induces me to decline making the exchanges you ask. The whole matter, however, will be referred to the proper authority for their decision, and whatever it may be will be adhered to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *October 4, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Secretary of War.

This, with the letters previously transmitted, embraces the whole correspondence on the subject.

R. E. LEE,
General.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *October 3, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in my recent visit to Johnson's Island, on Lake Erie, I was informed by Colonel Hill, commanding, that among the statements made by one Captain Cole, then in arrest as an emissary from the Canada side of the lake in behalf of Jacob Thompson and his rebel associates in Canada, connected with the late seizure of two steamers on the lake, the said colonel had stated that preparations were going forward in Canada, under the auspices of Thompson, to commit extensive depredations on Lake Ontario, which it was expected would be attempted during the present month of October. He further stated that the rebels engaged in this enterprise were expecting to have at their disposal two Clyde steamers, to be received through the river St. Lawrence, and this statement is the one more particularly to which I would respectfully ask your attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj. Gen. of Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, *October 3, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Dispatch relative to the negro troops received.* I told you they would do well in my department. My colored troops, under General Paine, 2,500 strong, carried intrenchments at the point of the bayonet that in a former movement across the river stopped double their numbers. It was most gallantly done with most severe loss. Their praises are in the mouths of every officer in this army. Treated fairly and disciplined, they have fought most heroically. I have received a letter from Captain Smith, of the Navy, proposing to Mr. Ould an exchange of naval prisoners independently of our commissioner. There have been many negroes captured from the navy who are thus abandoned to their fate. Is it not possible for the Government to have a policy? If Sherman exchanges at Atlanta, if Foster at Charleston, if Canby at New Orleans, and Rosecrans in Missouri, then I do not see why we should not exchange here. Our soldiers will not be so well pleased to hear that soldiers can and soldiers cannot be exchanged.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1864.*

General A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: By the direction of the Secretary of War you will transfer to Point Lookout the invalid rebel officers at Fort Delaware who will not be in a condition to take the field within sixty days, who are not too feeble to be removed and who desire to be exchanged. Send duplicate parole-rolls with them and an ordinary roll to this office. Place them in charge of a suitable guard, and, if necessary, send two or three attendants with them from the enlisted prisoners. General officers will not be sent without a reference to this office.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, via Baltimore, or by water, as you may deem most advisable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 3, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: I received your note of the 20th ultimo, and will forward with pleasure the parcel to Capt. J. W. Wilshire by flag of truce. I see by the papers that you are to send here for exchange 10,000 invalid prisoners. I am glad of it, as it will be productive of much good.

Very truly, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., October 3, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith proceedings of a commission assembled to investigate and report in the case of shooting

*See Series I, Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 65.

of Henry Jones and R. J. Phillips, prisoners of war, at this camp, on the evening of September 27, 1864. From what I have been able to learn since this occurrence, there was an extensive and deep-laid plot on the part of the prisoners to escape, and the night of the 27th was chosen, owing to its extreme darkness, it being impossible to distinguish an object but a few feet distant. The plan on the part of the prisoners seems to have been to commence throwing stones at the sentry on the walk, draw the fire, and then rush on the fence and escape. The ladders used were made from tent poles and the short ladders nailed to their bunks in barracks tied together. The portion of the line selected to make the attempt was that guarded by troops of the Forty-third Indiana Volunteers and the Sixtieth Massachusetts, who were armed only with the musket and bayonet, and had these troops been armed with the revolver in addition no prisoners would have been able to have escaped. In this case it will be seen that one prisoner was killed instantly and one mortally wounded, who has since died; three escaped, two of whom were undoubtedly wounded, as could be traced by their blood where they got over the fence inclosing a field outside of the prison and opposite the point where they escaped. Patrols were instantly sent out in all directions, but owing to the rain and extreme darkness the prisoners made good their escape. It may be proper to add that no escapes have been made within the last six months at this prison where the soldiers of the Veteran Reserve Corps were responsible or at fault, but owing to the excessive duties it has been necessary to make details from other troops in the vicinity, and hence the result.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,

Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure.]

BURNSIDE BARRACKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., September 30, 1864.

A commission was convened to investigate the shooting of Henry Jones and R. J. Phillips, Confederate prisoners of war, in pursuance of the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. HEADQUARTERS CAMP MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind., September 30, 1864.*

A commission is hereby appointed to investigate the shooting of Henry Jones and R. J. Phillips, Confederate prisoners of war, at Camp Morton military prison on the 27th instant, to convene at 1 this p. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, and report their proceedings to these headquarters.

Detail for the commission: Lieut. Col. C. H. Frederick, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Capt. James H. Rice, Company C, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; First Lieut. Fred I. Massey, Company K, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, recorder.

By order of A. A. Stevens, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, commanding post:

GEO. WAGNER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

First Lieut. J. W. Davidson, inspector military prison, Camp Morton Indianapolis, Ind., being duly sworn, says:

I was in Camp Morton the evening of September 27, on the east side of the ditch within 100 yards of the fence; heard stones strike the fence; heard firing and saw rebels running from the fence toward the barracks. Saw rebel prisoner named Phillips, who had been shot by the guard in attempting to escape, lying within fifteen feet of the fence. I found four ladders, made by the prisoners, standing against the fence and five more lying near. I heard eight shots fired before I got up to the fence.

The night was very dark. In my opinion, it was a combined movement of the prisoners to escape. I saw between twenty and thirty rebels running from the fence after the firing.

Private James E. Pierson, Company H, Forty-third Kentucky [Indiana] Infantry Volunteers, being duly sworn, on his oath says:

I was on duty at Camp Morton on the night of September 27, 1864, on post No. 42. Shortly after 8 o'clock I saw a number of rebels run from the barracks toward the end of my beat. They had ladders which they set against the fence and began to climb up the ladders for the purpose of escaping over the fence; there were about fifteen or twenty. They had four or five ladders. One of them when he was straddle the fence said that, by God, he was all right. I shot at him, when he exclaimed, "O Lord," and fell back inside the fence. By this time there were three others on the fence, who escaped before I could reload my gun. I made a thrust at one of them with my bayonet as he jumped from the fence. I cannot say whether I hit him or not. As the prisoners left their barracks, I heard one of them exclaim, "Come on, boys." I ordered them to halt, but they paid no attention to it and came on a double-quick toward the fence. Several shots were fired by the adjacent sentinels; I should think about eight. The night was very dark.

There being no other witnesses present to examine, the commission adjourned.

C. H. FREDERICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.
JAMES H. RICE,
Captain, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.
FRED I. MASSEY,
First Lieutenant and Recorder.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., October 3, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of Lieut. J. W. Davidson, Veteran Reserve Corps, inspector of the camp, for the week ending October 1, 1864. I would respectfully state that the grounds of the prison since the enlargement will admit of the erection of prisoners' barracks, which are needed at the present time, and the capacity of the prison might be greatly increased in that way without the addition of any more troops to guard the prison. I would also recommend the raising and flooring of all barracks, suitable to prevent tunneling, there having (as estimated by one of the prisoners) been over one hundred attempts during the past year.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., October 2, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have inspected this camp during the week ending October 1, 1864, and find that the whole camp is being gradually improved by ditching and thorough policing. Barracks are very much needed by the prisoners now using tents, as the weather is getting very damp and cold, and the majority of sick men admitted into the hospitals during the week were men from the divisions

staying in the tents. The barracks now in use by prisoners should be raised from the ground to prevent them from tunneling out of camp, which they are constantly trying to do as the barracks now stand, and the escape of some of the prisoners will yet be the result of their constant efforts, and the only way to prevent it is to raise the buildings high enough from the ground to be inspected and policed underneath each day. The rations issued were in compliance to orders, and potatoes were issued every day during the week at the rate of eight ounces to the man each day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspector.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., October 3, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of the prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day as follows: The buildings, exterior and interior, present a clean and comfortable appearance. The kitchens, by the continued and frequent inspections, are in excellent order. The avenues are free from all filth and dirt, consequently in good condition. The clothing and persons of the prisoners are clean and comfortable. No change of importance since last report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., October 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The extreme wet weather of the past few days has prevented my inspection of the prison being as thorough as could be wished, but I fully concur with the within report.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1864.*

Col. B. F. TRACY,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: By authority of the Secretary of War you will order the erection of shed barracks for the prisoners of war at the Elmira depot. The lumber will be purchased with the prison fund, and as far as practicable the work will be done by the prisoners, selecting in preference, when they have the capacity, those who have desired to take the oath of allegiance. You will require your quartermaster to make the purchases, direct the work, and pay the workmen, as if it were done under the direction of his department, but rendering the accounts as for other

expenditures of the prison fund. A building 100 feet long and 22 feet broad will accommodate 120 men and give a room at the end of 20 by 22 feet for a kitchen. The elevation from the floor should be nine feet, and the floor should be high enough from the ground to prevent burrowing, with a view to escape, without detection. The roof should be covered with the patent felt roofing, which is much warmer than the shingle roof. Place the bunks in three tiers. I inclose a ground plan* which will explain how I wish the building arranged. Build it balloon-fashion, no timber larger than 3 by 4 inches, except the joists for the floor, 3 by 8. Set the post in the ground and board it in vertically with battens over the intervals on the outside, and fill them with clay plaster on the inside. Sawed lathing will do for battens. The floors must be made of rough boards, but they may be made close for winter by covering the intervals on the under side with sawed lathing. It will probably be necessary to employ an experienced carpenter to superintend the work, and if you can find carpenters in your command they can be detailed and paid at the prescribed rates. Report the progress of the work weekly. Have you received any instructions in relation to barracks for the guards?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1864.*

Col. A. A. STEVENS,

Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: Your weekly reports of the condition of the camp are duly received, but they do not cover the case. Many improvements are spoken of as necessary, but nothing is said of any steps taken to meet these necessities. If you can make the improvements without reference to this office, why is it not done? Or, if it is requisite to submit plans and estimates, let it be done without delay.

Lieutenant Davidson in his report of the 18th ultimo, says, "many of the prisoners being entirely destitute of blankets and almost destitute of clothing, &c." This report is referred by you without comment, and if this state of things exists it shows great neglect. Paragraph 12 of the circular of April 20 provides for supplying prisoners with clothing, and you should always have a sufficient supply on hand. Send in your requisitions immediately.

On the 14th ultimo I instructed you as to the extension of the hospital, but your report makes no allusion to the work.

I do not know whether you have made the improvements on the old barracks estimated for in your letter of August 16, 1864. If you have not, let them be made at once. If more barracks are required for the winter, submit a plan of them with an estimate of the cost.

Vague suggestions of what is required or recommendations without details are of no value.

Acknowledge the receipt of the letter by telegram and make the required reports at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

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*Not found.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, October 3, 1864.*

M. M. BROADWELL, Esq., *103 Pearl Street, New York:*

SIR: Your communication of the 12th ultimo, addressed to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, and by him submitted to the Department, having been referred to Lieutenant-General Grant, has been returned by that officer with the following remarks:

I have no objection to passing Mr. Broadwell on the mission herein named. On the contrary, would highly favor any measure calculated to relieve the condition of prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

Inclosed herewith you will find a pass to enable you to proceed to City Point, Va.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 267. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 4, 1864.*

The following-named officers and enlisted men have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war, near Baton Rouge, La., on the 22d of August, 1864.*

The officers and enlisted men whose exchange is announced above will proceed to join their respective regiments at the expiration of the leaves of absence which may have been given.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 4, 1864.—For Foster to Halleck, reporting condition and treatment of Confederate prisoners in the stockade on Morris Island, S. C., see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part I, p. 24.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 4, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a report of a medical inspection of the military prison at Memphis, Tenn. I arrived here on the 2d and will leave for Vicksburg on the first boat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. GETTY,
Surg., U. S. Army, and Actg. Medical Insp. of Prisoners of War.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the military prison at Memphis, Tenn., commanded by Capt. George A. Williams, First U. S. Infantry, and acting provost-marshal, made on the 27th day of September, 1864, by Surg. T. M. Getty, U. S. Army, acting medical inspector of prisoners of war.

Prison, name and geographical position—military prison, Memphis, Tenn. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—river water, abundant.

* List (here omitted) contains names of 4 officers and 96 enlisted men.

excellent. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—oak and cypress, in the neighborhood, abundant. Huts, construction, size, number of men to each—three large warehouses, 120 by 75 feet, four stories high. Huts, heating, cleansing, ventilation—stoves, scrubbing, good. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—wooden, twenty feet in the rear of the prison, good. Removal of offal and rubbish, police—daily, good. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—prison rations, good, abundant. Vegetables and pickles, kinds, amount, how obtained—from prison fund, potatoes, &c., occasionally. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—on stoves, by the medical officer, good. Clothing, condition, deficiencies—good enough, supplied by outsiders. Men, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—good, clean enough. Hospital—a room 24 by 50 on the third floor, dispensary 16 by 18, mess-room 16 by 18, kitchen 16 by 20, office 16 by 18. Hospital, warming, ventilation, lighting—stoves, good, gas; hospital, water-closets and sinks—the same as the prison; hospital, discipline, police—good. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—the same as the prison. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—the same as the prison. Diet, quality, quantity, variety—the same as the prison, with purchases from the hospital fund. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—the same as the prison. Medicine and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—good, none. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—personal, good. Commissary stores, medical comforts, condition, deficiencies—ample. Hospital records and accounts—in good condition. Hospital muster and pay rolls—none. Reports of sick and wounded and of operations—none. Requisitions and returns—made properly. Morning reports, provision returns—made properly. Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—$22.07, as in the army proper. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—by hospital matrons, by the pay department. Surgeons, number present, absent—none. Assistant surgeons, present, absent—Actg. Asst. Surg. P. D. H. Goff, U. S. Army. Hospital stewards, present, absent—1 acting steward. Cooks and nurses, present, absent—3 convalescents. Sick, condition, cleanliness—good, clean. Sick, beds for, superficial area and air space per bed—18, 800 feet. Medical and surgical treatment—good. Surgical operations, how performed—no capital operations. Nursing, how performed—well enough. Diseases prevalent—diarrhea and dysentery. Diseases of local origin—diarrhea. Recoveries from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—generally rapid. Vaccination—general. Interments, how conducted and recorded—by the quartermaster, properly recorded.

The military prison at Memphis consists of a building composed of three large brick warehouses with iron front, 120 by 75 feet, four stories high. The prison is in very bad repair, especially the windows and stairs. It is being rapidly put in order from the provost-marshal fund. In part there is a wooden wall ten feet high. First floor, a Federal, a citizen, and a rebel prison, each 25 by 120 feet. Second floor, a kitchen for prisoners, a twenty-four hours' prison, surgeon's office, prison office, and guard-room. Third floor, dispensary, hospital, hospital kitchen, and mess-room; ten rooms occupied as a female prison, two rooms as officers' quarters, chain gang. Fourth floor, a prison for colored males, same for females, and one room for the extra guard. Number of prisoners—Federal soldiers, 120; citizens—male, 39; female, 6; black male citizens, 8; black male soldiers, 15; total, 188. The prison fund amounts to $1,136.81. The fund is properly used and managed. Captain Williams informs me that he has no use for this fund. I would recommend that $100 be turned over to the hospital

fund and the remainder transferred to some prison where it is needed. Capt. H. W. B. Hoyt, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Volunteers, is prison officer. The money belonging to the prisoners is placed in his hands and is properly managed.

T. M. GETTY,
Surg., U. S. Army, and Actg. Medical Insp. of Prisoners of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Junction of Varina and New Market Roads,
October 4, 1864.

ROBERT OULD, Esq., *Commissioner of Exchange:*

I am informed that certain prisoners of war are now employed at labor in making army material for your forces. It is so published without contradiction in two Richmond journals. If this be so, the practice must cease. This Government has never employed prisoners of war in any other work than that which contributed to their own comfort and convenience. If this fact is not either officially denied, or assurances given that it will be stopped by your authorities, I shall be compelled to employ an equal or greater number of your men, prisoners in my hands, in the manner judged by me most advantageous to my army as you have done with ours.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Junction of Varina and New Market Roads,
October 4, 1864.

ROBERT OULD, Esq., *Commissioner of Exchange:*

SIR: Major Mulford, my assistant agent of exchange, has at Varina about 700 invalid prisoners for delivery. For obvious reasons they cannot be received by you there, and in the present state of the roads it would be cruel to transport them far by wagons. I would suggest that they be delivered at Port Walthall, at the same point where it is proposed to deliver the naval prisoners. If so, the prisoners will be delivered there at any hour you may name. We will also receive yours at the same point, or, if you prefer, we will deliver at the point on the New Market road between the pickets.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
Shreveport, October 4, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, *Commissioner of Exchange, U. S. Army:*

COLONEL: I have just been advised by telegraph of the arrival of the Federal prisoners at Marshall, Tex.; they will probably reach this place to-morrow, everything being ready for their trip down the river. I shall leave Shreveport next day, and if no untoward accident prevents I shall have the honor of meeting you at our usual rendezvous at Red River Landing on the 12th or 13th instant.

Agreeably to my promise I have ordered the release of all citizens in our hands and I hope that I shall have no cause to regret that step, and I trust that you will take such measures as will prevent in future my receiving letters similar to the one I have the honor to inclose. I also send you a package of letters which you will please mail or send to their proper address.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE SURGEON IN CHARGE C. S. MIL. PRISON HOSPITAL,
Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., October 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. WINDER, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that arrangements are being made for comfortable quarters for the sick and wounded of your department. Sheds and other suitable hospital buildings are now being rapidly erected, and (weather permitting) in the course of one month ample accommodations will be made for 2,000 patients at this post. I have the honor also to report that the necessary arrangements are being perfected for the erection of sheds and suitable hospital buildings at Millen, after the plan submitted for your consideration now on file in this office. The per centum of mortality at this post is rapidly decreasing. This is mainly attributable to the fact that the prisoners have been sent to other points and are not in such a crowded condition as they formerly have been. No local causes whatever exist at this post to produce sickness. A recent careful analysis of the soil and water of this place proves conclusively that this is one of the healthiest points in the Confederacy. The great amount of mortality during the months of July, August, and September was caused by the overcrowded condition of the stockade. Thirty-two thousand prisoners crowded into a place with a capacity of only 10,000 or 12,000 will produce like results again, and I most respectfully call your attention to the importance of preventing, as much as possible, the crowding of the prisoners in a small space.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. STEVENSON,
Surgeon in Charge.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., October 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WEST STEEVER:
(Care General Hood, Palmetto, Ga.)

MY DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 21st ultimo has just been received. I have already twice telegraphed you to know when and where the 280 reported. I mean the second list. If they reported at any parole camp before September 10 they are already exchanged.

It is of the gravest importance that entire uniformity should control exchange operations everywhere. To that end it is absolutely necessary that the exchange of all Confederate paroled prisoners who are within our lines should be governed exclusively by this office. Such is the view and instruction of the Secretary of War. Commanders of opposing armies, of course, can make special arrangements for the delivery and exchange of such of their own command as are in the

enemy's possession. I therefore take it for granted that any exchange negotiations transacted by you will be confined to such cases; otherwise we may find ourselves in the difficulty of giving two sets of equivalents for one set of Yankees. Even such arrangements as are made by commanders of opposing armies should be uniform. It would be unfortunate if General Lee were to have one rule of action in such cases and General Hood another. I therefore beg leave to suggest, if time will allow, that this office be informed beforehand what measures are contemplated, and if the time does not allow that it be informed what has been done.

I shall be very glad to have your intelligent assistance and co-operation in the matter of exchanges. It will always give me pleasure to further your views.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, October 5, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I inclose you a copy of a correspondence in regard to a contemplated exchange of naval prisoners through your lines, and not very distant from your headquarters.* It only came to the knowledge of the War Department and of myself yesterday and it gives us some uneasiness. I therefore send it to you with the statement that as the numbers to be exchanged under it are small, and so much has already been done to effect the exchange, I hope you may find it consistent to let it go forward under the general supervision of General Butler, and particularly in reference to the points he holds vital in exchanges. Still, you are at liberty to arrest the whole operation if, in your judgment, the public good requires it.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *October 5, 1864—8.10 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

By direction of the President a correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Mallory in relation to the exchange of naval prisoners of war has been referred to you with authority, in your discretion, to arrest or consummate the exchange under the supervision of General Butler and in accordance with the principles maintained by him in his correspondence with Mr. Ould. The correspondence with a letter of instructions to you from the President will be forwarded by special messenger.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *October 5, 1864—3.40 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General BUTLER:

Your telegram of yesterday was my first information of the contemplated exchange of naval prisoners. On inquiry it appears that there

* See Mallory to Welles, August 20, and Welles' reply, September 9, pp. 661, 790.

has been direct communication by the Secretary of the Navy with Mr. Mallory and an arrangement for exchange between them. This was unknown to the President and myself until to-day. He has directed the exchange to be adverted, and directed the correspondence to be forwarded to General Grant with authority to stop the proceeding, or let it go on under your supervision and in accordance with the principles hitherto maintained in your correspondence with Mr. Ould, according as General Grant may think proper. The papers go by mail.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Hilton Head, S. C.:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War is not pleased that you should, without authority, send paroled officers to New York to negotiate personal exchanges through the War Department. Hereafter when prisoners of war come into your lines under parole for special exchange their cases will be reported for the action of the War Department; but until notified of that action you will not allow them to leave your department, except to return on the expiration of their paroles. There are important reasons why this rule should be strictly observed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., October 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DIVEN, *Elmira, N. Y.:*

Fifteen hundred rebel prisoners are to be transported from Elmira South, and it is impossible to provide passenger cars. The Secretary of War directs that you cause them to be placed upon such cars as the company is able to furnish, taking sufficient precautions for their security.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
Shreveport, La., October 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: I had the honor of requesting Col. C. C. Dwight, U. S. commissioner for exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi, to meet me at Red River Landing, La., on the 12th or 13th instant for the purpose of consummating the exchange of those prisoners for which we had previously negotiated, but the unusually sudden fall of the water in the river since then will unavoidably delay the transportation of the U. S. prisoners to our place of rendezvous, and I request of your courtesy to telegraph to Colonel Dwight, recommending him not to move until you shall hear again from me. I have the honor also to inform you that ex-Captain Moffit, whose release you desire, will accompany me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Asst. Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Dept.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 13, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. C. C. Dwight, U. S. agent of exchange, for his information.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., October 6, 1864.

Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: As it appears to be more than probable that a large number of prisoners will be held in captivity by both belligerents during the coming winter, the cause of humanity, to which, though foes, we all owe a common allegiance, demands that some measures should be adopted for the relief of such as are held by either party. To that end I propose that each Government shall have the privilege of forwarding, for the use and comfort of such of its prisoners as are held by the other, necessary articles of food and clothing. The manner of this distribution, with all proper safeguards, can be agreed upon in the future. A fair reciprocity is only asked.

The articles that can be mutually sent can also be made the subject of agreement. I propose that each may send necessary clothing and blankets, and rations of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, tobacco, pickles, and vinegar. I would suggest that the receipt of the stores and their distribution among the prisoners for whom they are intended might be authenticated by the certificate of the senior officer at the respective camps or depots. In order to carry out this arrangement with effectiveness it would be necessary that we should make purchases outside the limits of the Confederate States and then ship them to one of your ports. It would be impracticable to send the stores by your flag-of-truce boats.

Of course the supplies referred to in this communication are to be considered as being in addition to such rations as are furnished by the Government which has the prisoners in custody. Neither belligerent is to be discharged from the obligation of feeding and clothing the prisoners in its charge.

This is a matter of such grave importance that I sincerely trust an early and favorable response will be made.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 6, 1864.*

Memoranda sent to Maj. John E. Mulford.

Major Douglas, Captain Elliott, Captain Davis, and eleven others, privates, all belonging to the regular Confederate service, are in prison and in close confinement at Nashville. Why is this?

Lieutenant Mosely, Lieutenant Bridges, and Captain Gurley, at Nashville, are said to be condemned to death. Will you explain about this? Also it is represented that ten other citizens and soldiers are in the Nashville penitentiary, and it is represented to me by very reliable authority that 100 of Col. Adam R. Johnson's men and twenty-five or

thirty of General Morgan's men, embracing three or four officers, are at Louisville and not held or treated as prisoners of war. How is this? All these men are regularly enlisted soldiers.

Captain Glover, of Hill's scouts, and three privates are held in close confinement at Chattanooga. All these are regularly in our service. Why is this?

Sergt. John C. Nicholl, Second Kentucky, was hung at Johnson's Island, September 2, 1864. For what?

Capt. James M. Sublett, Forty-sixth Mississippi, was captured and paroled at Vicksburg. He obtained permission from the Federal authorities in Tennessee to visit his family at Murfreesborough on parole. He was taken (though on parole) from Murfreesborough to Johnson's Island, where he has been for nearly a year. This officer, being on parole, should be released.

Can you not send me Capt. William S. Waller and Shultz Leach, both confined at Johnson's Island? Waller was to have been sent for Captain Ives. Leach, I believe, is a private.

Jacob S. Dyer, a soldier in the Confederate service, has been sentenced to five years' hard labor at Alton, Ill. He is now undergoing sentence. The charges against him were based upon the supposition that he was not a soldier. This is a mistake. Will you not release him and thus avoid putting upon us the necessity of retaliation?

I will be very much obliged to you if you will bring next time Major McCann, Capt. Robt. H. Davis, Lieut. John D. Van Benthuysen, and Lieut. Charles Norvell, all at Johnson's Island. These officers have all been there a very long time and I am very anxious for their release.

Why don't you send Major McKnight (Asa Hartz), who is at Johnson's Island? Also Colonels Penn and Miles.

I will be very much obliged to you if you will bring next time Capt. Ben. D. Terry, Kentucky cavalry, who is now at Johnson's Island. He has lost almost the entire use of his left arm and his health is very delicate.

I especially request that you will send next time Lieut. John Wray, Third Virginia Cavalry. He is now at Johnson's Island. A compliance with this request will be a great comfort to a friend whom I am anxious to oblige.

[RO. OULD.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Near Varina, October 7, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Colonel HOFFMAN:

Dispatches relating to Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, Captains Macbeth, Norris, and Harvie, received and the proposition will be sent to Mr. Ould.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, October 7, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, in which you refer to my weekly reports as not covering the case, &c. In regard to the clothing mentioned in your letter to be

issued to prisoners I will state that I forwarded the requisition to your office for approval on the 1st day of September last, and to-day the clothing arrived at camp, which was one month and seven days from the time of forwarding the requisition from this office; but in the meanwhile we have issued the balance of clothing we had on hand at that time to the most destitute cases, and in that manner no very great inconvenience has been experienced.

According to the instructions contained in your letter of the 14th of September I immediately commenced the construction of two wards of the new hospital; but as much of the materials had to be collected together from different sources it has been but a few days of this week that the carpenters could work, owing to the heavy and continued rain, but I think I shall be able to report them next week as completed. In regard to the improvements in the old barracks, as estimated in my letter to you of August 16, 1864, I will respectfully state that I have never received any instructions to make the repairs as specified in my estimate, and consequently I went on and repaired them in a different manner from some old lumber which I was able to collect about the camp, as will be seen by reference to my letter of September 12, 1864. The barracks referred to are now as comfortable as other barracks in the camp, but only with a half or shed roof, while by adding another half to them and an additional side, they would accommodate double the number of prisoners that they now do. I will submit a plan and estimate of barracks which will be required the coming winter as soon as it can be made. The hospital repairs will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and when two wards are completed I will immediately report the cost, as directed in your letter of the 14th September, 1864. I would respectfully recommend several changes which I think could be made by the prisoners doing the work, which would be highly beneficial to the camp, one of which I will mention in this letter, which is the removal of the old barracks from the close proximity to the fence, turning them about, and forming streets between them, and also raising them up from the ground and flooring. This would prevent the incessant attempts at tunneling, and also be of the greatest importance as a sanitary measure, as the barracks could then be thoroughly washed and cleansed whenever necessary.

I trust that, although my reports have not been sufficient in their detail, nothing has been neglected in the camp, either in its police or discipline, and that your inspector may have the satisfaction of noting a very great improvement since his last visit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,

Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 7, 1864.*

Memoranda addressed to Maj. John E. Mulford, assistant agent of exchange.

In several of our late interviews we have conversed about prisoners who were held in close confinement or irons. My proposition was that all such should be released and put on the footing of prisoners of war. I thought and still think that would be the most satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties attending such cases. I understood you and your authorities assenting to my views, and accordingly I made preparations for relieving all your people from the position in which they

had been placed. I am still ready to carry out the arrangement proposed and earnestly hope I may be met by a corresponding movement on your part.

Since the matter has been the subject of inquiry and correspondence I have discovered that many more Confederate soldiers are now under the ban of your military authorities than I had supposed. Some of these I have communicated to you. Will you please inform me whether it is understood between us that the arrangement referred to is to be carried out? I should like to know at an early date, in order that we may take intelligently such steps as are necessary in the premises. If I receive no response within due time I shall reluctantly take it for granted that you have retracted your assent to my proposition. If the Confederate authorities are forced into retaliation we shall only resort to it in cases which are authenticated by your general and special orders, or by the statements of trustworthy persons who are fully acquainted with the facts which they relate.

I learn that a large number of boxes of tobacco which have been sent North are kept from the prisoners to whom they are directed because of their inability to pay charges upon the same. As we transport free of charge to the parties such packages as you send to the prisoners, no matter how great the distance, I will be glad if you will in some way take such steps as will secure without delay the delivery of these boxes to our prisoners.

Acting Master's Mate C. P. Jervey, C. S. Navy, is now and has been for a long time at Fort Lafayette. He is a naval prisoner. Please send him next time.

In what condition is Capt. Gustave A. Huwald, held in Knoxville? Is he in irons?

I will thank you to bring by next boat Lieut. Charles B. Trevilian, Fourth Virginia Cavalry. He is at Johnson's Island.

Captain Reynolds, of the Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, is closely confined in an iron cage, eight feet square, in Knoxville. Will you please make immediate inquiry into the matter? Captain R. is a regular Confederate officer, belonging to General Vaughn's brigade.

I will thank you to send as soon as possible Lieut. Col. John C. Humphreys, who is now at Johnson's Island. Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, who was named for him, has been sent North.

Will you please inform me where the Hon. J. B. Heiskell is? He was arrested when General Morgan was killed. He was taken to Knoxville, but has been removed from that place.

[RO. OULD.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, October 7, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: On the 6th instant I addressed the accompanying letter to Maj. John E. Mulford, assistant agent of exchange.* I think it proper to notify you that I have done so, in order that you may be made acquainted at an early date with the views of the Confederate authorities in relation to the matters to which that communication refers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

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* See p. 926.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 15, 1864.

Referred to Lieutenant-General Grant, with authority to act upon the subject in such manner as he deems proper, and with authority to take such measures as he deems consistent with national honor and safety for the release of all soldiers and loyal persons held by the rebels in captivity.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., October 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Commissioner of Exchange:*

SIR: On the 6th instant I addressed the accompanying letter to Maj. John E. Mulford, assistant agent of exchange.* I think it proper to notify you that I have done so, in order that you may be made acquainted at an early date with the views of the Confederate authorities in relation to the matters to which that communication refers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER, *Millen, Ga.:*

You were telegraphed on the 1st instant to send no more prisoners to Charleston or Savannah. The order is reiterated, as General Hardee telegraphs that prisoners still continue to arrive. They must be stopped at Millen and you will withdraw to that place as many as possible from Savannah.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., October 7, 1864.

His Excellency M. L. BONHAM,
Governor State of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: I received your telegram, protesting against establishing a prison depot at Columbia, last night. I am glad you have made your protest to Richmond. The arrangements for the accommodation and distribution of the Federal prisoners were all made before my arrival in the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Having been instructed by you to prepare a detailed report upon the mass of testimony furnished me from different sources in

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* See p. 926.

regard to the secret associations and conspiracies against the Government formed principally in the Western States by traitors and disloyal persons, I have now the honor to submit as follows:

During more than a year past it has been generally known to our military authorities that a secret treasonable organization, affiliated with the Southern rebellion, and chiefly military in its character, has been rapidly extending itself throughout the West. A variety of agencies, which will be specified herein, have been employed, and successfully, to ascertain its nature and extent, as well as its aims and results; and as this investigation has led to the arrest in several States of a number of its prominent members as dangerous public enemies, it has been deemed proper to set forth in full the acts and purposes of this organization, and thus to make known to the country at large its intensely treasonable and revolutionary spirit. The subject will be presented under the following heads:

I. The origin, history, names, &c., of the order.
II. Its organization and officers.
III. Its extent and numbers.
IV. Its armed force.
V. Its ritual, oaths, and interior forms.
VI. Its written principles.
VII. Its specific purposes and operations.
VIII. The witnesses and their testimony.

I.—THE ORIGIN, HISTORY, NAMES, ETC., OF THE ORDER.

This secret association first developed itself in the West in the year 1862, about the period of the first conscription of troops, which it aimed to obstruct and resist. Originally known in certain localities as the Mutual Protection Society, the Circle of Honor, or the Circle or Knights of the Mighty Host, but more widely as the Knights of the Golden Circle, it was simply an inspiration of the rebellion, being little other than an extension among the disloyal and disaffected at the North of the association of the latter name, which had existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief features of its organization.

During the summer and fall of 1863 the order, both at the North and South, underwent some modifications, as well as a change of name. In consequence of a partial exposure which had been made of the signs and ritual of the Knights of the Golden Circle, Sterling Price had instituted as its successor in Missouri a secret political association, which he called the Corps de Belgique, or Southern League, his principal coadjutor being Charles L. Hunt, of Saint Louis, then Belgian consul at that city, but whose *exequatur* was subsequently revoked by the President on account of his disloyal practices. The special object of the Corps de Belgique appears to have been to unite the rebel sympathizers of Missouri, with a view to their taking up arms and joining Price upon his proposed grand invasion of that State, and to their recruiting for his army in the interim. Meanwhile, also, there had been instituted at the North, in the autumn of 1863, by sundry disloyal persons—prominent among whom were Vallandigham and P. C. Wright, of New York—a secret order intended to be general throughout the country, and aiming at an extended influence and power and at more positive results than its predecessor, and which was termed and has since been widely known as the O. A. K., or Order of American Knights.

The opinion is expressed by Colonel Sanderson, provost-marshal-general of the Department of the Missouri, in his official report upon the progress of the order, that it was founded by Vallandigham during his banishment and upon consultation at Richmond with Davis and other prominent traitors. It is, indeed, the boast of the order in Indiana and elsewhere that its ritual came direct from Davis himself, and Mary Ann Pitman, formerly attached to the command of the rebel Forrest, and a most intelligent witness, whose testimony will be hereafter referred to, states positively that Davis is a member of the order.

Upon the institution of the principal organization it is represented that the Corps de Belgique was modified by Price, and became a Southern section of the O. A. K., and that the new name was generally adopted for the order, both at the North and South. The secret signs and character of the order having become known to our military authorities further modifications in the ritual and forms were introduced, and its name was finally changed to that of the O. S. L., or Order of the Sons of Liberty, or the Knights of the Order of the Sons of Liberty. These later changes are represented to have been first instituted and the new ritual compiled in the State of Indiana in May last, but the new name was at once generally adopted throughout the West, though in some localities the association is still better known as the Order of American Knights. Meanwhile, also, the order has received certain local designations. In parts of Illinois it has been called at times the Peace Organization, in Kentucky the Star Organization, and in Missouri the American Organization; these, however, being apparently names used outside of the lodges of the order. Its members have also been familiarly designated as butternuts by the country people of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and its separate lodges have also frequently received titles intended for the public ear, that in Chicago, for instance, being termed by its members the Democratic Invincible Club, that in Louisville the Democratic Reading Room, &c. It is to be added that in the State of New York and other parts of the North the secret political association known as the McClellan Minute Guard would seem to be a branch of the O. A. K., having substantially the same objects, to be accomplished, however, by means expressly suited to the localities in which it is established; for, as the chief secretary of this association, Dr. R. F. Stevens, stated in June last to a reliable witness whose testimony has been furnished: "Those who represent the McClellan interest are compelled to preach a vigorous prosecution of the war in order to secure the popular sentiment and allure voters."

II.—ITS ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

From printed copies, heretofore seized by the Government, of the constitutions of the supreme council, grand council, and county parent temples, respectively, of the Order of Sons of Liberty, in connection with other and abundant testimony, the organization of the order in its latest form is ascertained to be as follows:

1. The government of the order throughout the United States is vested in a supreme council, of which the officers are a supreme commander, secretary of state, and treasurer. These officers are elected for one year at the annual meeting of the supreme council, which is made up of the grand commanders of the several States *ex officio* and two delegates elected from each State in which the order is established.

2. The government of the order in a State is vested in a grand council, the officers of which are a grand commander, deputy grand com-

mander, grand secretary, grand treasurer, and a certain number of major-generals, or one for each military district. These officers also are elected annually by representatives from the county temples, each temple being entitled to two representatives and one additional for each thousand members. This body of representatives is also invested with certain legislative functions.

3. The parent temple is the organization of the order for a county, each temple being formally instituted by authority of the supreme council or of the grand council or grand commander of the State. By the same authority, or by that of the officers of the parent temple, branch or subordinate temples may be established for townships in the county.

But the strength and significance of this organization lie in its military organization. The secret constitution of the supreme council provides that the supreme commander "shall be commander in-chief of all military forces belonging to the order in the various States when called into actual service;" and further, that the grand commanders "shall be commanders-in-chief of the military forces of their respective States." Subordinate to the grand commander in the State are the "major-generals," each of whom commands his separate district and army. In Indiana the major-generals are four in number. In Illinois, where the organization is considered most perfect, the members in each Congressional district compose a "brigade," which is commanded by a "brigadier-general;" the members of each county constitute a "regiment," with a "colonel" in command, and those of each township form a "company." A somewhat similar system prevails in Indiana, where also each company is divided into "squads," each with its chief—an arrangement intended to facilitate the guerrilla mode of warfare in case of a general outbreak or local disorder.

The McClellan Minute Guard, as appears from a circular issued by the chief secretary in New York in March last, is organized upon a military basis similar to that of the order proper. It is composed of companies, one for each election district, ten of which constitute a "brigade," with a "brigadier-general" at its head. The whole is placed under the authority of a "commander-in-chief." A strict obedience on the part of members to the orders of their superiors is enjoined. The first supreme commander of the order was P. C. Wright, of New York, editor of the New York News, who was in May last placed in arrest and confined in Fort Lafayette. His successor in office was Vallandigham, who was elected at the annual meeting of the supreme council in February last. Robert Holloway, of Illinois, is represented to have acted as lieutenant-general, or deputy supreme commander, during the absence of Vallandigham from the country. The secretary of state chosen at the last election was Doctor Massey, of Ohio. In Missouri the principal officers were Charles L. Hunt, grand commander; Charles E. Dunn, deputy grand commander, and Green B. Smith, grand secretary. Since the arrest of these three persons (all of whom have made confessions which will be presently alluded to) James A. Barrett has, as it is understood, officiated as grand commander. He is stated to occupy also the position of chief of staff to the supreme commander. The general commander in Indiana, H. H. Dodd, is now on trial at Indianapolis by a military commission for "conspiracy against the Government," "violation of the laws of war," and other charges. The deputy grand commander in that State is Horace Heffren, and the grand secretary, W. M. Harrison. The major-generals are W. A. Bowles, John C. Walker, L. P. Milligan, and Andrew Humphreys. Among

the other leading members of the order in that State are Doctor Athon, state secretary, and Joseph Ristine, state auditor. The grand commander in Illinois is ——— Judd, of Lewistown; and B. B. Piper, of Springfield, who is entitled grand missionary of the State, and designated also as a member of Vallandigham's staff, is one of the most active members, having been busily engaged throughout the summer in establishing temples and initiating members. In Kentucky, Judge Bullitt, of the court of appeals, is grand commander, and, with Dr. U. F. Kalfus and W. R. Thomas, jailer in Louisville, two other of the most prominent members, has been arrested and confined by the military authorities. In New York, Dr. R. F. Stevens, the chief secretary of the McClellan Minute Guard, is the most active ostensible representative of the order. The greater part of the chief and subordinate officers of the order and its branches, as well as the principal members thereof, are known to the Government, and, where not already arrested, may regard themselves as under a constant military surveillance. So complete has been the exposure of this secret league that, however frequently the conspirators may change its names, forms, passwords, and signals, its true purposes and operations cannot longer be concealed from the military authorities. It is to be remarked that the supreme council of the order, which annually meets on February 22, convened this year at New York City, and a special meeting was then appointed to be held at Chicago on July 1, or just prior to the day then fixed for the convention of the Democratic party. This convention having been postponed to August 29, the special meeting of the supreme council was also postponed to August 27, at the same place, and was duly convened accordingly. It will be remembered that a leading member of the convention, in the course of a speech made before that body, alluded approvingly to the session of the Sons of Liberty at Chicago at the same time, as that of an organization in harmony with the sentiments and projects of the convention. It may be observed, in conclusion, that one not fully acquainted with the true character and intentions of the order might well suppose that, in designating its officers by high military titles, and in imitating in its organization that established in our armies, it was designed merely to render itself more popular and attractive with the masses and to invest its chiefs with a certain sham dignity; but when it is understood that the order comprises within itself a large army of well-armed men, constantly drilled and exercised as soldiers, and that this army is held ready at any time for such forcible resistance to our military authorities and such active co-operation with the public enemy as it may be called upon to engage in by its commanders, it will be perceived that the titles of the latter are not assumed for a mere purpose of display, but that they are the chiefs of an actual and formidable force of conspirators against the life of the Government, and that their military system is, as it has been remarked by Colonel Sanderson, "the grand lever used by the rebel Government for its army operations."

III.—ITS EXTENT AND NUMBERS.

The temples or lodges of the order are numerously scattered through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky. They are also officially reported as established, to a less extent, in Michigan and the other Western States, as well as in New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Tennessee. Dodd, the grand commander of Indiana, in

an address to the members in that State of February last, claims that at the next annual meeting of the supreme council (in February, 1865) every State in the Union will be represented, and adds: "This is the first and only true national organization the democratic and conservative men of the country have ever attempted." A provision made in the constitution of the council for a representation from the Territories shows, indeed, that the widest extension of the order is contemplated. In the States first mentioned the order is most strongly centered at the following places, where are situated its principal temples: In Indiana, at Indianapolis and Vincennes; in Illinois, at Chicago, Springfield, and Quincy (a large proportion of the lodges in and about the latter place having been founded by the notorious guerrilla chief Jackman); in Ohio, at Cincinnati, Dayton, and in Hamilton County (which is proudly termed by members "the South Carolina of the North"); in Missouri, at Saint Louis; in Kentucky, at Louisville; and in Michigan, at Detroit (whence communication was freely had by the leaders of the order with Vallandigham during his banishment, either by letters addressed to him through two prominent citizens and members of the order, or by personal interviews at Windsor, Canada West). It is to be added that the regular places of meeting, as also the principal rendezvous and haunts of the members in these and less important places, are generally well known to the Government. The actual numbers of the order have, it is believed, never been officially reported, and cannot therefore be accurately ascertained. Various estimates have been made by leading members, some of which are no doubt considerably exaggerated. It has been asserted by delegates to the supreme council of February last that the number was then represented to be from 800,000 to 1,000,000; but Vallandigham, in his speech last summer at Dayton, Ohio, placed it at 500,000, which is probably much nearer the true total. The number of its members in the several States has been differently estimated in the reports and statements of its officers. Thus the force of the order in Indiana is stated to be from 75,000 to 125,000; in Illinois, from 100,000 to 140,000; in Ohio, from 80,000 to 108,000; in Kentucky, from 40,000 to 70,000; in Missouri, from 20,000 to 40,000, and in Michigan and New York, about 20,000 each. Its representation in the other States above mentioned does not specifically appear from the testimony, but, allowing for every exaggeration in the figures reported, they may be deemed to present a tolerably faithful view of what, at least, is regarded by the order as its true force in the States designated. It is to be noted that the order, or its counterpart, is probably much more widely extended at the South even than at the North, and that a large proportion of the officers of the rebel army are represented by credible witnesses to be members. In Kentucky and Missouri the order has not hesitated to admit as members, not only officers of that army, but also a considerable number of guerrillas, a class who might be supposed to appreciate most readily its spirit and purposes. It is fully shown that as lately as in July last several of these ruffians were initiated into the first degree by Doctor Kalfus in Kentucky.

IV.—ITS ARMED FORCE.

A review of the testimony in regard to the armed force of the order will materially aid in determining its real strength and numbers. Although the order has from the outset partaken of the military character, it was not till the summer or fall of 1863 that it began to be generally organized as an armed body. Since that date its officers and

leaders have been busily engaged in placing it upon a military basis and in preparing it for a revolutionary movement. A general system of drilling has been instituted and secretly carried out. Members have been instructed to be constantly provided with weapons, and in some localities it has been absolutely required that each member should keep at his residence at all times certain arms and a specified quantity of ammunition. In March last the entire armed force of the order capable of being mobilized for effective service was represented to be 340,000 men. As the details upon which this statement was based are imperfectly set forth in the testimony it is not known how far this number may be exaggerated. It is abundantly shown, however, that the order, by means of a tax levied upon its members, has accumulated considerable funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and that these have been procured in large quantities for its use. The witness Clayton, on the trial of Dodd, estimated that two-thirds of the order are furnished with arms. Green B. Smith, grand secretary of the order in Missouri, states in his confession of July last: "I know that arms, mostly revolvers, and ammunition have been purchased by members in Saint Louis to send to members in the country where they could not be had," and he subsequently adds that he himself alone clandestinely purchased and forwarded, between April 15 and 19 last, about 200 revolvers, with 5,000 percussion caps and other ammunition. A muster-roll of one of the country lodges of that State is exhibited, in which, opposite the name of each member, are noted certain numbers, under the heads of Missouri Republican, Saint Louis Union, Anzeiger, Miscellaneous Periodicals, Books, Speeches, and Reports; titles which, when interpreted, severally signify single-barreled guns, double-barreled guns, revolvers, private ammunition, private lead, company powder, company lead, the roll thus actually setting forth the amount of arms and ammunition in the possession of the lodge and its members.

In the States of Ohio and Illinois the order is claimed by its members to be unusually well armed with revolvers, carbines, &c.; but it is in regard to the arming of the order in Indiana that the principal statistics have been presented, and these may serve to illustrate the system which has probably been pursued in most of the States. One intelligent witness, who has been a member, estimates that in March last there were in possession of the order in that State 6,000 muskets and 60,000 revolvers, besides private arms. Another member testifies that at a single lodge meeting of 252 persons, which he attended early in the present year, the sum of $4,000 was subscribed for arms. Other members present statements in reference to the number of arms in their respective counties, and all agree in representing that these have been constantly forwarded from Indianapolis into the interior. Beck & Bros. are designated as the firm in that city to which most of the arms were consigned. These were shipped principally from the East; some packages, however, were sent from Cincinnati, and some from Kentucky, and the boxes were generally marked pickaxes, hardware, nails, household goods, &c.

General Carrington estimates that in February and March last nearly 30,000 guns and revolvers entered the State, and this estimate is based upon an actual inspection of invoices. The true number introduced was therefore probably considerably greater. That officer adds that on the day in which the sale of arms was stopped by his order in Indianapolis nearly 1,000 additional revolvers had been contracted for, and that the trade could not supply the demand. He further reports that after the introduction of arms into the Department of the North

had been prohibited in general orders of March last a seizure was made by the Government of a large quantity of revolvers and 135,000 rounds of ammunition, which had been shipped to the firm in Indianapolis, of which H. H. Dodd, grand commander, was a member; that other arms about to be shipped to the same destination were seized in New York City, and that all these were claimed as the private property of John C. Walker, one of the major-generals of the order in Indiana, and were represented to have been "purchased for a few friends." It should also be stated that at the office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Member of Congress, at Terre Haute, were discovered letters which disclosed a correspondence between him and ex-Senator Wall, of New Jersey, in regard to the purchase of 20,000 Garibaldi rifles, to be forwarded to the West.

It appears in the course of the testimony that a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition were brought into the State of Illinois from Burlington, Iowa, and that ammunition was sent from New Albany, Ind., into Kentucky. It is also represented that had Vallandigham been arrested on his return to Ohio it was contemplated furnishing the order with arms from a point in Canada, near Windsor, where they were stored and ready for use. There remains further to be noticed in this connection the testimony of Clayton upon the trial of Dodd, to the effect that arms were to be furnished the order from Nassau, New Providence, by way of Canada; that to defray the expense of these arms or their transportation a formal assessment was levied upon the lodges, but that the transportation into Canada was actually to be furnished by the Confederate authorities. A statement was made by Hunt, grand commander of Missouri, before his arrest to a fellow-member that shells and all kinds of munitions of war, as well as infernal machines, were manufactured for the order at Indianapolis; and the late discovery in Cincinnati of samples of hand-grenades, conical shells, and rockets, of which 1,000 were about to be manufactured, under a special contract, for the Order of the Sons of Liberty, goes directly to verify such a statement. These details will convey some idea of the attempts which have been made to place the order upon a war footing and prepare it for aggressive movements. But notwithstanding all the efforts that have been put forth, and with considerable success, to arm and equip its members as fighting men, the leaders have felt themselves still very deficient in their armament, and numerous schemes for increasing their armed strength have been devised. Thus, at the time of the issuing of the general order in Missouri requiring the enrollment of all citizens, it was proposed in the lodges of the Order of American Knights at Saint Louis that certain members should raise companies in the militia in their respective wards, and thus get command of as many Government arms and equipments as possible for the future use of the order. Again, it was proposed that all the members should enroll themselves in the militia instead of paying commutation, in this way obtaining possession of U. S. arms and having the advantage of the drill and military instruction. In the councils of the order in Kentucky in June last a scheme was devised for disarming all the negro troops, which it was thought could be done without much difficulty, and appropriating their arms for military purposes. The despicable treachery of these proposed plans, as evincing the animus of the conspiracy, need not be commented upon. It is to be observed that the order in the State of Missouri has counted greatly upon support from the enrolled militia, in case of an invasion by Price, as containing many members and friends of the

Order of American Knights; and that the Paw Paw Militia, a military organization of Buchanan County, as well as the militia of Platte and Clay Counties, known as Flat Foots, have been relied upon almost to a man to join the revolutionary movement.

V.—ITS RITUAL, OATHS, AND INTERIOR FORMS.

The ritual of the order, as well as its secret signs, passwords, &c., has been fully made known to the military authorities. In August last 112 copies of the ritual of the Order of American Knights were seized in the office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Member of Congress, at Terre Haute, and a large number of rituals of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, together with copies of the constitutions of the councils, &c., already referred to, were found in the building at Indianapolis occupied by Dodd, the grand commander of Indiana, as had been indicated by the Government witness and detective, Stidger. Copies were likewise discovered at Louisville, at the residence of Doctor Kalfus, concealed within the mattress of his bed, where Stidger had ascertained that they were kept. The ritual of the Order of American Knights has also been furnished by the authorities at Saint Louis. From this ritual, that of the Order of the Sons of Liberty does not materially differ. Both are termed "progressive," in that they provide for five separate degrees of membership, and contemplate the admission of a member of a lower degree into a higher one only upon certain vouchers and proofs of fitness, which, with each ascending degree, are required to be stronger and more imposing. Each degree has its commander or head, the fourth or grand is the highest in a State; the fifth or supreme the highest in the United States; but to the first or lower degree only do the great majority of members attain. A large proportion of these enter the order, supposing it to be a Democratic and political association merely; and the history of the order furnishes a most striking illustration of the gross and criminal deception which may be practiced upon the ignorant masses by unscrupulous and unprincipled leaders. The members of the lower degree are often for a considerable period kept quite unaware of the true purposes of their chiefs; but to the latter they are bound, in the language of their obligation, "to yield prompt and implicit obedience to the utmost of their ability, without remonstrance, hesitation, or delay," and meanwhile their minds, under the discipline and teachings to which they are subjected, become educated and accustomed to contemplate with comparative unconcern the treason for which they are preparing. The oaths, invocations, charges, &c., of the ritual, expressed as they are in bombastic and extravagant phraseology, would excite in the mind of an educated person only ridicule or contempt, but upon the illiterate they are calculated to make a deep impression, the effect and importance of which were doubtless fully studied by the framers of the instrument.

The oath which is administered upon the introduction of a member into any degree is especially imposing in its language; it prescribes as a penalty for a violation of the obligation assumed "a shameful death," and further, that the body of the person guilty of such violation shall be divided into four parts and cast out at the four "gates" of the temple. Not only, as has been said, does it enjoin a blind obedience to the commands of the superiors of the order, but it is required to be held of paramount obligation to any oath which may be administered to a member in a court of justice or elsewhere. Thus, in cases where members have been sworn by officers empowered to administer oaths to speak

the whole truth in answer to questions that may be put to them, and have then been examined in reference to the order, and their connection therewith, they have not only refused to give any information in regard to its character, but have denied that they were members, or even that they knew of its existence. A conspicuous instance of this is presented in the cases of Hunt, Dunn, and Smith, the chief officers of the order in Missouri, who, upon their first examination under oath, after their arrest, denied all connection with the order, but confessed, also under oath, at a subsequent period that this denial was wholly false, although in accordance with their obligations as members. Indeed, a deliberate system of deception in regard to the details of the conspiracy is inculcated upon the members and studiously pursued; and it may be mentioned, as a similarly despicable feature of the organization, that it is held bound to injure the Administration and officers of the Government, in every possible manner, by misrepresentation and falsehood. Members are also instructed that their oath of membership is to be held paramount to an oath of allegiance, or any other oath which may impose obligations inconsistent with those which are assumed upon entering the order. Thus, if a member, when in danger or for the purpose of facilitating some traitorous design, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, he is held at liberty to violate it on the first occasion, his obligation to the order being deemed superior to any consideration of duty or loyalty prompted by such oath. It is to be added that where members are threatened with the penalties of perjury, in case of their answering falsely to questions propounded to them in regard to the order before a court or grand jury, they are instructed to refuse to answer such questions, alleging, as a ground for their refusal, that their answers may criminate themselves. The testimony shows that this course has habitually been pursued by members, especially in Indiana, when placed in such a situation. Besides the oaths and other forms and ceremonies which have been alluded to, the ritual contains what are termed "declarations of principles." These declarations, which are most important as exhibiting the creed and character of the order, as inspired by the principles of the rebellion, will be fully presented under the next branch of the subject.

The signs, signals, passwords, &c., of the order are set forth at length in the testimony, but need only be briefly alluded to. It is a significant fact, as showing the intimate relations between the Northern and Southern sections of the secret conspiracy, that a member from a Northern State is enabled to pass without risk through the South by the use of the signs of recognition which have been established throughout the order, and by means of which members from distant points, though meeting as strangers, are at once made known to each other as "brothers." Mary Ann Pitman expressly states in her testimony that whenever important dispatches are required to be sent by rebel generals beyond their lines members of the order are always selected to convey them. Certain passwords are also used in common in both sections, and of these none appears to be more familiar than the word Nu-oh-lac, or the name Calhoun spelt backward, and which is employed upon entering a temple of the first degree of the Order of American Knights—certainly a fitting password to such dens of treason. Beside the signs of recognition there are signs of warning and danger, for use at night as well as by day, as, for instance, signs to warn members of the approach of U. S. officials seeking to make arrests. The order has also established what are called battle signals, by means of which, as it is asserted, a member serving in the army may communicate with the enemy in the field and thus escape personal harm

in case of attack or capture. The most recent of these signals represented to have been adopted is a five-pointed copper star, worn under the coat, which is to be disclosed upon meeting an enemy, who will thus recognize in the wearer a sympathizer and an ally. A similar star of German silver, hung in a frame, is said to be numerously displayed by members or their families in private houses in Indiana, for the purpose of insuring protection to their property in case of a raid or other attack; and it is stated that in many dwellings in that State a portrait of John Morgan is exhibited for a similar purpose. Other signs are used by members, and especially the officers, of the order in their correspondence. Their letters, when of an official character, are generally conveyed by special messengers, but when transmitted through the mail are usually in cipher. When written in the ordinary manner a character at the foot of the letter, consisting of a circle with a line drawn across the center, signified to the member who received it that the statements as written are to be understood in a sense directly the opposite to that which would ordinarily be conveyed. It is to be added that the meetings of the order, especially in the country, are generally held at night and in secluded places, and that the approach to them is carefully guarded by a line of sentinels, who are passed only by means of a special countersign, which is termed the "picket."

VI.—ITS WRITTEN PRINCIPLES.

The "declaration of principles" which is set forth in the ritual of the order has already been alluded to. This declaration, which is specially framed for the instruction of the great mass of members, commences with the following proposition:

> All men are endowed by the Creator with certain rights, equal as far as there is equality in the capacity for the appreciation, enjoyment, and exercise of those rights.

And subsequently there is added:

> In the divine economy no individual of the human race must be permitted to encumber the earth, to mar its aspects of transcendent beauty, nor to impede the progress of the physical or intellectual man, neither in himself nor in the race to which he belongs. Hence, a people, upon whatever plane they may be found in the ascending scale of humanity, whom neither the divinity within them nor the inspirations of divine and beautiful nature around them can impel to virtuous action and progress onward and upward, should be subjected to a just and humane servitude and tutelage to the superior race until they shall be able to appreciate the benefits and advantages of civilization.

Here, expressed in studied terms of hypocrisy, is the whole theory of human bondage—the right of the strong, because they are strong, to despoil and enslave the weak, because they are weak! The languages of earth can add nothing to the cowardly and loathsome baseness of the doctrine as thus announced. It is the robber's creed, sought to be nationalized, and would push back the hand on the dial plate of our civilization to the darkest periods of human history. It must be admitted, however, that it furnishes a fitting corner stone for the government of a rebellion, every fiber of whose body and every throb of whose soul is born of the traitorous ambition and slave-pen inspirations of the South. To these detestable tenets is added that other pernicious political theory of State sovereignty, with its necessary fruit, the monstrous doctrine of secession—a doctrine which, in asserting that in our federative system a part is greater than the whole, would compel the General Government, like a Japanese slave, to commit hari-kari whenever a faithless or insolent State should command it to do so. Thus,

the ritual, after reciting that the States of the Union are "free, independent, and sovereign," proceeds as follows:

The Government designated "The United States of America" has no sovereignty, because that is an attribute with which the people, in their several and distinct political organizations, are endowed, and is inalienable. It was constituted by the terms of the compact, by all the States, through the express will of the people thereof respectively—a common agent, to use and exercise certain named, specified, defined, and limited powers which are inherent of the sovereignties within those States. It is permitted, so far as regards its status and relations as common agent in the exercise of the powers carefully and jealously delegated to it, to call itself "supreme," but not "sovereign." In accordance with the principles upon which is founded the American theory, government can exercise only delegated power. Hence, if those who shall have been chosen to administer the government shall assume to exercise powers not delegated they should be regarded and treated as usurpers. The reference to "inherent power," "war power," or "military necessity," on the part of the functionary for the sanction of an arbitrary exercise of power by him we will not accept in palliation or excuse.

To this is added, as a corollary, "it is incompatible with the history and nature of our system of government that Federal authority should coerce by arms a sovereign State." The declaration of principles, however, does not stop here, but proceeds one step further, as follows:

Whenever the chosen officers or delegates shall fail or refuse to administer the Government in strict accordance with the letter of the accepted Constitution, it is the inherent right and the solemn and imperative duty of the people to resist the functionaries, and, if need be, to expel them by force of arms! Such resistance is not revolution, but is solely the assertion of right; the exercise of all the noble attributes which impart honor and dignity to manhood.

To the same effect, though in a milder tone, is the platform of the order in Indiana, put forth by the grand council at their meeting in February last, which declares that "the right to alter or abolish their government, whenever it fails to secure the blessings of liberty, is one of the inalienable rights of the people that can never be surrendered." Such, then, are the principles which the new member swears to observe and abide by in his obligation, set forth in the ritual, where he says:

I do solemnly promise that I will ever cherish in my heart of hearts the sublime creed of the Excellent Knights, and will, so far as in me lies, illustrate the same in my intercourse with men, and will defend the principles thereof, if need be, with my life, whensoever assailed, in my own country first of all. I do further solemnly declare that I will never take up arms in behalf of any government which does not acknowledge the sole authority or power to be the will of the governed.

The following extracts from the ritual may also be quoted as illustrating the principle of the right of revolution and resistance to constituted authority insisted upon by the order:

Our swords shall be unsheathed whenever the great principles which we aim to inculcate and have sworn to maintain and defend are assailed.

Again:

I do solemnly promise that whensoever the principles which our order inculcates shall be assailed in my own State or country I will defend these principles with my sword and my life, in whatsoever capacity may be assigned me by the competent authority of our order.

And further:

I do promise that I will at all times, if need be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed, in my own country first of all, against any power or government usurped which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated, a government for themselves of their own free choice.

Moreover, it is to be noted that all the addresses and speeches of its leaders breathe the same principle of the right of forcible resistance to the Government as one of the tenets of the order.

Thus P. C. Wright, supreme commander, in his general address of December, 1863, after urging that "the spirit of the fathers may animate the free minds, the brave hearts, and still unshackled limbs of the true democracy" (meaning the members of the order), adds as follows:

To be prepared for the crisis now approaching we must catch from afar the earliest and faintest breathings of the spirit of the storm; to be successful when the storm comes we must be watchful, patient, brave, confident, organized, armed.

Thus, too, Dodd, grand commander of the order in Indiana, quoting, in his address of February last, the views of his chief, Vallandigham, and adopting them as his own, says:

He (Vallandigham) judges that the Washington power will not yield up its power until it is taken from them by an indignant people by force of arms.

Such, then, are the written principles of the order in which the neophyte is instructed, and which he is sworn to cherish and observe as his rule of action, when, with arms placed in his hands, he is called upon to engage in the overthrow of his Government. This declaration, first, of the absolute right of slavery; second, of State sovereignty and the right of secession; third, of the right of armed resistance to constituted authority on the part of the disaffected and the disloyal, whenever their ambition may prompt them to revolution, is but an assertion of that abominable theory which, from its first enunciation, served as a pretext for conspiracy after conspiracy against the Government on the part of Southern traitors, until their detestable plotting culminated in open rebellion and bloody civil war. What more appropriate password, therefore, to be communicated to the new member upon his first admission to the secrets of the order could have been conceived than that which was actually adopted, Calhoun! a man who, baffled in his lust for power, with gnashing teeth turned upon the Government that had lifted him to its highest honors, and upon the country that had borne him, and down to the very close of his fevered life labored incessantly to scatter far and wide the seeds of that poison of death now upon our lips. The thorns which now pierce and tear us are of the tree he planted.

VII.—ITS SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND OPERATIONS.

From the principles of the order, as thus set forth, its general purpose of co-operating with the rebellion may readily be inferred, and, in fact, those principles could logically lead to no other result. This general purpose, indeed, is distinctly set forth in the personal statements and confessions of its members, and particularly of its prominent officers, who have been induced to make disclosures to the Government. Among the most significant of these confessions are those already alluded to, of Hunt, Dunn, and Smith, the heads of the order in Missouri. The latter, whose statement is full and explicit, says:

At the time I joined the order I understood that its object was to aid and assist the Confederate Government and endeavor to restore the Union as it was prior to this rebellion.

He adds:

The order is hostile in every respect to the General Government and friendly to the so-called Confederate Government. It is exclusively made up of disloyal persons, of all Democrats who are desirous of securing the independence of the Confederate States with a view of restoring the Union as it was.

It would be idle to comment on such gibberish as the statement that "the independence of the Confederate States" was to be used as the means of restoring "the Union as it was;" and yet, under the manipulations of these traitorous jugglers doubtless the brains of many have

been so far muddled as to accept this shameless declaration as true. But proceeding to the specific purposes of the order, which its leaders have had in view from the beginning, and which, as will be seen, it has been able in many cases to carry out with very considerable success, the following are found to be most pointedly presented by the testimony:

First. Aiding soldiers to desert and harboring and protecting deserters. Early in its history the order essayed to undermine such portions of the army as were exposed to its insidious approaches. Agents were sent by the Knights of the Golden Circle into the camps to introduce the order among the soldiers, and those who became members were instructed to induce as many of their comrades as possible to desert, and for this purpose the latter were furnished by the order with money and citizens' clothing. Soldiers who hesitated at desertion, but desired to leave the army, were introduced to lawyers who engaged to furnish them some quasi legal pretext for so doing, and a certain attorney of Indianapolis, named Walpole, who was particularly conspicuous in furnishing facilities of this character to soldiers who applied to him, has boasted that he has thus aided 500 enlisted men to escape from their contracts. Through the schemes of the order in Indiana whole companies were broken up (a large detachment of a battery company, for instance, deserting on one occasion to the enemy with two of its guns), and the camps were imbued with a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction with the service. Some estimate of the success of these efforts may be derived from a report of the Adjutant General of Indiana, of January, in 1863, setting forth that the number of deserters and absentees returned to the army through the post of Indianapolis alone during the month of December, 1862, was nearly 2,600.

As soon as arrests of these deserters began to be generally made writs of habeas corpus were issued in their cases by disloyal judges, and a considerable number were discharged thereon. In one instance in Indiana, where an officer in charge of a deserter properly refused to obey the writ, after it had been suspended in such cases by the President, his attachment for contempt was ordered by the chief justice of the State, who declared that "the streets of Indianapolis might run with blood, but that he would enforce his authority against the President's order." On another occasion certain U. S. officers who had made the arrest of deserters in Illinois were themselves arrested for kidnaping, and held to trial by a disloyal judge, who at the same time discharged the deserters, though acknowledging them to be such. Soldiers, upon deserting, were assured of immunity from punishment and protection on the part of the order, and were instructed to bring away with them their arms, and, if mounted, their horses. Details sent to arrest them by the military authorities were in several cases forcibly resisted, and, where not unusually strong in numbers, were driven back by large bodies of men, subsequently generally ascertained to be members of the order. Where arrests were effected our troops were openly attacked and fired upon on their return. Instances of such attacks occurring in Morgan and Rush Counties, Ind., are especially noticed by General Carrington. In the case of the outbreak in Morgan County, J. J. Bingham, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, a member or friend of the order, sought to forward to the disloyal newspapers of the West false and inflammatory telegraphic dispatches in regard to the affair, to the effect that cavalry had been sent to arrest all the Democrats in the country, that they had committed gross outrages, and that several citizens had been shot, and adding, "10,000 soldiers cannot hold the men arrested this night. Civil war and bloodshed are

inevitable." The assertions in this dispatch were entirely false, and may serve to illustrate the fact heretofore noted, that a studious misrepresentation of the acts of the Government and its officers is a part of the prescribed duty of members of the order. It is proper to mention that seven of the party in Morgan County who made the attack upon our troops were convicted of their offense by a State court. Upon their trial it was proved that the party was composed of members of the Knights of the Golden Circle. One of the most pointed instances of protection afforded to deserters occurred in a case in Indiana where seventeen intrenched themselves in a log cabin with a ditch and palisade, and were furnished with provisions and sustained in their defense against our military authorities for a considerable period by the order or its friends.

Second. Discouraging enlistments and resisting the draft. It is especially inculcated by the order to oppose the re-enforcement of our armies, either by volunteers or drafted men. In 1862 the Knights of the Golden Circle organized generally to resist the draft in the Western States, and were strong enough in certain localities to greatly embarrass the Government. In this year and early in 1863 a number of enrolling officers were shot in Indiana and Illinois. In Blackford County, Ind., an attack was made upon the court-house, and the books connected with the draft were destroyed. In several counties of the State a considerable military force was required for the protection of the U. S. officials, and a large number of arrests were made, including that of one Reynolds, an ex-Senator of the Legislature, for publicly urging upon the populace to resist the conscription, an offense of the same character, in fact, as that upon which Vallandigham was apprehended in Ohio. These outbreaks were no doubt in most cases incited by the order and engaged in by its members. In Indiana nearly 200 persons were indicted for conspiracy against the Government, resisting the draft, &c., and about sixty of these were convicted. Where members of the order were forced into the army by the draft they were instructed, in case they were prevented from presently escaping, and were obliged to go to the field, to use their arms against their fellow-soldiers, rather than the enemy, or, if possible, to desert to the enemy, by whom, through the signs of the order, they would be recognized and received as friends. Whenever a member volunteered in the army he was at once expelled from the order.

Third. Circulation of disloyal and treasonable publications. The order, especially in Missouri, has secretly circulated throughout the country a great quantity of treasonable publications, as a means of extending its own power and influence, as well as of giving encouragement to the disloyal and inciting them to treason. Of these some of the principal are the following: Pollard's Southern History of the War, Official Reports of the Confederate Government, Life of Stonewall Jackson, pamphlets containing articles from the Metropolitan Record, Abraham Africanus, or Mysteries of the White House, The Lincoln Catechism, or a Guide to the Presidential Election of 1864, Indestructible Organics, by Triga. These publications have generally been procured by formal requisitions drawn upon the grand commander by leading members in the interior of the State. One of these requisitions, dated June 10 last, and drawn by a local secretary of the order at Gentryville, Mo., is exhibited in the testimony. It contains a column of the initials of subscribers, opposite whose names are entered the number of the disloyal publications to be furnished, the particular book or books, &c., required being indicated by fictitious titles.

Fourth. Communicating with and giving intelligence to the enemy. Smith, grand secretary of the order in Missouri, says in his confession: "Rebel spies, mail carriers, and emissaries have been carefully protected by this order ever since I have been a member." It is shown in the testimony to be customary in the rebel service to employ members of the order as spies, under the guise of soldiers furnished with furloughs to visit their homes within our lines. On coming within the territory occupied by our forces they are harbored and supplied with information by members of the order. Another class of spies claim to be deserters from the enemy and at once seek an opportunity to take the oath of allegiance, which, however, though voluntarily taken, they claim to be administered while they are under a species of duress, and therefore not to be binding. Upon swearing allegiance to the Government the pretended deserter engages, with the assistance of the order, in collecting contraband goods or procuring intelligence to be conveyed to the enemy, or in some other treasonable enterprise. In his official report of June 12 last Colonel Sanderson remarks: "This department is filled with rebel spies, all of whom belong to the order."

In Missouri regular mail communication was for a long period maintained through the agency of the order from Saint Louis to Price's army, by means of which private letters as well as official dispatches between him and the grand commander of Missouri were regularly transmitted. The mail carriers started from a point on the Pacific railroad, near Kirkwood Station, about fourteen miles from Saint Louis, and, traveling only by night, proceeded (to quote from Colonel Sanderson's report) to Mattox Mills, on the Meramec River, thence past Mineral Point to Webster, thence to a point fifteen miles below Van Buren, where they crossed the Black River, and thence to the rebel lines. It is, probably, also by this route that the secret correspondence, stated by the witness Pitman to have been constantly kept up between Price and Vallandigham, the heads of the order at the North and South, respectively, was successfully maintained.

A similar communication has been continuously held with the enemy from Louisville, Ky. A considerable number of women in that State, many of them of high position in rebel society, and some of them outwardly professing to be loyal, were discovered to have been actively engaged in receiving and forwarding mails, with the assistance of the order and its instruments. Two of the most notorious and successful of these, Miss Woods and Miss Cassel, have been apprehended and imprisoned. By means of this correspondence with the enemy the members of the order were promptly apprised of all raids to be made by the forces of the former, and were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid and comfort to the raiders. To show how efficient for this purpose was the system thus established, it is to be added that our military authorities have, in a number of cases, been informed, through members of the order employed in the interest of the Government, of impending raids and important army movements of the rebels, not only days, but sometimes weeks, sooner than the same intelligence could have reached them through the ordinary channels. On the other hand, the system of espionage kept up by the order for the purpose of obtaining information of the movements of our own forces, &c., to be imparted to the enemy, seems to have been as perfect as it was secret. The grand secretary of the order in Missouri states in his confession:

One of the especial objects of this order was to place members on steam-boats, ferry-boats, in telegraph offices, express offices, department headquarters, provost-marshal's office, and, in fact, in every position where they could do valuable service.

And he proceeds to specify certain members who at the date of his confession (August 2 last) were employed at the express and telegraph offices in Saint Louis.

Fifth. Aiding the enemy, by recruiting for them, or assisting them to recruit, within our lines. This has also been extensively carried on by members of the order, particularly in Kentucky and Missouri. It is estimated that 2,000 men were sent south from Louisville alone during a few weeks in April and May, 1864. The order and its friends at that city have a permanent fund, to which there are many subscribers, for the purpose of fitting out with pistols, clothing, money, &c., men desiring to join the Southern service; and in the lodges of the order in Saint Louis and Northern Missouri money has often been raised to purchase horses, arms, and equipments for soldiers about to be forwarded to the Southern Army. In the latter State parties empowered by Price, or by Grand Commander Hunt as his representative, to recruit for the rebel service, were nominally authorized to "locate lands," as it was expressed, and in their reports, which were formally made, the number of acres, &c., located represented the number of men recruited. At Louisville those desiring to join the Southern forces were kept hidden and supplied with food and lodging until a convenient occasion was presented for their transportation South. They were then collected and conducted at night to a safe rendezvous of the order, whence they were forwarded to their destination, in some cases stealing horses from the U. S. corrals on their way. While awaiting an occasion to be sent South the men, to avoid the suspicion which might be excited by their being seen together in any considerable number, were often employed on farms in the vicinity of Louisville, and the farm of one Grant in that neighborhood (at whose house, also, meetings of the order were held) is indicated in the testimony as one of the localities where such recruits were rendezvoused and employed. The same facilities which were afforded to recruits for the Southern Army were also furnished by the order to persons desiring to proceed beyond our lines for any illegal purpose. By these Louisville was generally preferred as a point of departure, and on the Mississippi River a particular steamer, the Graham, was selected as the safest conveyance.

Sixth. Furnishing the rebels with arms, ammunition, &c. In this, too, the order, and especially its female members and allies, has been sedulously engaged. The rebel women of Louisville and Kentucky are represented as having rendered the most valuable aid to the Southern Army by transporting large quantities of percussion caps, powder, &c., concealed upon their persons, to some convenient locality near the lines, whence they could be readily conveyed to those for whom they were intended. It is estimated that at Louisville, up to May 1 last, the sum of $17,000 had been invested by the order in ammunition and arms, to be forwarded, principally in this manner, to the rebels. In Saint Louis several firms, who are well known to the Government, the principal of which is Beauvais & Co., have been engaged in supplying arms and ammunition to members of the order, to be conveyed to their Southern allies. Mary Ann Pitman, a reliable witness and a member of the Order of American Knights, who will hereafter be specially alluded to, states in her testimony that she visited Beauvais & Co. three times, and procured from them on each occasion about $80 worth of caps, besides a number of pistols and cartridges, which she carried in person to Forrest's command, as well as a much larger quantity of similar articles which she caused to be forwarded by other agents. The guerrillas in Missouri also received arms from Saint Louis, and one Doug-

las, one of the most active conspirators of the Order of American Knights in Missouri, and a special emissary of Price, was arrested while in the act of transporting a box of forty revolvers by railroad to a guerrilla camp in the interior of the State. Medical stores in large quantities were likewise, by the aid of the order, furnished to the enemy, and a young doctor, named Moore, said to be now a medical inspector in the rebel army, is mentioned as having made $75,000 by smuggling medicines, principally from Louisville, through the lines of our army. Supplies were in some cases conveyed to the enemy through the medium of professed loyalists, who, having received permits for that purpose from the U. S. military authorities, would forward their goods, as if for ordinary purposes of trade, to a certain point near the rebel lines, where, by the connivance of the owners, the enemy would be enabled to seize them.

Seventh. Co-operating with the enemy in raids and invasions. While it is clear that the order has given aid, both directly and indirectly, to the forces of the rebels and to guerrilla bands, when engaged in making incursions into the border States, yet because, on the one hand, of the constant restraint upon its action exercised by our military authorities, and on the other of the general success of our armies in the field over those of the enemy, their allies at the North have never thus far been able to carry out their grand plan of a general armed rising of the order and its co-operation on an extended scale with the Southern forces. This plan has been twofold, and consisted, first, of a rising of the order in Missouri, aided by a strong detachment from Illinois and a co-operation with a rebel army under Price; second, of a similar rising in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, and a co-operation with a force under Breckinridge, Buckner, Morgan, or some other rebel commander, who was to invade the latter State. In this case the order was first to cut the railroads and telegraph wires, so that intelligence of the movement might not be sent abroad and the transportation of Federal troops might be delayed, and then to seize upon the arsenals at Indianapolis, Columbus, Springfield, Louisville, and Frankfort, and, furnishing such of their number as were without arms, to kill or make prisoners of department, district, and post commanders, release the rebel prisoners at Rock Island and at Camps Morton, Douglas, and Chase, and thereupon join the Southern army at Louisville or some other point in Kentucky, which State was to be permanently occupied by the combined force. At the period of the movement it was also proposed that an attack should be made upon Chicago by means of steamtugs mounted with cannon. A similar course was to be taken in Missouri, and was to result in the permanent occupation of that State. This scheme has long occupied the minds of members of the order and has been continually discussed by them in their lodges. A rising somewhat of the character described was intended to have taken place in the spring of this year, simultaneously with an expected advance of the army of Lee upon Washington; but the plans of the enemy having been anticipated by the movements of our generals, the rising of the conspirators was necessarily postponed. Again, a general movement of the Southern forces was expected to occur about July 4, and with this the order was to co-operate. A speech to be made by Vallandigham at the Chicago Convention was, it is said, to be the signal for the rising; but the postponement of the convention, as well as the failure of the rebel armies to engage in the anticipated movement, again operated to disturb the programme of the order. During the summer, however, the grand plan of action above set forth has been more than

ever discussed throughout the order, and its success most confidently predicted, while at the same time an extensive organization and preparation for carrying the conspiracy into effect have been actively going on. But up to this time, notwithstanding the late raids of the enemy in Kentucky and the invasion of Missouri by Price, no such general action on the part of the order as was contemplated has taken place; a result, in great part, owing to the activity of our military authorities in strengthening the detachments at the prisons, arsenals, &c., and in causing the arrest of the leading conspirators in the several States, and especially in the seizure of large quantities of arms which had been shipped for the use of the order in their intended outbreak. It was doubtless on account of these precautions that the day last appointed for the rising of the order in Indiana and Kentucky (August 16) passed by with but slight disorder.

It is, however, the inability of the public enemy, in the now declining days of the rebellion, to initiate the desired movements which has prevented the order from engaging in open warfare; and it has lately been seriously considered in their councils whether they should not proceed with their revolt, relying alone upon the guerrilla bands of Sypert, Jessee, and others for support and assistance. With these guerrillas the order has always most readily acted along the border, and in cases of capture by the Union forces of Northern members of the order engaged in co-operating with them, the guerrillas have frequently retaliated by seizing prominent Union citizens and holding them as hostages for the release of their allies. At other times our Government has been officially notified by the rebel authorities that if the members of the order captured were not treated by us as ordinary prisoners of war retaliation would be resorted to. An atrocious plan of concert between members of the order in Indiana and certain guerrilla bands of Kentucky, agreed upon last spring, may be here remarked upon. Some 2,500 or 3,000 guerrillas were to be thrown into the border counties, and were to assume the character of refugees seeking employment. Being armed, they were secretly to destroy Government property wherever practicable, and subsequently to control the elections by force, prevent enlistments, aid deserters, and stir up strife between the civil and military authorities. A singular feature of the raids of the enemy remains only to be adverted to, viz, that the officers conducting these raids are furnished by the rebel Government with quantities of U. S. Treasury notes for use within our lines, and that these are probably most frequently procured through the agency of members of the order. Mary Ann Pitman states that Forrest, of the rebel Army, at one time exhibited to her a letter to himself from a prominent rebel sympathizer and member of the order in Washington, D. C., in which it was set forth that the sum of $20,000 in greenbacks had actually been forwarded by him to the rebel Government at Richmond.

Eighth. Destruction of Government property. There is no doubt that large quantities of Government property have been burned or otherwise destroyed by the agency of the order in different localities. At Louisville, in the case of the steamer Taylor, and on the Mississippi River steamers belonging to the United States have been burned at the wharves, and generally when loaded with Government stores. Shortly before the arrest of Bowles, the senior of the major-generals of the order in Indiana, he had been engaged in the preparation of "Greek fire," which it was supposed would be found serviceable in the destruction of public property. It was generally understood in the councils of the order in the State of Kentucky that they were to be compensated

for such destruction by the rebel Government, by receiving a commission of 10 per cent. of the value of the property so destroyed, and that this value was to be derived from the estimate of the loss made in each case by Northern newspapers.

Ninth. Destruction of private property and persecution of loyal men. It is reported by General Carrington that the full development of the order in Indiana was followed by "a state of terrorism" among the Union residents of "portions of Brown, Morgan, Johnson, Rush, Clay, Sullivan, Bartholomew, Hendricks, and other counties" in that State; that from some localities individuals were driven away altogether; that in others their barns, hay, and wheatricks were burned, and that many persons, under the general insecurity of life and property, sold their effects at a sacrifice and removed to other places. At one time in Brown County the members of the order openly threatened the lives of all abolitionists who refused to sign a peace memorial which they had prepared and addressed to Congress. In Missouri, also, similar outrages committed upon the property of loyal citizens are attributable in a great degree to the secret order. Here the outbreak of the miners in the coal districts of Eastern Pennsylvania in the autumn of last year may be appropriately alluded to. It was fully shown in the testimony adduced upon the trial of these insurgents, who were guilty of the destruction of property and numerous acts of violence, as well as murder, that they were generally members of a secret treasonable association, similar in all respects to the Knights of the Golden Circle, at the meetings of which they had been incited to the commission of the crimes for which they were tried and convicted.

Tenth. Assassination and murder. After what has been disclosed in regard to this infamous league of traitors and ruffians it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that the cold blooded assassination of Union citizens and soldiers has been included in their devilish scheme of operations. Green B. Smith states in his confession that "the secret assassination of U. S. officers, soldiers, and Government employés has been discussed in the councils of the order and recommended." It is also shown in the course of the testimony that at a large meeting of the order in Saint Louis in May or June last it was proposed to form a secret police of members for the purpose of patrolling the streets of that city at night and killing every detective and soldier that could be readily disposed of; that this proposition was coolly considered, and finally rejected, not because of its fiendish character (no voice being raised against its criminality), but because only it was deemed premature. At Louisville in June last a similar scheme was discussed among the order for the waylaying and butchering of negro soldiers in the streets at night; and in the same month a party of its members in that city was actually organized for the purpose of throwing off the track of the Nashville railroad a train of colored troops and seizing the opportunity to take the lives of as many as possible. Again, in July the assassination of an obnoxious provost-marshal, by betraying him into the hands of guerrillas, was designed by members in the interior of Kentucky. Further, at a meeting of the grand council of Indiana at Indianapolis on June 14 last the murder of one Coffin, a Government detective, who, as it was supposed, had betrayed the order, was deliberately discussed and unanimously determined upon. This fact is stated by Stidger in his report to General Carrington of June 17 last, and is more fully set forth in his testimony upon the trial of Dodd. He deposes that at the meeting in question Dodd himself volunteered to go to Hamilton, Ohio, where Coffin was expected to be found, and there

"dispose of the latter." He adds that prior to the meeting he himself conveyed from Judge Bullitt, at Louisville, to Bowles and Dodd, at Indianapolis, special instructions to have Coffin "put out of the way," "murdered"—"at all hazards." The opinion is expressed by Colonel Sanderson, under date of June 12 last, that "the recent numerous cold-blooded assassinations of military officers and unconditional Union men throughout the military district of North Missouri, especially along the western border," is to be ascribed to the agency of the order. The witness Pitman represents that it is a part of the obligation or understanding of the order "to kill officers and soldiers whenever it can be done by stealth," as well as loyal citizens when considered important or influential persons. And she adds that while at Memphis during the past summer she knew that men on picket were secretly killed by members of the order, approaching them in disguise.

In this connection may be recalled the wholesale assassination of Union soldiers by members of the order and their confederates at Charleston, Ill., in March last, in regard to which, as a startling episode of the rebellion, a full report was addressed from this office to the President, under date of July 26 last. This concerted murderous assault upon a scattered body of men, mostly unarmed, apparently designed for the mere purpose of destroying as many lives of Union soldiers as possible, is a forcible illustration of the utter malignity and depravity which characterize the members of this order in their zeal to commend themselves as allies to their fellow-conspirators at the South.

Eleventh. Establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy. In concluding this review of some of the principal specific purposes of the order, it remains only to remark upon a further design of many of its leading members, the accomplishment of which they are represented as having deeply at heart. Hating New England, and jealous of her influence and resources, and claiming that the interests of the West and South, naturally connected as they are through the Mississippi Valley, are identical, and actuated further by an intensely revolutionary spirit as well as an unbridled and unprincipled ambition, these men have made the establishment of a Western or Northwestern Confederacy, in alliance with the South, the grand aim and end of all their plotting and conspiring. It is with this steadily in prospect that they are constantly seeking to produce discontent, disorganization, and civil disorder at the North. With this in view they gloat over every reverse of the armies of the Union, and desire that the rebellion shall be protracted until the resources of the Government shall be exhausted, its strength paralyzed, its currency hopelessly depreciated, and confidence everywhere destroyed. Then, from the anarchy which, under their scheme, is to ensue, the new confederacy is to arise, which is either to unite itself with that of the South, or to form therewith a close and permanent alliance. Futile and extravagant as this scheme may appear, it is yet the settled purpose of many leading spirits of the secret conspiracy, and is their favorite subject of thought and discussion. Not only is this scheme deliberated upon in the lodges of the order, but is openly proclaimed. Members of the Indiana Legislature, even, have publicly announced it, and avowed that they will take their own State out of the Union and recognize the independence of the South. A citizen captured by a guerrilla band in Kentucky last summer records the fact that the establishment of a new confederacy as the deliberate purpose of the Western people was boastfully asserted by these outlaws, who also assured their prisoner that in the event of such establishment there would be "a greater rebellion than ever!" Lastly, it is

claimed that the new confederacy is already organized; that it has a "provisional government," officers, departments, bureaus, &c., in secret operation. No comment is necessary to be made upon this treason, not now contemplated for the first time in our history. Suggested by the present rebellion, it is the logical consequence of the ardent and utter sympathy therewith which is the life and inspiration of the secret order.

VIII.—THE WITNESSES AND THEIR TESTIMONY.

The facts detailed in the present report have been derived from a great variety of dissimilar sources, but all the witnesses, however different their situations, concur so pointedly in their testimony that the evidence which has thus been furnished must be accepted as of an entirely satisfactory character. The principal witnesses may be classified as follows:

First. Shrewd, intelligent men, employed as detectives, and with a peculiar talent for their calling, who have gradually gained the confidence of leading members of the order, and in some cases have been admitted to its temples and been initiated into one or more of the degrees. The most remarkable of these is Stidger, formerly a private soldier in our army, who, by the use of an uncommon address, though at great personal risk, succeeded in establishing such intimate relations with Bowles, Bullitt, Dodd, and other leaders of the order in Indiana and Kentucky as to be appointed grand secretary for the latter State, a position the most favorable for obtaining information of the plans of these traitors and warning the Government of their intentions. It is to the rare fidelity of this man, who has also been the principal witness upon the trial of Dodd, that the Government has been chiefly indebted for the exposure of the designs of the conspirators in the two States named.

Second. Rebel officers and soldiers voluntarily or involuntarily making disclosures to our military authorities. The most valuable witnesses of this class are prisoners of war, who, actuated by laudable motives, have of their own accord furnished a large amount of information in regard to the order, especially as it exists in the South, and of the relations of its members with those of the Northern section. Among these, also, are soldiers at our prison camps, who, without designing it, have made known to our officials, by the use of the signs, &c., of the order, that they were members.

Third. Scouts employed to travel through the interior of the border States, and also within or in the neighborhood of the enemy's lines. The fact that some of these were left entirely ignorant of the existence of the order, upon being so employed, attaches an increased value to their discoveries in regard to its operations.

Fourth. Citizen prisoners, to whom, while in confinement, disclosures were made relative to the existence, extent, and character of the order by fellow-prisoners who were leading members, and who, in some instances, upon becoming intimate with the witness, initiated him into one of the degrees.

Fifth. Members of the order, who, upon a full acquaintance with its principles, have been appalled by its infamous designs, and have voluntarily abandoned it, freely making known their experience to our military authorities. In this class may be placed the female witness, Mary Ann Pitman, who, though in arrest at the period of her disclosures, was yet induced to make them for the reason that, as she says, "at the last meeting which I attended they passed an order which I consider

as utterly atrocious and barbarous; so I told them I would have nothing more to do with them." This woman was attached to the command of the rebel Forrest, as an officer under the name of Lieutenant Rawley; but because her sex afforded her unusual facilities for crossing our lines she was often employed in the execution of important commissions within our territory, and, as a member of the order, was made extensively acquainted with other members, both of the Northern and Southern sections. Her testimony is thus peculiarly valuable, and being a person of unusual intelligence and force of character, her statements are succinct, pointed, and emphatic. They are also especially useful as fully corroborating those of other witnesses regarded as most trustworthy.

Sixth. Officers of the order of high rank, who have been prompted to present confessions, more or less detailed, in regard to the order and their connection with it. The principals of these are Hunt, Dunn, and Smith, grand commander, deputy grand commander, and grand secretary of the order in Missouri, to whose statements frequent reference has been made. These confessions, though in some degree guarded and disingenuous, have furnished to the Government much important information as to the operations of the order, especially in Missouri, the affiliation of its leaders with Price, &c. It is to be noted that Dunn makes the statement, in common with other witnesses, that in entering the order he was quite ignorant of its ultimate purposes. He says: "I did not become a member understandingly; the initiatory step was taken in the dark, without reflection and without knowledge."

Seventh. Deserters from our army, who, upon being apprehended, confessed that they had been induced and assisted to desert by members of the order. It was, indeed, principally from these confessions that the existence of the secret treasonable organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle was first discovered in Indiana in the year 1862.

Eighth. Writers of anonymous communications, addressed to heads of departments or provost-marshals, disclosing facts corroborative of other more important statements.

Ninth. The witnesses before the grand jury at Indianapolis in 1863, when the order was formally presented as a treasonable organization, and those whose testimony has been recently introduced upon the trial of Dodd.

It need only be added that a most satisfactory test of the credibility and weight of much of the evidence which has been furnished is afforded by the printed testimony in regard to the character and intention of the order, which is found in its national and State constitutions and its ritual. Indeed, the statements of the various witnesses are but presentations of the logical and inevitable consequences and results of the principles therein set forth.

In concluding this review it remains only to state that a constant reference has been made to the elaborate official reports in regard to the order of Brigadier-General Carrington, commanding District of Indiana, and of Colonel Sanderson, provost-marshal-general of the Department of Missouri. The great mass of the testimony upon the subject of this conspiracy has been furnished by these officers, the latter acting under the orders of Major-General Rosecrans, and the former co-operating with Major-General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky, as well as with Governor Morton, of Indiana, who, though at one time greatly embarrassed by a Legislature strongly tainted with disloyalty, in his efforts to repress this domestic enemy has at last seen his State relieved from the danger of a civil war. But although the

treason of the order has been thoroughly exposed, and although its capacity for fatal mischief has, by means of the arrest of its leaders, the seizure of its arms, and the other vigorous means which have been pursued, been seriously impaired, it is still busied with its plottings against the Government and with its perfidious designs in aid of the Southern rebellion. It is reported to have recently adopted new signs and passwords, and its members assert that foul means will be used to prevent the success of the Administration at the coming election, and threaten an extended revolt in the event of the re-election of President Lincoln.

In the presence of the rebellion and of this secret order, which is but its echo and faithful ally, we cannot but be amazed at the utter and widespread profligacy, personal and political, which these movements against the Government disclose. The guilty men engaged in them, after casting aside their allegiance, seem to have trodden under foot every sentiment of honor and every restraint of law, human and divine. Judea produced but one Judas Iscariot, and Rome, from the sinks of her demoralization, produced but one Catiline; and yet, as events prove, there has arisen in our land an entire brood of such traitors, all animated by the same parricidal spirit, and all struggling with the same relentless malignity for the dismemberment of our Union. Of this extraordinary phenomenon, not paralleled, it is believed, in the world's history, there can be but one explanation, and all these blackened and fetid streams of crime may well be traced to the same common fountain. So fiercely intolerant and imperious was the temper engendered by slavery, that when the Southern people, after having controlled the national councils for half a century, were beaten at an election, their leaders turned upon the Government with the insolent fury with which they would have drawn their revolvers on a rebellious slave in one of their negro quarters; and they have continued since to prosecute their warfare amid all the barbarisms and atrocities naturally and necessarily inspired by the infernal institution in whose interests they are sacrificing alike themselves and their country. Many of these conspirators, as is well known, were fed, clothed, and educated at the expense of the nation, and were loaded with its honors at the very moment they struck at its life with the horrible criminality of a son stabbing the bosom of his mother while impressing kisses on her cheeks. The leaders of the traitors in the loyal States, who so completely fraternize with these conspirators and whose machinations are now unmasked, it is as clearly the duty of the Administration to prosecute and punish as it is its duty to subjugate the rebels who are openly in arms against the Government. In the performance of this duty it is entitled to expect, and will doubtless receive, the zealous co-operation of true men everywhere, who, in crushing the truculent foe ambushed in the haunts of this secret order, should rival in courage and faithfulness the soldiers who are so nobly sustaining our flag on the battle-fields of the South.

Respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, *October 8, 1864.*

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford leaves Varina to-morrow morning with 1,300 prisoners, officers and men. He will be at Annapolis on the 10th.

I desire all the sick and disabled, up to 600, to be got ready at once, so as not to detain his boat. Please inform Colonel Mulford, at Annapolis, at what point he will get them. I further desire that the sick and wounded of the Confederate prisoners this side of the mountains be gathered at once at Baltimore, Fort Delaware, and Point Lookout, so that they may be taken to Savannah and exchanged for our men. Please notify me at what time they will be ready and I will provide transportation. The special exchanges, so far as possible, have been effected.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., October 8, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to respectfully represent that since the 1st of August there has been a constant and rapid increase of disease and deaths among the prisoners of war at this camp, the number who have died and been sick in hospital being as follows:

Month.	Number died.	Number sick in hospital.
June	34	167
July	49	237
August	98	273
September	123	373

The whole number sick in barracks is about 984.

The whole number of prisoners of war now in this camp, as shown by morning report of this morning, is 7,402. An examination of these figures cannot fail to impress you, showing, as they do, an alarming increase of sickness and mortality. In my opinion this increase springs from three causes, as follows, two of which may perhaps be removed:

First. A large proportion of these prisoners have been confined for more than one year, and, although they have the range of the prison square, which is kept in excellent sanitary condition, so long a period of restraint doubtless contributes largely to depression and disease.

Second. The want of a thoroughly efficient and competent medical officer at the head of the medical department of this post. Asst. Surg. A. M. Sigmund, U. S. Volunteers, is post surgeon, having relieved Surg. J. H. Grove, ordered away on the 22d day of June, 1864, since when there has been a lack of efficiency in the management of medical affairs of the post, which has been specially observable in the prison hospital and prison square, springing probably more from a deficiency in experience, capacity, and general ability necessary to control the medical department of so large a post than from any intentional negligence.

Third. The want of vegetables and antiscorbutics. Since your printed circular of August 10, 1864, the second paragraph of which prohibits the sutler from selling vegetables and other articles of food, this want has been distinctly visible as a cause of disease. Under the provision of your letter of August 1, 1864, upon surgeon's certificate potatoes have been issued from time to time, not, however, in sufficient quantities to stop the tendency to and increase of scurvy, which would require a large expenditure.

To remedy the two last-mentioned causes, I respectfully recommend:

1. That a competent and energetic medical officer of suitable rank and experience be ordered to report to Surg. L. H. Holden, U. S. Army, medical director at Chicago, or to the commanding officer of this post, as will be proper, to be assigned to duty as post surgeon.

2. That the sutler be allowed to sell to prisoners of war the articles mentioned and enumerated in the list forwarded in your letter of March 3, 1864, to Brig. Gen. W. W. Orme, then commanding this post, the effect of which would be to provide the prisoner with healthful food in the way of vegetables and groceries without additional expense to Government.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, and attention invited to the part of this report referring to the surgeon in charge at Camp Douglas, with the request that an experienced medical officer may be ordered there. The return of this paper is requested.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October 14, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners. Contents noted.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, Ga., October 8, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the work at Camp Lawton is being pushed forward as fast as the want of transportation will allow. The work is and has been inclosed for the last week and ready to receive prisoners, but the baking and cooking arrangements have not yet been completed, as I stated, for want of transportation. At Macon three cars were being loaded with brick for Camp Lawton when the railroad company had them unloaded, and the cars turned over, as I understand, to cotton speculators to transport cotton. If the transportation is furnished, the arrangements will soon be made. These delays have obstructed the removal of prisoners. There are now about 2,000 yet to be moved, and about 3,000 to remain, being too sick to travel.

I shall remove to Camp Lawton on Monday, the 10th instant. I shall push things forward as fast as possible. I inclose a report of the surgeon showing the operations of medical department. I do not agree in the opinion that the mortality is attributable to the crowded state of

the stockade. I think that the impossibility of procuring a sufficiency of vegetable food is the true cause, aggravated by mental depression occasioned by prison life.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 24, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War for his information. The report of the medical officer was not inclosed.

By order:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

All the invalid prisoners who are to go South are at Point Lookout, except those from Elmira, N. Y. About 900 will leave there for Point Lookout on the 11th instant.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Fort Monroe, Va., October 9, 1864.

Major-General HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Colonel Sherman and Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, for whom you made special requests, have been released on parole, and will arrive at Annapolis, Md., on Monday, October 10. Others whom you have directed me to intercede for will be delivered to me as soon as they can be reached, not likely, however, to occur before I go to Savannah, Ga. I would also inform you that I have secured the release on parole of Lieutenant Seagrave, Thirtieth U. S. Colored Troops; Lieutenant Viers, Fifth U. S. Colored Troops, and Lieutenant Wiswall, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops. These are the first deliveries of this class of prisoners. Of the prisoners received this week from Richmond, full one-half will be fit for duty in ten days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *October 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Del., for the week ending October 9, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, proper attention given to; clothing, comfortable; bedding, consists of bunks and blankets; state of quarters, clean and very comfortable; state of kitchen, in an excellent condition;

food, quality of, very good; food, quantity of, they receive their full allowance; sinks, are kept clean by tide and force pumps; policing of grounds, very well conducted; drainage, very good; vigilance of guard, faithfully performs duty; security of quarters, good, no prisoner has escaped this week; policing hospital, admirably conducted; attendance of sick (nurses), every possible attention is paid to them; cleanliness of hospital, could not be better; hospital diet, very good and sufficient; general health of prisoners, about 3½ per cent. sick, only three deaths this week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,

Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Inspecting Officer.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Fort Monroe, Va., October 9, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Your telegrams to me of the 5th and 8th instant relative to the proposition made Mr. Ould "to allow Federal prisoners now in the South to make rolls or lists of themselves," did not reach me until my arrival here this evening. I answered by telegraph immediately. Mr. Ould consented to this arrangement on condition that it be made reciprocal, to which I assented.

If you will forward to me such stationery as you deem best calculated for this purpose, I will endeavor to have the arrangement carried out at once.

Allow me to suggest as the most serviceable and convenient form a number of small blank books of the style of grocers' pass books. These, under the circumstances and disadvantages which men in camp will necessarily have to encounter, will, I think, prove the most safe and certain means of success.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent of Exchange.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 9, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a report of a medical inspection of the military prison of this department. I leave this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. GETTY,
Surg., U. S. Army, and Actg. Medical Insp. of Prisoners of War.

[Inclosure.]

Report of a medical inspection of the military prison at Little Rock, Ark., commanded by Lieut. Col. J. L. Chandler, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and assistant provost-marshal, Department of Arkansas, made on the 5th day of October, 1864, by T. M. Getty, surgeon, U. S. Army, acting medical inspector of prisoners of war.

Prison, name and geographical position—military prison, Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark. Topography of surrounding country—rolling. Topography, soil, drainage—gravelly, excellent.

Water, source, supply, quality, effects—well water for drinking, rain for washing, abundant, good. Fuel, whence obtained, kind, supply—oak and pine, collected in the vicinity, abundant. Prison, how arranged, how long occupied—five brick buildings surrounded by a stone wall, one year. Prison, previous use of ground—State penitentiary. Sinks and cesspools, construction, position, management—the sinks are 600 yards from the prison, tubs are used and carried daily to the sinks. Removal of offal and rubbish, police of camp—daily, good. Rations, quality, quantity, variety—good, abundant, prison rations and vegetables occasionally. Vegetables and pickles, kinds, amount, how obtained—potatoes, &c., not sufficient, from the commissary. Rations, how cooked, how inspected, messing—in the open air, daily by the surgeon, bad. Clothing, condition, deficiences—not very good, supplied by outsiders. Men, sanitary condition, personal cleanliness—not good, not clean. Hospital, topography of locality, soil, drainage—two rooms, portion of the prison. Hospital, warming, ventilation, lighting—by stoves, good, candles. Hospital, water-closets and sinks—the same as the prison. Hospital, discipline, police—good, pretty good. Water, source, supply, quality, effects—the same as the prison. Fuel, whence obtainable, kind, supply—the same as the prison. Diet, quality, quantity, variety—the same as the prison, with purchases from the hospital fund. Diet, how cooked, how inspected, messing—stoves, very bad, by the surgeon, not good. Medical and hospital supplies, quality, condition, deficiencies—good, good, none. Instruments, hospital, personal, condition, deficiencies—one pocket case, good. Commissary stores, medical comforts, condition, deficiencies—good, deficient in bedding. Hospital records and accounts—kept properly since February. Hospital muster and pay rolls—properly made. Reports of sick and wounded, and of operations—none. Requisitions and returns—properly made. Morning reports, provision returns—properly made. Hospital fund, how expended, accounted for, condition—$72.09, properly, properly, good. Hospital washing, how performed, how paid for—by matrons, by the paymaster. Assistant surgeons, number present, absent—Asst. Surg. Moses R. Greeley, Third Minnesota Volunteers. Hospital stewards, present, absent—one acting steward. Cooks and nurses, present, absent—3 cooks, 4 nurses. Prisoners sick, ratio of, to strength of command—30 in hospital, 100 in all. Strength of the command—481. Sick, condition, cleanliness—fair, not very clean. Sick, beds for, superficial area, and air space per bed—30 beds, 600 cubic feet to a patient. Medical and surgical treatment—very good. Surgical operations, how performed—none. Nursing, how performed—by prisoners, not very well. Diseases prevalent—scurvy, diarrhea. Diseases, prevention, mitigation—by fresh vegetables. Recoveries from diseases, wounds, rapid or tardy—tardy. Vaccination—general. Interments, how conducted and recorded—by the prison officer, properly. The military prison of this department consists of five brick buildings inclosed by a stone wall 22 feet high, used formerly as the State penitentiary. Building No. 1, 150 by 30 feet; wooden, one story high, used by Federal prisoners. Building No. 2, 100 by 40 feet; brick, two stories, hospital, used by prisoners of war. Building No. 3, 122 by 40 feet; brick, two stories, unoccupied. Building No. 4, 70 by 40 feet; brick, two stories, used as officers' quarters. Building No. 5, 20 by 20 feet; brick, two stories, unoccupied. Number of prisoners: 287 prisoners of war, 50 political prisoners, 15 Federal citizens, and 129 U. S. soldiers—total, 481. The prison fund amounts to $2,514.29, and is properly managed and expended. The funds belonging to the prisoners are receipted for by the prison officer, Capt. Jas. L. Hodges, and are properly managed.

The arrangements for cooking in the prison are wretched, the rations being cooked by the prisoners in the open air. The hospital is a room 30 by 40 feet in the second story of the Building No. 2. A room 30 by 30 feet will be fitted up at once in Building No. 2, and used for hospital purposes. The accommodations with them are ample. The hospital is deficient in bedding. The hospital fund amounts to $72.09, and is properly expended.

T. M. GETTY,
Surg., U. S. Army, and Actg. Medical Inspector Prisoners of War.

DEPOT OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, October 9, 1864.

Capt. J. F. HUNTINGTON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Below I have the honor to submit my Sunday morning report of the condition of the prison and prisoners. The police of the prison for the past week has not been good, solely on account of the weather, it having rained every day but one. The police of the quarters continues good. The floors of the mess-halls have been in bad condition, and I fear always will be during wet weather. The buildings injured by the late storm are all repaired, with the exception of a little work on the chimneys, which could not be completed sooner on account of want of brick, which could not be obtained nearer than Cleveland. The sinks are in as good condition as the weather will allow. Owing to the sickness and death of Capt. L. M. Brooks, assistant quartermaster, there has been a delay in supplying the prison with stoves and the prisoners with clothing. This delay will undoubtedly be obviated the coming week. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as follows: Whole number of prisoners, 2,606; number in hospital, 46; deaths since last report, 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Vol. Infty., Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island and Sandusky, Ohio, October 9, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Third Infantry, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The floors of the mess-halls are about six inches of gravel with a slight admixture of clay at the top to serve as a cement. The roofs, of course, leak to some extent, and the prisoners passing in and out during a rain-storm of several days' duration of course bring in damp mud, which becomes distributed through the mess-hall, but which cannot be removed as it might be from a wooden floor. This inconvenience is inherent and its recurrence will accompany every storm and every thaw. The difficulty about the quartermaster I think need not exist after to-day, as an officer is detailed to attend to that duty.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *Chicago, Ill., October 9, 1864.*

Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Order, dated headquarters post, Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the

following report of daily inspection made by me during the past week: The prisoners' square is as clean as possible under the circumstances. New barracks are being built and old ones repaired, which renders it impossible to keep the grounds in as presentable appearance as they otherwise would be. No filth is allowed to accumulate; all slops are carried to the sinks. The roofs of most of the barracks have been repaired. A few more windows are necessary. The hospitals are in fair condition and are constantly filled. The rebel surgeons report that there are at least fifty men in the barracks, with acute diseases, that should be in hospital. In regard to personal cleanliness, with very few exceptions the prisoners are decently clean, many of them very neat in appearance. With few exceptions the clothing and blankets with which they are supplied will keep them comfortable for the present. The kitchens are very clean. The messes are usually prepared with care. The bread issued is well baked and of good quality.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,
First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Special Inspector Camp Douglas.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83.

CAMP SUMTER,
Andersonville, Ga., October 9, 1864.

1. Col. G. C. Gibbs is hereby assigned to the command of the post at Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga.

2. The prison and all Federal prisoners at the post are under the immediate charge of the commander of prison. No one will be permitted to enter the prison except on a pass from him. The commanding officer wishing to pass any one into the prison will order the commanding officer of the prison to give the required pass.

By order of Brigadier-General John H. Winder:

W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commander-in-Chief, &c., City Point, Va.:

SIR: With regard to the proposed exchange of naval prisoners the Department desires to call your attention to the case of the officers and crew of the rebel steamer Alabama, whom we regard as prisoners of war, and hold that we are entitled to equivalents for them. The principal facts are stated in the accompanying copy of a letter addressed, on the 27th of August last, by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to Major-General Butler.

It is supposed Capt. Melancthon Smith has turned over to you the several letters of this Department respecting the proposed exchange. In addition to those therein mentioned as on parole, seventeen others of our seamen, captured in the Queen City, have reported themselves at Mound City, having been paroled.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., October 13, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler for his action.
By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., July 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, &c., *Fort Monroe:*

SIR: You are doubtless furnished with the circumstances connected with the destruction of the Alabama by the Kearsarge. The Alabama surrendered to the Kearsarge, but before she could be taken possession of sunk from the wounds received in the engagement. Some of her officers and crew were rescued by the Kearsarge, others were picked up by the British yacht Deerhound and carried to England, and a few succeeded in reaching the coast of France.

Although a large number of them did not come into our possession actually, they had been surrendered to us, and must be looked upon as prisoners of war, as much so as were the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Mercedita, which surrendered to the iron-clads that came out of Charleston in January, 1863, who, although they were not taken possession of, were regarded as prisoners of war, and were duly exchanged, we having equivalents for them.

Will you, in behalf of this Department, bring this matter to the attention of Colonel Ould, agent for exchange, and notify him officially that the officers and crew of the Alabama at the time of her surrender are regarded by this Government as prisoners of war, and that we shall expect in exchange for them their equivalent of our officers and seamen imprisoned in the South or on parole. I inclose herewith copies of the report of Captains Winslow and Semmes relative to the action, and also of a board of officers appointed by the Department to examine into and report upon the status of the officers and crew of the Alabama.*.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, October 10, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: With reference to your communication of the 18th ultimo, in which regret is expressed that, in certain correspondence between General Hitchcock, Major Mulford, and Commissioner Ould, General Hitchcock did not address you instead of Major Mulford, I have to state that General Hitchcock reports that though on the occasion in question he was referred to by Major Mulford during your absence from your habitual station, yet all his communications to Major Mulford have been intended for you, and in most of them it has been so stated.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

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* Inclosures (here omitted) belong to the Navy War Records.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES,
Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant in reference to the supply of water at Point Lookout, and covering reports of Captain Goodwin, assistant quartermaster, showing the quantity of water supplied by the two boats since the early part of July.

The reports of Captain Goodwin are unsatisfactory, as they give nothing definite as to the time when he commenced supplying the water, how much he did supply per week, what his boats were capable of supplying, or why it was the boats did not supply all they were capable of.

In ——— a report was made by Surgeon Alexander, acting medical inspector of prisoners, showing the necessity of furnishing a large supply of wholesome water by means of boats, and I immediately requested the Quartermaster-General to order water-boats to be provided capable of supplying 20,000 gallons per day, and my impression is that the necessary instructions were given immediately. Will you please require him, Captain Goodwin, to furnish you copies of the orders he received on this subject, and if they are such as I suppose them to be please require him to explain why they were not carried out. Heretofore he has supplied about 12,000 to 15,000 gallons per week; he proposes in future to double the quantity. Please require him to explain why he has not furnished this larger quantity in the past.

Much sickness has prevailed among the prisoners of war at Point Lookout owing to the impure water they have been obliged to use, and if there has been any neglect in making full use of the means which have been furnished for abating the evil it should be known.

His reports are very brief, and there is nothing in them that could not have been made as well on the day they were called for, the 17th of September, as on the 25th of that month and the 6th of this month.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Weekly report of the condition of the military prisons of Saint Louis, Mo., October 10, 1864.

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison.—Buildings, no change since last report; sinks and yards, clean; kitchens and mess-rooms, clean; cleanliness of prisoners, satisfactory; quarters and bedding, very satisfactory; hospitals, in good condition.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison.—Buildings, no change since last report; sinks and yards, satisfactory; kitchens and mess-rooms, satisfactory; cleanliness of prisoners, clean; quarters and bedding, all right.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: The condition of our prisons has remained in statu quo since last report, and in view of an expected change of localities, I have suspended all the many repairs and improvements that are necessary for the winter season.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Lieut. Col., Inspector and Superintendent of Military Prisons.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., October 10, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of the prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day, as follows:

The streets and avenues, by constant policing, are clean and free from all filth. The buildings, being well ventilated, are in a healthy condition. The kitchens are in excellent order. The clothing and bedding of the prisoners, by frequent washings and airing, are clean and comfortable. No change of importance since report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., October 14, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post.

[OCTOBER 10, 1864.—For Foster to Jones, reporting delivery of packages to Confederate prisoners, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 312.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, October 10, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

SIR: I have the honor to request that I be relieved from the duties devolved upon me by Special Orders, No. 175, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. I find that I am unequal to a proper administration of affairs relating to Federal prisoners scattered over the country between this place and the Savannah River in addition to the duties properly belonging to the command of this post. I cannot keep myself acquainted with the condition of prisoners remote from this place. Movements are made without my knowledge. No doubt such movements are made necessary by the exigencies of the times. I am not and have not been able to impart information of condition of prisoners if called upon by the Government. I learned by a paper referred to me by the Secretary of War two days ago that there were a large number of prisoners at Florence, S. C. I had received no previous intimation that prisoners had been sent there.

This application is made with no wish to give trouble or to escape my full share of duty, but from a sincere conviction that I am unable to do the Government, the prisoners, and myself justice.

I would respectfully suggest that some officer should be placed in sole control of this branch of service—an officer who could visit in person the various prisons. The proper discharge of the duties of such a position would require all the attention of a very capable man. I am

unable to do this. I am now so lame from my recent inspection tour in North Carolina that I am compelled to resume my crutches. I assure you that the condition of prisoners requires the attention of an active, capable, and energetic commanding and administrative officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

OCTOBER 10, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for his consideration.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 11, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Can you suggest a proper officer to relieve General Gardner? The duties of this post are probably fully sufficient for him in his present condition.

J. A. S.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 269. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 11, 1864.*

Money and property taken from political prisoners and prisoners of war.

I. The attention of officers and agents of the Government receiving Confederate bills, notes, or bonds, with a view to transmitting the same to the Adjutant-General of the Army, under General Orders, No. 89, current series, is invited to paragraph 746, General Army Regulations, and paragraphs 38 and 72 of General Orders, No. 100, of 1863.

II. The legitimate funds of the United States belonging to prisoners of war, and political or state prisoners, deceased, or funds accruing from the sale of their effects, will be turned over to commandants, and be credited to the prison fund, in accordance with the regulations of the War Department promulgated in the circular dated office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, April 20, 1864.

III. All funds not current in the loyal States, and those mentioned in General Orders, No. 89, current series, belonging to deceased prisoners, and all money or other valuables, such as bills, notes, bonds, shares in bank, railroad, and other stock, watches, jewelry, &c., found in deserted places, or belonging to unknown persons and escaped prisoners, will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with the specified statement required by General Orders, No. 89, of 1864.

IV. In cases where it is probable that money or other valuables, such as bills, notes, bonds, shares in bank, railroad, or other stock, watches, jewelry, &c., found upon the persons of prisoners of war, and political or state prisoners, are public property, the same will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army; but in cases where it is evident that such articles are the private property of persons in arrest or confinement, the same will be so controlled as to prevent the circulation of the funds of disloyal States in the loyal States. The funds of the United States Government, or of the loyal States, and the watches, jewelry, &c., belonging to such persons may be expended for their

benefit upon their orders; and when they are released, exchanged, or paroled, their private property, and the balance of the money due, will be turned over to them, unless the same shall be forfeited by crimes or by offenses of the owner, or shall be seized by way of military necessity, as prescribed by General Orders, No. 100, 1863.

V. Requisitions made by officers or agents of the Government for such funds as are mentioned in General Orders, No. 89, current series, will receive proper attention at the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., October 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, *Commanding Army of the James:*

GENERAL: I inclose you the letter of the President to me, together with all other papers relating to the exchange of naval prisoners of war now in the James River, and turn the whole matter over to you to conduct.*

In our conversation yesterday I explained the point in Secretary Welles' correspondence, which the President was afraid might involve us in trouble if retained by him. In conducting this exchange ignore all that has been done heretofore in the matter, but make the exchange man for man, yielding no point before insisted on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: In sending you the accompanying papers† from Mr. Ould, touching supplies to prisoners of war, I think proper to say that recently at Johnson's Island a rebel prisoner, or two of them, rather, both colonels, addressed me a note, proposing that if they could be allowed to purchase such provisions as they might desire, and receive such supplies as their friends might send to them, they would agree that such of their prisoners (Federal prisoners in rebel hands) as should be designated should receive double the quantity without cost to them.

I took the opportunity of telling them that if they would give me reasonable evidence that Federal prisoners in the South received simply the treatment due to prisoners of war, according to the laws of war and humanity, they, the rebel prisoners, should not only receive full rations, including sugar and coffee, but should be allowed to purchase as much more as they desired, and I promised that any letters they might write to the South on the subject should be sent through the lines.

The simple duty in the South on this subject is to supply the prisoners of war properly, or according to the law of nations, send them

* See Lincoln to Grant, October 5 (with the inclosures noted), p. 924, and Welles to Dahlgren, September 24, p. 867.

† Not found as inclosures; but see Ould to Mulford, October 6, p. 926, and Ould to Hitchcock, October 7, p. 930.

home on parole, placing us under an obligation to respect the parole, which we would at once assume and abide by. But you will doubtless take some proper and practical view of the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., October 11, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of Lieut. J. W. Davidson, Veteran Reserve Corps, inspector of the camp, for the week ending October 8, 1864. I would also respectfully state that the clothing for issue to destitute prisoners has all arrived and is being issued as fast as actual cases of necessity are discovered. The two hospital wards are progressing favorably to completion and will be finished this week, when I will report the cost.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Camp Morton.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., October 9, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that during the week ending October 8, 1864, this camp was kept thoroughly policed, and the general health of the prisoners confined in the camp is being daily improved by compelling them to keep themselves and clothing thoroughly cleansed. Clothing has been received and is being issued daily to those that are destitute and have not the means of clothing themselves. The rations issued during the week have been strictly in compliance with orders, and potatoes have been issued every day during the week at the rate of eight ounces to each man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 12, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

I send by orderly copies of correspondence between myself and Mr. Ould. I also inclose the affidavits* upon which my action is based. The notification to Mr. Ould of my action will actually get to him before it is consummated. I think you will agree with me that the evidence is conclusive. You will find a copy of the advertisement of which I speak in one of my letters in the Richmond Examiner which I sent you yesterday.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* Embodied in Butler to Ould, p. 967.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Your correspondence with Judge Ould on the subject of exchanges, and also the affidavits upon which you rely for proof of the unwarrantable conduct of the enemy in employing prisoners of war at work on fortifications under fire, and your letter informing Mr. Ould of the steps taken to retaliate, are received and the whole approved. I will forward the whole to the Secretary of War, with my approval indorsed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

The prisoners you ask for will be sent up to you immediately. Be certain that the enemy are working our prisoners in the trenches and go ahead. I would not so employ them, however, without knowing that the enemy was doing the same thing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, October 12, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I inclose herewith affidavits showing the employment of 110 U. S. colored soldiers by the military officers of the Confederate forces in the trenches near Fort Gilmer, a practice justified by no rule of war or claim heretofore made by the Confederate authorities.

I have ordered a like number of the officers and soldiers captured by us (preferably as many of the Virginia reserve forces, by whom this outrage is being done, as I have captured) into the canal at Dutch Gap and put them at hard labor, and shall continue to add to their number until this practice is stopped.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 12, 1864.

Samuel Miller, of Battery C, Eighteenth Virginia Battalion of Artillery, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he, with his company, has been for some weeks past stationed at Battery No. 8, situated on the intermediate lines between the Charles City and Darbytown roads, and that to his personal knowledge he knows of some seventy-five to eighty colored prisoners of war, clad in the uniform of the United States, to have been kept at work on fortifications and intrenchments in that vicinity and upon that line since Thursday, the 6th instant.

Deponent further says that he deserted and came away from his company this morning, up to which time they were still at work, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Deponent also further says that he knows of numbers of them having been obliged to trade their clothes and shoes with the Confederate soldiers for food, owing to an insufficiency being furnished them.

SAM. MILLER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12th day of October, 1864.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, October 12, 1864.

Samuel Hutchins, of the Thirty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, lately put into the Virginia local reserves, and stationed at Fort Gilmer, on oath deposes and says that coming to Fort Gilmer on the night of Thursday, the 6th of October, he found about 100 negroes, colored soldiers, clad in the uniform of the United States, captured in the recent engagement, at work in the trenches at and near Fort Gilmer.

Deponent further says that he left the Confederate lines on the night of the 11th instant, and that when he left the trenches they were still at work.

SAMUEL (his x mark) HUTCHINS.

Sworn to and subscribed to by making his mark in my presence and before me this 12th day of October, 1864.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, October 12, 1864.

Chapman Dinking, of Yadkin County, N. C., member of the Thirty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, put into the Virginia local reserves, lately stationed at Fort Gilmer, on oath deposes and says that coming to Fort Gilmer on the night of Thursday, the 6th of October, he found 110 colored soldiers in the uniform of the United States, captured in the recent engagements, at work in the trenches at Fort Gilmer; without sufficient food, so that they were exchanging their clothes for food with the Confederate soldiers.

Deponent further says that he left the Confederate lines on the night of the 11th, and that when he left the trenches they were still at work.

CHAPMAN DINKING.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of October, 1864.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 12, 1864.

James F. Knight, of Company F, Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment, put into the First Regiment Virginia Reserves, being duly sworn, deposes

and says that on Thursday, the 6th instant, and Friday, the 7th instant, he was on duty with his regiment (the First Virginia Reserves), and that on one of the above-mentioned days, which he does not now definitely remember, he, with his company (Company A, First Regiment Virginia Reserves), went from their camp, which was then on the intermediate lines near the Darbytown road, to Richmond, Va., and took from Libby Prison about eighty-two colored men, who were there then as captured prisoners of war, and brought them to the intermediate lines between the New Market and Darbytown roads, where they were put to work throwing up intrenchments, and where, to the best of his knowledge and belief, they now remain, doing work of the manner described above, he having left there on the morning of this day.

Deponent further says that they were clad in uniform.

JAMES F. KNIGHT,

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12th day of October, 1864.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., October 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information. I have approved of the retaliatory measures proposed by General Butler, and accordingly sent to Dutch Gap this evening all the prisoners of war now with this army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, October 12, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING CONFEDERATE FORCES ON NORTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER:

I send a flag of truce herewith under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Kensel, inspector-general, for the purpose of conveying to the Hon. Robert Ould, agent of exchange for Confederate forces, certain communications which Lieutenant-Colonel Kensel will hand you. Also a package of letters such as usually go by flag of truce, and also to inform you that a flag will be received from you to convey the replies at or near the same point.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, October 12, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: As commissioner of exchange for this Government to negotiate exchanges with the belligerents represented by yourself, I propose to exchange all the prisoners in your naval service which we hold for all the prisoners in our naval service taken by you which you hold, man

for man, according to the equivalents of assimilated rank set forth in the cartel, the excess to be made up in officers and men on either part from the army.

In making this proposition I repose with confidence upon your statement to Major Mulford that you would exchange all the naval prisoners so taken without distinction. I have these men at City Point, ready for delivery, and will deliver them at Cox's Ferry at such time after five hours' notice as you may designate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, October 12, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I inclose a copy of an advertisement cut from a Richmond paper, where a military officer commanding a camp near Richmond calls upon their masters to come forward and make claim to the services and labor of certain colored men therein described. Some of these are believed to be soldiers of the U. S. Army captured in arms. If I am mistaken in this belief I desire to be promptly corrected.

I have ordered to such manual labor as I deem most fitting to meet the exigency an equal number of the prisoners of war held by us, and I shall continue to order to labor captives in war to an equal number of all the soldiers of the United States I have reason to believe are held to labor and service by the forces you represent until I am notified that this practice on your part has ceased. Much as I regret the necessity imposed upon me to do this, yet I am compelled by the sternest convictions of duty thus to inaugurate a system of retaliation, which will be firmly carried out.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., October 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.

I have notified General Butler of my approval of the steps taken to effect the exchanges heretofore agreed upon by the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

(From the Richmond Examiner of Tuesday, October 11, 1864.)

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
Richmond, October 8, 1864.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, last series, the owners of the following negroes will call at the camp and prove their claims, as required

by act of Congress: Philip, slave of John Fisher, Essex County, Va.; Junius, slave of Thaddeus Dellard, Surry County, Va.; Elijah, slave of Luther Bryan, Company F, Fifth South Carolina Regiment; James Bush, slave of Griffin Bush, Montgomery County, Va.; Revel Garrison, slave of Edward Garrison, Accomac County, Va.; Richard Saunders, slave of George Strother, Stafford County, Va.; George Washington, slave of Calvin Goodlow, Franklin County, Va.; George and William, slaves of Dr. Charles Weisiger, Chesterfield County, Va.; Jim, slave of William Graham, Fortress Monroe; Gray, slave of B. Barnes, Wayne County, N.C.; George, slave of Mrs. Morrison, Alleghany County, Va.; Charles, slave of Mr. Ashton, Portsmouth, Va.

By order of Maj. T. G. Peyton:

L. O. PETTUS,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, October 12, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I inclose marked copy of the Richmond Enquirer of the 12th instant showing that the officers paroled at Charleston are ordered into service by the Confederates. Ought there not to be some declaration on our part?

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 238. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, October 7, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. The following-named officers, who were exchanged in Charleston Harbor August 3, 1864, will report without delay to the general commanding the armies to which they belong.*

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *October 12, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of prisons for the week ending October 8, 1864, made pursuant to Special Orders, No. 169, issued from post headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio, August 22, 1864, in relation to personal cleanliness, clothing, bedding, quarters, kitchens, messing, sinks, policing of grounds, drainage, &c.:

Prison No. 1 is occupied by rebel officers exclusively. Everything in this prison has a nice, clean, and healthy appearance, showing that it has received proper attention in every respect. Prison No. 2 is in good condition and is occupied by rebel enlisted men. It also contains the

* List of forty-five names omitted.

hospitals, which are, as usual, provided with everything necessary to the comfort of the inmates, and at all times cared for in a commendable manner. Prison No. 3 also contains rebel enlisted men. It is the largest prison and contains the largest number of prisoners. The prisons are all well drained, graded, and policed. The prisoners are supplied with healthy rations, which are issued at proper times and with great regularity. The prisons are under the immediate supervision of the same officers as heretofore, who manifest that same commendable interest to which reference has been made.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Captain and Inspector of Prisons.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, October 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Many of the prisoners are poorly clad. The quartermaster at this post informs me that he has made requisition upon you for the necessary amount, but that he has not been supplied. Government shoes are being issued to barefooted prisoners. The weather is becoming so cold as to make this necessary. If it was permitted, something might be saved by furnishing the material for mending shoes, the labor to be performed by prisoners. The commissary is issuing from two to three days' rations per week of fish (lake fish) instead of meat. This, he claims, is necessary by the difficulty that exists in procuring supplies of pork or beef. The smallpox is prevailing in the prisons to a considerable extent, averaging this month ten cases per day. There are now 168 cases in the pest-house, which is entirely outside of the camp inclosure and at a considerable distance from it at the southeast corner of camp. All the prisoners, except perhaps some new arrivals, who have not had the smallpox or been recently vaccinated have been subjected to that treatment.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-Fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

FLORENCE, S. C., *October 12, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General HARDEE, *Commanding Department:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the condition of the Federal prisoners of war now confined near this post:

Col. G. P. Harrison is in command of the prisoners as well as the troops on duty here guarding them. He has had charge of them only since they were removed to this point, about four weeks, and has, I am satisfied, used commendable energy in constructing the stockade and in improving the condition of the prisoners. The stockade in which most of the prisoners are confined is located about one mile and a half from this point, in a healthy position, and with a bold, running branch of pure water running through its center. The area embraced in the stockade is twenty-three and a half acres, of which about six acres near the branch is swampy and unsuitable for an encampment. The location on the whole is a healthy one.

The total number of prisoners is 12,362, in which are included 860 sick in hospital and 20 men out on parole. This number does not

include 807 men who have taken the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the service of the Confederate States. The stockade with platform for artillery at each angle will be finished in about one week. With proper vigilance on the part of sentinels the prison will be secure.

The condition of these prisoners has not been much misrepresented. The great majority of them look emaciated and sickly and are full of vermin, and filthy in the extreme. Three-fourths of them are without blankets and almost without clothing. Few have a change of underclothing. As a consequence, there is a great deal of suffering these cool nights and much additional sickness must follow. Most of them have erected temporary shelters, which will protect them to some extent from rain and dew until better shelters can be constructed. The principal diseases are scurvy and diarrhea, which carry off from twenty to fifty per day. The present sick-list is 785. The hospitals are made of the boughs of trees, are of temporary character, and will afford very little protection from rain. There has been very great want of medical attention; there is only one medical officer assigned them, whereas I am told ten are required for that number of men.

The present ration issued, as fixed by the Commissary-General for all prisoners of war, is one and one-fourth pounds of meal, or its equivalent in peas and rice, and three gills of molasses. The commissary tells me he has been unable to furnish all the ration of molasses. Regulations are in force for the proper distribution of the ration to the men. The above shows, in a few words, the general condition of the prisoners.

For the improvement of their condition I would make the following suggestions:

First. The Federal authorities should be informed of the condition of their men in regard to clothing and blankets, and they be requested to supply this very urgent demand. I understand there are 5,000 suits now in Charleston for them, but none have yet been received. They should receive at least one blanket and one suit of clothes for each man.

Second. The requisite amount of medical officers and medical supplies should be at once furnished—say nine additional surgeons with proper supplies of medicine.

Third. There is an entire want of cooking utensils, which should at once be supplied. They have not sufficient utensils with which to draw their rations.

Fourth. Shelters of a permanent character should be at once constructed. Sawed lumber, I understand, cannot be had in time. As a substitute, I have directed Colonel Harrison to construct shelters out of clapboards, and by a plan that will economize room. This work can be done in a short space of time and altogether by the prisoners. The only tools required will be 200 axes and about 50 froes. Shelters on this plan can be erected before cold or inclement weather sets in.

The quartermaster's department is very deficient in supplies. Eight or ten wagons are urgently required for hauling wood and supplies for the post.

The garrison of this post consists of five battalions of "reserve troops" (about 1,200 effective men), the Fifth Georgia Regiment, detachments from artillery companies stationed around Charleston, and one small company of cavalry; in all, about 1,600 effective men. There is also one battery of light artillery. The artillery detachments have been ordered back to their commands. I think the Fifth Georgia Regiment should remain a short time until the "reserve forces" can be somewhat instructed in guard duty; they are as yet very badly instructed.

I to-day inspected the recruits to our service from the Yankee prisoners. They are mostly foreigners, and are generally good-looking men, and I doubt not will make good soldiers. They are woefully destitute in clothing and blankets, and their wants should be at once supplied. I recommend that they at once be placed in the field, either as an organization or scattered in old commands. I understand several hundred more foreigners can be enlisted, and if you will take Western men, 1,500 or 2,000 more can be enlisted. About fifty of those already enlisted are old gunners and seamen, and are anxious to go in the Navy. I recommend that they be allowed to do so. I inclose a list of mechanics among the "recruits."

Respectfully submitted.

W. D. PICKETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Charleston, S. C., October 15, 1864.*

The attention of the Department is respectfully invited to the within report from Lieutenant-Colonel Pickett on the condition of the Federal prisoners at Florence. It will be seen that 1,500 to 2,000 additional recruits can be obtained by enlisting Western men.

Additional surgeons are now at Florence, and everything in my power will be done to alleviate the condition of Yankees in my possession.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 24, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

Under irresponsibility, which seems to prevail respecting the Yankee prisoners, humanity and the good name of the Confederacy suffer. Unless one head controls the whole prison system proper information respecting them cannot be obtained or measures requisite for their security with living comfort be adopted. General Gardner can give no information with regard to them, individually or collectively, as he cannot command returns from the different prisons. If a commissary-general of prisoners is appointed, as necessity seems to urge, General Mansfield Lovell would fill the duties satisfactorily.

By order of General Cooper:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Third indorsement.]

OCTOBER 29, 1864.

Mr. S[HEPHERD]:

Make extracts of the various portions of this report applicable to the different bureaus, with instructions to take immediate measures to alleviate the suffering stated.

J. A. S.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Richmond, Va., October 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Maj. Mason Morfit is relieved from command at Danville, Va., and hereby assigned to duty at Salisbury, N. C., as prison quarter-

master. He is charged with supplying quarters and stores, and other duties pertaining to his department, solely for the prisoners.

All his supplies will be drawn upon requisitions from the post quartermaster, and he will enter into no contracts and erect no buildings except upon the approval of the general commanding prison post. His duties are distinct from those of post quartermaster, and he is not to make payments to officers, troops, nor supply the guard, and his disbursements and issues will be confined to those actually needed for the prisons and prisoners, and be upon requisitions of commandant of the prison post.

He will establish shops for manufacturing such articles as may be needed for the service, and can be produced economically by prison labor.

His first duty will be to provide suitable quarters for the accommodation of the prisoners. Major Morfit will turn over to Capt. A. M. Braxton, by whom he will be relieved, all prison property that he will not need at Salisbury.

By order Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner:

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. POST RICHMOND AND C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
October 12, 1864.

His Excellency M. L. BONHAM,
Governor of the State of South Carolina:

SIR: Your communication to the Secretary of War of the 6th instant, protesting against the erection of a military prison at Columbia, has been referred to me by him for consideration, with instructions to write you a letter "explaining fully the grounds of my selection of that place."

On the 10th instant a similar protest from yourself was also referred to me by him, accompanying one from Mr. Hampton, on whose land a site for the prison has been selected. I transmitted both to Captain Hayden, the engineer officer, who has charge of its construction, with directions to investigate the matter, and authorized him to change the location (if it seemed proper to do so) to any point convenient to railroad communication within thirty miles of the city.

I have the honor to request that you will see that officer and confer with him. I will consent to locating the prison at any safe and convenient point in the State upon which you and he may agree, making it a condition that you will render him every assistance in your power, as Governor of the State, to accomplish a speedy completion of the work. This is necessary, because a removal will delay proceedings and there exists now the greatest need of the establishment. I have had to contend against so many difficulties which have prevented a commencement of the work that I do not feel warranted in taking any course that will still further embarrass the business.

As to the prison at Florence, I know nothing of it. The prisoners are sent there without my knowledge and have never been reported to me.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

STATESBURG, S. C., *October 12, 1864.*

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find an account of the terrible sufferings of the Yankee prisoners at Florence, S. C. In the name of all that is holy, is there nothing that can be done to relieve such dreadful suffering? If such things are allowed to continue they will most surely draw down some awful judgment upon our country. It is a most horrible national sin that cannot go unpunished. If we cannot give them food and shelter, for God's sake parole them and send them back to Yankee land, but don't starve the miserable creatures to death. Don't think that I have any liking for the Yankee; I have none. Those near and dear to me have suffered too much from their tyranny for me to have anything but hatred to them, but I have not yet become quite brute enough to know of such suffering without trying to do something, even for a Yankee.

Yours, respectfully,

SABINA DISMUKES.

(For the Sumter Watchman.)

THE PRISONERS AT FLORENCE.

Mr. EDITOR: It may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to hear something from the Yankee camp at Florence. Your correspondent went over, upon the summons of one of those ominous O. B.'s which the times have made more familiar than agreeable, to take a drove of cattle to the camp. Our party had in charge animals of all sizes, sexes, and conditions, from the patriarch of the herd, whose seamed and wrinkled front bore the marks of many a bloody battle, to "old crumpie," who had served her day at the milk pail, and whose constitution was evidently unable to stand the blasts of another March. We lost three on the way; two straggled and one fell from exhaustion. The buzzards after all were not cheated of their long expected prey. The country through which we traveled is "flat, stale, and unprofitable." The crops are poor, and every cotton-field destroyed by the "army worm," as if in imitation of its more intelligent namesake. No object of curiosity was encountered on the way, unless we take into account the "long bridge," over what the natives call "Spawa Swamp." Most of the houses were uninhabited, with fences and outbuildings going to ruin.

No product now the barren fields afford
But men and steel, the soldier and his sword.

The camp we found full of what were once human beings, but who would scarcely now be recognized as such. In an old field, with no inclosure but the living wall of sentinels who guard them night and day, are several thousand filthy, diseased, famished, men, with no hope of relief except by death. A few dirty rags stretched on poles give some of them a poor protection from the hot sun and heavy dews. All were in rags and barefoot and crawling with vermin. As we passed around the line of guards I saw one of them brought out from his miserable booth, by two of his companions, and laid upon the ground to die. He was nearly naked. His companions pulled his cap over his face and straightened out his limbs. Before they turned to leave him he was dead. A slight movement of the limbs and all was over. The captive was free! The commissary's tent was near one side of the square, and near it the beef was laid upon boards preparatory to its distribution. This sight seemed to excite the prisoners as the smell

of blood does the beasts of a menagerie. They surged up as near the lines as they were allowed, and seemed in their eagerness about to break over. While we were on the ground a heavy rain came up, and they seemed greatly to enjoy it, coming out *a puris naturalibus*, opening their mouths to catch the drops, while one would wash off another with his hands and then receive from him the like kind office. Numbers get out at night and wander to the neighboring houses in quest of food.

From the camp of the living we passed to the camp of the dead—the hospital; a transition which reminded me of Satan's soliloquy:

> Which way I fly is hell; myself am hell;
> And in the lowest deep, a lower deep,
> Still threat'ning to devour me, opens wide.

A few tents, covered with pine tops, were crowded with the dying and the dead, in every stage of corruption. Some lay in prostrate helplessness; some had crowded under the shelter of the bushes; some were rubbing their skeleton limbs. Twenty or thirty of them die daily, most of these, as I was informed, of the scurvy. The corpses lay by the roadside waiting for the dead-cart, their glassy eyes turned to heaven, the flies swarming in their mouths, their big toes tied together with a cotton string, and their skeleton arms folded on their breasts. You would hardly know them to be men, so sadly do hunger, disease, and wretchedness change "the human face divine." Presently came the carts. They were carried a little distance to trenches dug for the purpose, and tumbled in like so many dogs; a few pine tops were thrown upon the bodies, a few shovelsful of dirt, and then haste was made to open a new ditch for other victims. The burying party were Yankees, detailed for the work; an appointment which, as the sergeant told me, they consider as a favor, for they get a little more to eat, and enjoy fresh air.

Thus we saw, at one glance, the three great scourges of mankind—war, famine, and pestilence; and we turn from the spectacle sick at heart, as we remember that some of our loved ones may be undergoing a similar misery.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn."

Soon 8,000 more will be added to their number, and where the provisions are to come from to feed this multitude is a difficult problem. Five thousand pounds of bacon or 10,000 pounds of beef daily seems, in addition to more urgent drafts upon her, far beyond the ability of South Carolina.

The question is: Are we not doing serious injury to our cause in keeping these prisoners to divide with us our scanty rations? Would it not be better at once to release them on parole?

HOWARD.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred, by direction of the President, to the Honorable Secretary of War.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 23, 1864.

Refer to Brigadier-General Winder.
By order:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Winder.
By order Adjutant and Inspector General:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

CAMP LAWTON, *November 14, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General.
The prisoners in South Carolina are not under my command. I can give no information, nor can I express an opinion. I telegraphed from Macon on the 10th of October to the authorities in South Carolina that we were ready to receive prisoners at Camp Lawton.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 24, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Gardner.
By command of the Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sixth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST AND MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, November 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Harrison, commandant prison at Florence, S. C., for report.
By command of General Gardner:

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Seventh indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, December 12, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to Adjutant and Inspector General, and attention called to accompanying report of Col. G. P. Harrison, commanding, &c., at Florence.* This report is sustained by that of Captain Rutherford, of General Gardner's staff, who recently made an inspection of the prison.†
In absence of and for General Gardner:

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Eighth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Florence, S. C., December 17, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Iverson, commandant Florence military prison.
By command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown:

E. W. LLOYD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See December 5, p. 1193.

† See November 5, p. 1097.

[Ninth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FLORENCE MILITARY PRISON,
December 17, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Howard visited Florence when necessity forced the removal of prisoners here without any preparation whatever being made for their proper care or for subsistence. In my opinion, if one of those ominous O. B.'s was sent him to report to the front, there would be no danger of his exciting the nerves of ladies, and it might perhaps do the service some good. Mrs. Dismakes may rest easy and quiet in reference to the treatment of prisoners at this prison, for since I assumed command (the 10th of October, 1864) the deaths have decreased from thirty-five to forty per day to one single demise, which my hospital and sexton's report shows for the last twenty-four hours. I call attention to the fact that the prisoners were all brought here from other prisons, and solicit inquiry as to their improvement or still further degradation, and challenge any prison in the Confederacy, taking everything in consideration, for health, cleanliness, neat-looking prisoners, neat burial grounds, &c. They are given everything the Government issues to them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. F. IVERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Tenth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, January 6, 1865.*

Respectfully returned to Adjutant and Inspector General.

Attention invited to indorsement of Lieutenant-Colonel Iverson.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 30 in reply to my confidential letters of the 25th and 26th ultimo in regard to the exchange of prisoners.

In reply I have to state that the instructions of Lieutenant-General Grant conveyed to me in your letter will be fully complied with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant in relation to paroled officers being sent North.

In reply I have to state that the instructions of the Honorable Secretary of War will be fully carried out by me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. HEINRICHS,
Superintendent and Inspector of Military Prisons:

COLONEL: It is reported that there is not a sufficiency of bread distributed to the prisoners at Gratiot Street Prison. If this be the case please see that the ration is increased.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE INSPECTOR AND SUPT. OF MILITARY PRISONS,
Saint Louis, October 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Capt. R. C. Allen, commanding Gratiot Street Prison, with request to report.

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Inspector and Superintendent.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE GRATIOT STREET PRISON,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Heinrichs with the information that there is issued daily to each prisoner one pound of bread, as prescribed by Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

R. C. ALLEN,
Captain, Fortieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Prison.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE INSPECTOR AND SUPT. OF MILITARY PRISONS,
October 15, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Darr, acting provost-marshal-general.

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Inspector and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 13, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to forward two letters from the Navy Department dated, respectively, July 27 and October 10, 1864,* by which you will see that my Government claims the officers and crew of the steamer Alabama as prisoners of war, paroled, for whom equivalents are expected.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

[OCTOBER 13, 1864.—For Butler's General Orders, No. 126, in regard to retaliation for Union prisoners placed to labor on Confederate intrenchments, &c., see Series I, Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 216.]

* See pp. 961, 960, respectively.

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Mobile, October 13, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo. I regret that we cannot accomplish any further exchanges than those already agreed upon.

Not knowing what disposition you will make of the prisoners captured at Fort Morgan, I have the honor to request that all letters and packages which I may send you for them be forwarded to them if they are moved away from New Orleans. If this does not meet with the approval of General Canby, may I ask that you advise me thereof as soon as convenient, as I will probably forward a number of parcels for those prisoners in a very few days.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. R. CURELL,
Agent and Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: Inquiry is frequently made of me to know what articles may be sent to rebel prisoners of war who are in our hands at Charleston, and to determine the question I am authorized by the War Department to refer the matter to you.

Whatever not contraband the rebel authorities will permit the friends at home of Federal prisoners in their hands to send to them, the same will be allowed to be sent to the rebel prisoners we hold by their friends within the rebel States; and if they will permit parties living within their lines to send money, clothing, or other articles to the prisoners they hold in Charleston, the same privilege will be granted to parties at the North who may wish to contribute to the necessities of prisoners in your hands near Charleston.

Please inform me if the above propositions are accepted by the general commanding in Charleston; and if so, what facilities there are for for warding parcels or letters from Charleston to prisoners in the interior.

It is expected that steamers will leave in a few days [to] bring home from Charleston or Savannah the sick and wounded prisoners held in that part of the South by the rebels. If the understanding is fully carried out there will be few prisoners left in their hands, for their barbarous treatment of them has scarcely left a well man among them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., October 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Commanding U. S. Forces:*

GENERAL: You were informed in a communication addressed to you by Major-General Jones, then in command of this department, that the Federal prisoners of war at that time in Charleston might be removed to other localities.

It is proper to say that as these prisoners were not sent to Charleston to be placed under the fire of your batteries they have all been removed

from the city. It is hoped the communication of this fact will cause the removal of the Confederate prisoners of war from Morris Island to a place of greater security.

I propose, in the interest of humanity, to make an exchange of all prisoners of war in your possession, man for man, officer for officer, or their equivalents; or, if this be too general, to exchange the men and officers captured in our respective departments, as has been recently done by Generals Hood and Sherman.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST AND C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, October 13, 1864.

Maj. ISAAC H. CARRINGTON, *Provost-Marshal:*

MAJOR: The Secretary of War informs General Gardner that many of the Yankee prisoners recently sent to Salisbury went away without rations and were without food for three days. He desires that you will inquire into the matter and report the facts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

OCTOBER 13, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major Turner for report.

IS. H. CARRINGTON,
Provost-Marshal.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, Va., October 13, 1864.

Respectfully returned to headquarters.

The report made to the Honorable Secretary of War of prisoners being sent off without rations is without foundation in fact.

The superintendent of the Danville railroad reported to the provost-marshal that the prisoners would be sent through in twenty-four hours, but, fearing some delay, I ordered two days' rations to be issued to each batch of prisoners at the hour of departure. My orders for the same are on file with the commissary. I know of my own personal knowledge that the rations were issued.

TH. P. TURNER,
Major, &c.

[Third indorsement.]

OCTOBER 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, calling attention to indorsement of Major Turner.

IS. H. CARRINGTON,
Provost-Marshal.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST AND MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, October 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the information of the Secretary of War.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

OCTOBER 19, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
By order:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Has any agreement been entered into for the exchange of the naval prisoners now in the river? I would like to get them off our hands if possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 14, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

No agreement has yet been made. Major Mulford is now out, meeting Mr. Ould.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

The exchange of the Federal officers delivered at Charleston August 3 was announced in orders September 12, 1864. I will send you the order.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: On the —th ultimo I addressed a note to Major Mulford, conveying the authority of the Secretary of War for the exchange of Lieutenant Markbreit, naming three rebel officers of his rank, either of whom were to be delivered for Lieutenant Markbreit. I have no information that the exchange has been effected; and the Secretary of War now directs me to say that you can propose for the exchange of Lieutenant Markbreit to deliver any officer of his grade in our hands who may be designated by the rebel commissioner for him. This proposal to extend to the individual officer for whom, in alleged retaliation, Lieutenant Markbreit was placed in cell confinement. For your personal information, I feel at liberty to advise you that the President takes a special interest in this case and desires that the exchange may be accomplished.

I desire to say that in addressing Colonel Mulford, as I have in several instances heretofore, I have regarded him as your staff officer in the department in which he is acting, without supposing in any case his independence, but that he would act in all cases under your

instructions, general or special. I think I fell into this habit during your absence in New York some weeks since.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

OFFICE AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 14, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: At your request, I have the honor to submit the following report regarding certain officers and men of our army paroled at Red River Landing June 16, 1864, of whom inquiry is made by Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, in his letter of the 21st ultimo. These prisoners were the wounded of the Red River campaign who had been left in the hands of the enemy. They, to the number of about 360 officers and men, equivalent to 531 privates, were delivered to me on parole at Red River Landing, La., June 17, 1864. Upon their arrival in this city they were, by direction of Major-General Banks, turned over to the charge of the provost-marshal of the parish of Orleans. Those who required hospital treatment were sent to the hospitals. Others of the enlisted men were sent to Parole Camp, at Lake End, on Lake Pontchartrain. Nearly all of the officers obtained leaves of absence and many of the men were furloughed. I inclose herewith two lists * furnished me from department headquarters which purport to contain the names of all of these officers and men who have received leaves of absence or furloughs; also a copy of General Orders, No. 107, headquarters Department of the Gulf, August 4, 1864,† declaring exchanged five of the officers and sixty-one of the enlisted men above mentioned, in accordance with an agreement between myself and the rebel agent of exchange, made July 22, 1864. The officers and men named in this order are the only ones of those paroled at Red River Landing who have been exchanged to this time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Point Lookout, Md., October 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. BARNES,
Commanding District of Saint Mary's, Md.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a communication received from Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, dated October 6, and in reply to make the following statement: No orders were ever received by me to furnish any certain quantity of water for use of prisoners of war at this post. The only communication received on the subject was a telegram from Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker (dated July 6), which read as follows:

Captain Allen, assistant quartermaster, has sent you the propeller Albany, with casks, &c., to enable you to provide a supply of fresh water for your post. Let me know if she will answer the purpose and whether it will be necessary to make any more arrangements.

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* Omitted. † See p. 539.

Immediately on the receipt of the above I consulted with Doctor Thompson, surgeon in charge of the prisoners' camp, informing him of the quantity of water the said steamer could furnish. Doctor Thompson stated that she could bring all the water he would require, as the wells would supply the cook-houses. This reply I telegraphed to General Rucker. A short time afterward the propeller J. S. Ide took the place of the Albany. Neither of these steamers reported to me for any orders. The J. S. Ide has been and now is performing this service under orders from Capt. E. S. Allen, assistant quartermaster, at Washington, D. C. She has on two occasions been absent for repairs, when the steam-tug Commodore Foote took her place as far as possible, the tug being in service at this post conveying mails, freight, passengers, &c., to and from the Bay Line boats. On one occasion only have I been notified that the supply of water was insufficient, and then it was through the negligence of the wagon-master, he having omitted to send the water up to the camp, which omission was immediately rectified. The steam-tug Commodore Foote has been sent to Philadelphia for repairs, and having none in use to meet the mail steamer, the steamer J. Johnson, on the return of the tug I can use her, if necessary, for the purpose of supplying this post with fresh water.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. GOODWIN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT MARY'S,
Point Lookout, October 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

I send this as the reply of Captain Goodwin to your communication to me as to the orders he received from General Rucker. The information as to the weekly supply is not more definite than before given by him, and it appears to be impracticable to make it so, as he states, from the irregularity of the service, the boats not being under his orders. Neither can I form a definite opinion as to the quantity the department may henceforward be able to furnish, nor is it easy to determine precisely how much will be absolutely required. The experiment Doctor Thompson has been making by digging new wells within the camp appears to be satisfactory. Three wells have been dug and the water is so far very good. He proposes to dig twelve wells, each of which will furnish 500 gallons per day. The steamer Ide will bring this week, say, 20,000 gallons. The Commodore Foote is expected daily and she will bring as much more, as I am informed by Captain Goodwin. This is the present state of the water question. I have directed Captain Goodwin to make weekly reports of the quantity of the water furnished, and I hope this will prevent any confusion in this matter hereafter.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *October 14, 1864.*

Col. W. HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that you open a telegraphic communication with Major-General Dix on the subject, and if Fort Warren,

in Boston Harbor, is available for the confinement of the rebel general officers now confined at Johnson's Island, you are instructed to remove them from the latter to the former place, taking especial care that they do not escape.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS POST AND C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, October 14, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Armies of the Confederate States:

GENERAL: In obedience to your wishes expressed in conversation this morning, I have the honor to give you the following information concerning the military prisons under my charge. I inclose a copy of the order putting me in command, that you may see the extent of my authority.*

In Richmond there are at present but a few hundred prisoners of war, the captures of the last four or five days and some few awaiting exchange by direction of Commissioner Ould.

At Lynchburg there is a receiving and forwarding depot for Early's army and West Virginia.

At Danville there are 2,400.

Salisbury, 8,300; 7,500 of these are prisoners of war sent there last week from this place. The balance are soldiers undergoing sentence of court-martial, citizens, negroes, &c.

Columbia, S. C.—There are 298 Federal officers confined in Richland Jail, at this place, and in a camp about five miles from the city are 1,300 other officers recently sent from Charleston by Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, without my knowledge or consent, and placed by him in charge of Capt. E. A. Semple, whom I had sent there for another purpose, viz, to superintend the construction of a very large prison, which I am directed by the Secretary of War to have built. Captain Semple represents that these officers were thrown suddenly on his hands, giving him no time for preparation, and that he is in want of almost everything necessary for their accommodation.

Florence, S. C.—I have heard unofficially that there is a large number of prisoners at this place, but they have never been reported to me. I do not know by whose order they were sent or anything about them. I suppose they are some of the prisoners recently confined at Andersonville, Ga., and are sent to Florence by General Winder. I have sent a copy of the inclosed order to the officer in charge with instructions to report at once.

At Charleston there have been confined about 1,600 prisoners, mostly officers; 1,300 of them are now at Columbia (as above mentioned). The balance were naval and marine prisoners, who have been very recently exchanged. I have never been able to get any reports from this place, though the blank forms, accompanied by written orders and instructions, were delivered by one of my staff officers in person when I first took command. A written explanation of his non-compliance with the order has been demanded of the prison commandant, but that, too, is unanswered. There have been several changes of prison commandants there within the last two months, which may account for it, and I do not know who is the officer in charge there now, if there is any at

* See July 26, p. 501.

all, since General Jones broke up my establishment, but I have recently heard unofficially that some of General Winder's prisoners are there also.

I have used my best endeavors to procure accurate weekly returns from all the prisons under my charge and to have furnished monthly a list of names and rank of all commissioned officers in them, but cannot succeed on account of the many defects of the present system. Local commanders will move prisoners about and interfere in various ways, so as to baffle all efforts to secure harmony and method. I am constantly called on by the Bureau of Exchange for information concerning individual prisoners. As matters now stand I have to write to the various prison posts scattered over the country, and as often as otherwise find, after much delay, that the person is in General Winder's jurisdiction. Then the Bureau must apply to him, and you can see for yourself the time that must thus be consumed.

Again, when prisoners are captured their private property is taken from them at the first establishment in which they are confined and turned over to a quartermaster. The careless manner in which they are now moved about causes them to get separated from these effects, which makes endless difficulties and confusion in the settlement of their accounts; and very frequently they are exchanged without having their valuables returned to them.

I can see but one way to manage the business properly, that is to make of it a separate and independent bureau, under a single officer with sufficient rank and powers to take and enforce such measures as are necessary to reduce this present chaos to order; and this officer should have no other duties to engage his time and distract his attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES,
October 16, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

This subject is of primary importance and I trust will be submitted to the President and definitely settled. General Gardner suggests the best, indeed the only, remedy. The serious complaints which daily reach me give force to the views herein expressed.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

OFFICE C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, Va., October 14, 1864.

Capt. W. H. HATCH, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

CAPTAIN: In reply to your inquiry in reference to the negro soldiers in my custody, I have the honor to make the following report:

One hundred and forty-eight prisoners of this class have been delivered at the prisons under my charge, and this number includes all that ever have been received here. They belong to the Fifth, Seventh, and Thirtieth U. S. Colored Troops; were dressed in Federal uniform, and reported as having been captured in arms. Twelve of these prisoners have died in hospital since their capture, and fifty-four are now in hospital sick or wounded.

The remainder, eighty-two, were delivered to Captain Callahan, C. S. Army, on the 6th instant, upon order from Lieutenant-General Ewell (a copy of which I herewith inclose), "for work on fortifications."

These negroes were well clad, provided with a day's rations, and seemed pleased at being released from prison to be put to work.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

TH. P. TURNER,
Major, Commanding.

P. S.—I learn from Castle Thunder, which is not under my charge, that sixty-eight negro soldiers were sent to the works on the 2d instant. These negroes were captured at Petersburg July 30, 1864. Eleven of them are free; the rest are slaves.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
Richmond, Va., October 5, 1864.

Maj. I. H. CARRINGTON, *Provost-Marshal:*

MAJOR: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that the negroes at Libby Prison, mentioned in your communication of yesterday, be turned over to Brigadier-General Barton for work on the fortifications. General Barton has been directed to send a guard for them.

Respectfully,

T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 5, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major Turner, commanding C. S. military prisons, who will deliver the negroes when called for by the guard of General Barton. They will include all negroes on hand not employed about the prison.

I. H. CARRINGTON,
Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
October 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

GENERAL: A communication signed Robert Ould, agent of exchange, dated October 7 instant, mailed at Fortress Monroe, and addressed to me, is herewith referred to you, together with a paper that accompanied it, bearing the same signature, dated October 6 and addressed to Maj. John E. Mulford, assistant agent of exchange.* You are authorized and instructed to take such action in reference to said papers and the subject-matter to which they relate as you may deem best adapted to the relief of our soldiers held as prisoners by the rebels. You are also authorized to take any steps that you may deem proper to effect the release and exchange of our soldiers and all loyal persons held as prisoners by the rebel authorities. It is the desire of the President that no effort consistent with national safety and honor be spared to effect the prompt release of all soldiers and loyal persons in captivity

* See pp. 929, 926, respectively.

to the rebels as prisoners of war or on any other grounds, and the subject is committed to you with full authority to act in the premises as you shall deem right and proper.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *October 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Dix, in New York, requests that no more released rebel prisoners and deserters be allowed to go North till after November 8, as they are all in favor of a cessation of hostilities.

C. A. DANA.
Assistant Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

I think it advisable whilst Major Mulford is here to get the naval prisoners on hand through the lines. The points of difference may serve a good purpose hereafter.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, October 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies, City Point, Va.:

The proposition for exchange of naval prisoners is accepted by the rebels. I have just returned from a ride.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1864.*

Col. B. F. TRACY,
Commanding Depot of Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: You will take immediate measures to erect barracks for the depot guard, say two regiments with the complement of officers. A building of the style directed for the prisoners, 160 feet long, will furnish quarters for two companies of eighty-four men each, giving each a room of 60 feet, and a kitchen of 20 feet long, breadth 22 or 24 feet, according to length of lumber. Barracks for officers should be built in blocks for the officers of three or four companies together, located near the companies, rooms not to exceed 12 by 15 feet, two to a company, and a kitchen to each block.

The lumber and other materials and the hire of workmen will, as far as practicable, be paid for out of the prison fund in the same manner as for prisoners' barracks. Should the fund be insufficient for the purpose, you will direct the quartermaster to make an estimate for what may be necessary to supply the deficiencies. The barracks will be built after the style of those directed for the prisoners, and in every

way the closest economy will be studied. No plastering will be done except to fill up openings on the inside with clay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 15, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: It having been unofficially reported to me that the Union officers and soldiers prisoners of war recently under our fire in Charleston have been removed to another location, I have the honor to request that you will communicate to me any change which has been made in their condition or locality, as in either of which cases the Confederate prisoners of war placed by the Government in my custody for retaliation will receive corresponding change of treatment from me.

I have the honor, general, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., October 15, 1864.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:*

GENERAL: I inclose herewith copies of two communications,* with inclosures, addressed by Benj. F. Butler, major-general of the Federal Army and commissioner of exchange, to Hon. Robert Ould, agent of exchange of the Confederate States, informing him of cruel and degrading treatment to which he (General Butler) has subjected certain of our prisoners in his hands, in the inauguration of a system of retaliation for the course pursued by our Government in reference to certain colored soldiers of the Federal Army, ascertained to be recaptured slaves and treated as such. These letters, while presenting issues of the greatest gravity to our Government, are likewise attended with a preliminary embarrassment, resulting from the character and position of the writer. Having been outlawed by a proclamation of the President, the Confederate Government has refused to recognize or hold intercourse with him as commissioner of exchange, and no answer to his letters directly to him can therefore be returned. In view both of the fact and the character and consequences of the barbarous course he announces as being pursued by him, the President, after advisement, has instructed me to communicate the letters to you, and request that, in your character of commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, you will address Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding all the Federal forces in Virginia, and the known superior of Major-General Butler, to ascertain whether the barbarous and unjustifiable course pursued toward our prisoners of war has his sanction and will be maintained in view of the painful consequences likely to ensue.

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* See October 12, pp. 969, 970.

The facts and grounds of the action taken by our Government may be briefly stated, and some exposure made of the untenable and unjustifiable pretenses on which they are inaugurating a fearful system of mutual retaliation on defenseless prisoners. It may be not unworthy of note how hasty and cruel has been the action taken by this infamous agent (General Butler), even on the assumption of the propriety of his line of action, since without previous inquiry as to the facts or announcement of his purpose, he has at once proceeded to the extreme of harshness. In one class of the cases, on mere belief, when himself admitting doubt and asking, if in error, to be promptly corrected, he has degraded honorable officers and soldiers of his own color and race, prisoners of war in his power, to compulsory labor (practically to slavery) in retaliation for the return of recaptured negro slaves to their owners. In the other class of cases, on the evidence of two deserters only, who while stating certain negroes in the Federal uniform had been removed from the prison to work on the intrenchments, yet ventured no assertion that they had been placed under fire or exposed to any danger, he has at once placed captured prisoners, preferably of the reserve class (probably because supposed to be of the gentlemen of Richmond), at hard work in the canal being dug by him, in the most exposed possible position, under the almost constant fire of our guns. These things, however, are incidental to the main issues. They only illustrate with what wantonness and recklessness this wretch yields to his habitual instincts of cruelty, and fortified the position of our Government to hold no communication with him.

The course, as I believe, pursued by our Government toward recaptured slaves is this: When among the colored men taken in arms from the enemy are found any who are ascertained by their own confession or due identification to be slaves who have run away or been taken from their owners in the Confederacy, they are considered and treated as recaptured slaves, and advertisement is made according to provisions of an act of Congress to enable the owners to come forward and reclaim them. No orders have been given by this Department to put others than slaves at work on the fortifications, and colored soldiers of the United States when captured have not, by the direction of the Department, been treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, unless identified or claimed to be recaptured slaves. Slaves have been and are frequently employed by the Government in constructing works of defense, and not unnaturally, when engaging the labor of others, slaves under the charge of the Government, unreclaimed by their masters, are subjected to similar labor. If colored soldiers not slaves have been employed in such work, it can only have been by mistake, and on ascertainment they will be recalled. If slaves, they have been legitimately so employed. On these facts, stripped of aggravations which the barbarity of General Butler has added, the simple issue is presented, whether on the recapture of known slaves in arms and acting in the character of soldiers of the Federal Army, their reclamation and delivery to their owners shall be followed by the retaliation of ignominious labor and savage exposure on our officers and soldiers held as prisoners of war. Such pretension shocks all the sentiments of justice and reason. As slaves taken by violence in war or seduced by the instigations of the enemy should, on being recaptured, be restored to their former owners is but the plain result of their recognition as property, or even as persons held to previous service, it is difficult to conceive on what principle their previous relations as persons or property can be changed toward their former owners by the violence or seduction of an enemy.

Such pretension is groundless on the analogous principles of military law and all past usage in war. Even as persons held to previous service, if considered alone in that character, deserting to or enlisting with the enemy, are on recapture invariably held by their captors subject to the previous obligation of service. The most familiar example of the principle is in the common case of deserters. The invariable practice is not to hold such as prisoners of war, but to consider them amenable to their original obligations of service. So the inhabitants of any country who, although not in the military service, yet owing allegiance, have enlisted with the enemy are invariably on being captured held amenable to their precedent relations. In view of these well-settled practices, how can it be contended slaves or persons bound to service by being forced or seduced away by the enemy on being recaptured are not to be held subject to their former obligation and liable to be restored to those entitled to their service? Such, too, was the established principle and practice of the American States in their Revolutionary struggle, during which just complaint was constantly made of the removal of slaves by seizure or enticement on the part of the enemy. Such slaves retaken were always, without doubt or without remonstrance on the part of the British officers or authorities, returned to the service of their former owners.

During the last war of the United States with Great Britain similar denunciation was indulged by the authorities of the former against the abstraction of slaves, and there was the like return of recaptured slaves to their owners. At the close of the war, too, indemnity was insisted on for the value of slaves taken away, and pecuniary compensation for the property thus lost was actually secured by treaty. In all the diplomatic correspondence and negotiations of the late United States with foreign nations on the subject of slaves abstracted, that Government was fully committed to maintain the prior obligations of slaves, and likewise to recognize their value as property. The late United States are estopped by the precedents and principles of the past action of that Government and Union they still continue among themselves from denying positions in entire accordance therewith retained and insisted on by their former associates, now the Confederate States.

As a political question the organic law of their Government distinctly recognizes the relations of slaves as persons bound to service, and imposes the obligation of the return of fugitives. Suppose in a State claimed by them as one of the present Union, where slavery exists, slaves had been seized or had run away to the Confederacy, on being recaptured does not their own Constitution clearly enjoin the obligation of surrender to the owner? Similar is the obligation of the Confederate Government under the Constitution of the Confederate States, and by it at least must be respected and executed. Over the relations of the slave and his owner the Confederate Government, as the Government of the United States, under its organic law, has no jurisdiction or control. They pertain exclusively to the respective States. It is incumbent, however, on the common Government to maintain and defend these relations, to respect the obligations of service and rights of property established by them, and to sanction the reclamation and return of all recaptured or fugitive slaves. No alternative, therefore, exists, if the cruel and unwarrantable proceedings instituted toward our captured officers and men be persisted in, but to maintain an impregnable position, enjoined by organic law and sustained by justice and international law, at the cost of whatever frightful consequences to the

unhappy prisoners on both sides and outrages against humanity may ensue. The dishonor and responsibility of all ensuing atrocities must rest on the Government that, on baseless pretenses, "inaugurates" deliberately a system of retaliation.

If, as is to be apprehended, the answer of General Grant should prove unsatisfactory and sustain the action of General Butler, I am further instructed to request that you will then summon, as was done by General Washington on a somewhat analogous occasion, your general officers to a council and ascertain what course of action by their Government would be advised by them and approved by the army. As our soldiers and their captive comrades are those primarily and most deeply affected by the course of action to be taken, it is both just and wise that their sentiments and opinions should be known and respected. I need not add the assurance of the repugnance and pain with which every member of the Government shrinks from a rivalry of cruelty with an inhuman foe. It is only to be contemplated as a stern necessity, which may God avert!

With assurances of high respect and esteem, I am, very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP LAWTON, GA., *October 15, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I arrived here on the 11th instant. The stockade is completed; the prisoners from Savannah are all here except the very sick. Seven hundred sick, many of them in a dying condition and one dead, were sent before any hospital accommodations were completed. We are pushing forward the hospital with all possible dispatch. Will probably have one ward finished to-day. We can with great convenience accommodate 32,000 prisoners, and could without inconvenience increase it to 40,000.

I am obliged again to speak on the subject of troops for guard. I have here two regiments—First and Second Georgia Reserves. They are the most unreliable and disorganized set I have ever seen. They plunder in every direction and are creating a very bitter feeling against the Government. It is impossible to prevent it or identify them, as the officers will not exercise any authority, and some of them even encourage it.

If they could be substituted by the Second Regiment Georgia State Troops, raised in this and the adjoining counties, it would be a great benefit to the country. The First and Second Reserves should be where there are other troops to control them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 21, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

By order:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 26, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Where are the Second Georgia State Troops serving? Inquire of the commander if the exchange cannot be made.

J. A. S.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 12, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

On the 30th of August, 1864, by last returns, the Second Regiment Georgia State Troops (militia) was under General G. W. Smith, at Augusta, Ga.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANDERSON, [TEX.,] *October 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant BRASHEAR, *Commanding Provost Guard, Millican:*

The yellow fever having broken out amongst the prisoners, it is necessary in order to prevent its spreading to the guard and prisoners to scatter them into the country at points not too far from the railroad. You will therefore divide the prisoners into squads of from eight to ten, sending a sufficient guard with each squad, and retain a guard of sufficient strength (from fifteen to twenty-five) to guard the worst class of prisoners, and such as may be acclimated, at Millican. You will remain at Millican yourself, as I am told you have had the yellow fever, and do everything in your power to make the condition of the sick as comfortable as possible. To effect this, you are hereby authorized to impress cotton to make mattresses and bedding for the sick, as well as anything else necessary for their comfort, observing the provisions of the impressment law.

As soon as these different parties locate themselves, direct the officer in charge of each to inform you of their localities, so that you can communicate with them when necessary. Doctor Cade has been ordered to remain at Millican.

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1864.*

Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 317, dated headquarters post, Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report: The prisoners' camp is in a clean, healthy condition. No rubbish, dirt, or filth of any kind is allowed to accumulate. The streets are swept daily. Repairs are still in progress on some of the barracks; also new ones are being erected, which produces a scattering of building materials, which detracts somewhat from the usual neat appearance of the camp. The chimneys are completed. The cold nights that we have now render it necessary to have the barracks supplied with stoves and fuel. The barracks are generally well policed; the floors are sanded every morning and dry rubbed. The kitchens are in

the best of order; their dishes, cooking utensils, and tables are scoured daily. Most of the prisoners wash their underclothing once a week. The supply of water is somewhat limited. I think if they had less trouble in obtaining water their personal appearance would be somewhat improved. With few exceptions the supply of clothing and blankets is sufficient for present use. The messes are well prepared. The sinks are cleaned daily. The hospitals are in fair condition, and the tables seem well supplied with wholesome food for sick men.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,

First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Special Inspector Camp Douglas.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, October 16, 1864.

Capt. J. F. HUNTINGTON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Below I have the honor to submit my Sunday morning report of the condition of the prison and prisoners: The police of the prison for the past week has been very much improved. The police of the quarters continues good. The chimneys of the buildings that were injured by the late storm have been put in good repair again. The sinks are in a fair condition. The different roads and walks are being graveled as fast as possible, but the supply of that material is nearly exhausted. There is still quite a deficiency in the number of stoves and stovepipe required for the prison, but the quartermaster informs me that he is making every possible exertion to obtain them as fast as possible. I have to report the escape of one prisoner, Capt. Robert C. Kennedy, First Georgia Infantry, from Company 14, Block 7. The first intimation I had of his escape was on the 14th instant, and after making diligent inquiries as to when and how he escaped, I believe said prisoner made his escape on Tuesday night, October 4, 1864, by scaling the prison fence between the block-house and Block 1. The responsibility for his absence rests I think entirely upon the roll-callers, who have reported him present at roll-call every morning since that time, thus preventing any opportunity being given for his capture. I have placed them under arrest and preferred charges against them for disobedience of orders. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as follows: Whole number of prisoners, 2,600; whole number in hospital, 56; deaths since last report, 0.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. LINNELL,

Major 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Superintendent of Prison.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, October 18, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The condition I have been in presented to me the alternative to forward this report without the opportunity to consider its facts properly or to retain it until I could look into them. I deemed the latter course

the proper one. I approve of the conclusions of the report except as to its general accusation against the roll callers of Company 14. As thorough an investigation as has been practicable thus far clearly exonerates Sergeant Hewitt, one of the men arrested. He was absent from the 1st to the 8th of October on furlough. Clark, the other party arrested, who was Hewitt's assistant and who called the roll of Company 14 in his absence, says that he was told in the superintendent's office to drop the names of prisoners just sent away; that among others he dropped the name of one Smith, understanding that he had been sent away; that on Hewitt's return on the 8th instant he reported these facts to Hewitt and delivered the roll of Company 14 to him with Smith's name erased. It appears from both Hewitt and Clark that everything appeared to be right in the company, all of the names on the roll being regularly responded to until the 18th instant. It was rumored on the 14th instant that Kennedy had escaped, but the escape was not verified until the 15th. Smith was present all of the time and it is very fairly demonstrated that, not having to answer to his own name, he had regularly answered to Kennedy's. Of course all of the prisoners united to conceal Kennedy's escape as long as they could. At the time and place of his scaling the fence one of the Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps seems to have been on duty. A small ducking skiff, previously supposed to have been carried off and lost by soldiers, was doubtless taken by Captain Kennedy on the night of the 4th from under Captain Benson's window, and with that he escaped. The case of Clark and that of the sentinel will doubtless be tried by court-martial. Kennedy is in Canada.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 31, 1864.

There appears to have been carelessness somewhere in this case, the escape of a rebel captain. The man Smith, who is said to have answered to the name of Kennedy, ought to be subjected to severe punishment; at the least, a cell confinement on very low diet for some time.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Third indorsement.]

OCTOBER 31, 1864.

To be returned to General Hoffman.
Approved by the Secretary of War.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

PRISON CAMP, *Elmira, N. Y., October 16, 1864.*

Lieut. R. J. MCKEE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that I have made the weekly inspection of camp, in obedience to orders, and find the police of grounds, quarters, &c., good. Drainage as perfect as the situation of camp will allow. During the past week over 1,200 invalid prisoners, 300 of whom were from hospital, were paroled and sent South for exchange. There are now in hospital 588 patients, and receiving med-

ical treatment, 1,021 prisoners. During the four days since the removal of the sick there have been forty-four deaths. The cause of this amount of sickness and death is a matter of deep interest. That the existence of a large body of filthy, stagnant water within the camp has much to do with it can admit of no doubt. Low diet, indifferent clothing, and change of clothing doubtless have some effect. Most of these causes may be removed, and that it be done seems the plainest duty of humanity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. MUNGER,

Capt., Forty-fourth New York State Vols., Inspector of Prison Camp.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., October 20, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.

I desire to call the attention of the Commissary-General of Prisoners to the large number of sick in this camp. A little over a week since over 1,200 sick prisoners were sent South from this camp. This I supposed would so relieve our hospitals that our accommodations would be ample, but I find they are still insufficient. The mortality in this camp is so great as to justify, as it seems to me, the most rigid investigation as to its cause. If the rate of mortality for the last two months should continue for a year you can easily calculate the number of prisoners there would be left here for exchange. I have, therefore, the honor to request that a thorough investigation be made into all the probable causes of disease in this camp, including the sufficiency of the present diet and clothing to maintain the standard of health in this climate, the effects of the pool of stagnant water in the center of the camp, and the competency and efficiency of the medical officers on duty here. It seems to me that such an investigation, conducted by competent men, would do much to discover the cause and remedy the evil.

B. F. TRACY,

Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that a medical inspector be ordered to investigate the causes of the unusual sickness among the prisoners of war at Elmira.

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, October 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. N. G. WATTS,
Agent of Exchange, with Flag of Truce, near Shirley House:

Your letter of this date is just received, and in reply I have to inform you that I have no authority from my Government to negotiate for exchange of prisoners of war; on the contrary, I am prohibited.

In reply to what you have to say regarding the retaliatory measures I have been compelled to adopt to protect citizen planters and lessees in my vicinity, I can only say that it is a matter of regret also with me.

Many citizens have been carried off (by marauders, scouts, &c.) from plantations in this vicinity. Some are reported to have been murdered, which I hope will not prove true. Among others who have been thus ruthlessly carried into captivity or foully dealt with I can mention the following: Messrs. Jackson and Staigg, taken from the Cameron and Chappel places in August; James H. Hill, from the Lochlan place; S. H. Coggswell, from the Adams plantation, near Warrenton, on the 13th of October; Daniel Knight, on Cook's plantation, August 11—this is on the Jackson road seven miles out. I desire to know the fate of these gentlemen.

So long as the system of pillaging and kidnaping from plantations occupied by lessees under the authority of the United States continues to be practiced as it has been heretofore, I shall be compelled to such measures of retaliation as are within my power, and will take pleasure in exchanging citizens so held as hostages for such as may have been carried off by your scouts or employés.

I beg leave to say in reply to that portion of your letter which refers to my order defining my lines that the order referred to is addressed only to those who acknowledge loyalty to the United States for their government and guidance.

I know of no lines in the country existing by agreement between any authority of the nation and those standing in arms against it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

CAHABA, ALA., *October 16, 1864.*

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of my inspection of the post of Cahaba, under the command of Lieut. Col. S. Jones, Twenty-second Louisiana Regiment, and of the prison at this place for the confinement of Federal prisoners of war, under the immediate direction of Capt. H. A. M. Henderson, assistant commissioner of exchange:

The prison, of which I send a diagram herewith, is located immediately on the bank of the Alabama River, and was established under orders for the accommodation of 500 prisoners. Until taken for its present use the building was an old brick cotton-shed, around which has been erected a stockade, mainly composed of two-inch plank, set three feet in the ground, and about twelve feet high. About one-half the building, the central portion, is without a roof, and there are no inner walls. Good water, in sufficient quantity for the number originally intended, is supplied the prisoners from an artesian well in the vicinity, whence it is conducted in pipes under ground to the interior of the prison, when it flows into three sunken barrels, and thence through the sink into the river. There are bunks for about 500. No chimneys or means of warming the inclosure, and the smoke from open fires, which were built within the area for cooking purposes, was found insupportable, and the food has now to be prepared by squad cooks in the open air in that portion of the inclosure marked prison yard in the accompanying sketch.

Owing to the recent large increase in number the present arrangements have been found entirely insufficient. At my suggestion the following are being or about to be made: The stockade and sink will be enlarged, as shown by the dotted lines on the accompanying diagram; a suitable cook-house and bake-oven is to be erected within the inclosure; one-half of the central portion of the building, now uncovered, to be roofed in, and all of the prison that will then be covered to be planked in from the roof down; a large portion of the water which had been diverted from the pipes leading to the prison by a citizen for his private convenience I have had turned on again, and the prisoners will have a sufficiency for all purposes as soon as a reservoir is constructed, which the commanding officer promises to have done.

Notwithstanding these improvements great suffering and much sickness will necessarily occur among the prisoners during this winter from the impracticability of making fires inside the building and the inability to furnish them with proper clothing and bedding. Most of them are now much in need of clothing, and nearly all are without blankets or other bedding. A very insufficient supply of cooking utensils has been furnished them, and there are but three worn-out axes for the use of the whole number, in consequence of which they are unable to prepare their rations, which are issued to them uncooked. Their food has consisted exclusively of bread and meat, two issues of rice only, of five days each, having been made them since June last, and no peas or beans in lieu of it, those on hand being utterly unfit for use. The reason assigned by the assistant commissary of subsistence for this failure (the guard forces having received rice regularly during this time) is that he was not ordered to issue it. The commanding officer states that he was under the impression they always received it. The prisoners are divided into companies of 100, under a sergeant of their own selection, and these companies subdivided into messes of ten. One of their own number acts as commissary sergeant, draws and distributes their rations to the sergeants of companies.

Their money, watches, and other valuables are taken from them on their arrival at the prison and credited to them in books kept for that purpose. A purchasing clerk has been appointed, whose duty it is (in addition to those he performs as druggist of the prison) to receive their orders for such articles as they need, and if their accounts warrant, make the necessary purchases for them, credit in Confederate money being allowed them for "greenbacks" at dollar for dollar only. A considerable amount of U. S. currency has thus accumulated in the hands of Captain Henderson. What disposition has been made of it I could not learn officially, he being absent from the post. There are now in the prison thirty-two very sick and about forty wounded prisoners, who, according to Surg. B. H. Whitfield, in special charge of the sick in prison, should be in hospital, but cannot be removed for want of the necessary accommodation. In addition there are a number of cases of scurvy.

The sick and wounded of the guard forces and of the prisoners are treated in the same hospital, which is under the charge of Surg. L. E. Profilet. This building is kept in good police, but the accommodations are entirely inadequate for the present number of patients. Some additional rooms in the same building, occupied by other parties, have at my suggestion been engaged, which, with part of a contiguous house that the commanding officer has promised me to have procured and have fitted up, will be sufficient for present needs.

Capt. J. J. Wheadon, the assistant commissary of subsistence of this post, in addition to his duties as such, is charged with the purchase and collection of subsistence stores in four counties, Wilcox, Monroe, Clarke, and Dallas, below Cahaba River. He also receives and collects all subsistence for tax in kind from those counties, having nineteen depots. This collection of tax in kind is made by him in the name of Maj. Thomas T. A. Lyon, district commissary of subsistence at Mobile. These additional duties which have been devolved upon him render it necessary to be so frequently absent from this post that it is not in his power to perform his duties as post commissary of subsistence properly, and they are not attended to as they should be, it is believed, in consequence.

No vinegar has been issued to troops or prisoners for some months past, nor has there been any on hand fit for use, although Captain Wheadon informs me that good vinegar could readily be obtained at Mobile by writing for it. I examined his accounts, and also those of the post quartermaster, Lieut. V. Renaud, post assistant commissary of subsistence, and found them in possession of the balances due the Government.

The available forces for guard, &c., are the Trans-Mississippi Battalion, 55 effective; two companies Alabama reserves, infantry, 82 effective, and one company cavalry, Alabama reserves, 24 effective; total, 161 men and 18 detailed men, and two small pieces field artillery. These men are badly armed and their discipline and instruction are very inferior. Owing to the small number, they are on duty every other day, and they are totally inadequate for the duties required of them. About fifty of them, belonging to regiments in the Army of Tennessee, are under orders from Richmond to rejoin their commands, but cannot be relieved from their present duty until their places are filled by other troops. The prisoners have a sufficient organization, having been divided into companies and squads for police and messing purposes, and need only a little determination and a leader to enable them at any time to overpower the feeble garrison. Some few might be killed, but the majority could easily effect their escape. There are no other troops in the vicinity except detailed soldiers and a small provost guard at Selma, nine miles north of this place.

There are ten Federal officers here on parole, who are required to confine themselves within certain limits, and who are not permitted communication with the inhabitants except for prescribed purposes. Living in quarters furnished them in the town, they are much more comfortable than the other prisoners, and express themselves perfectly satisfied with their treatment.

This is an eligible locality for a prison depot, not only for the facilities of transportation of prisoners and supplies, but for subsisting them cheaply and procuring for them vegetable food from the adjacent country which cannot well be sent to the armies in the field. It also appears to be almost inaccessible to raids while the present status is preserved at Mobile. If it is determined to retain a depot for Federal prisoners in this section of country, an excellent site for that purpose can be had about one mile from this point, on the plantation of Mr. Matthews, where there is suitable ground now unoccupied for the erection of a large stockade. From ten to twenty-five acres could be inclosed if desired, embracing at one end a fine oak grove; an artesian well of good water is on the premises, and another within a short distance, which would answer for the guard forces. This site is on high

and level ground and its distance from the river renders it more healthy and safe. Pine timber and a saw-mill are near at hand. The fuel which is now hauled for the prisoners at great expense is brought from this vicinity.

There is an aggregate of 2,151 prisoners of war now confined at this place, of whom 69 are in hospital, and 75 who would be but for the want of accommodations. The commanding officer promises that anti-scorbutics (pumpkins, potatoes, &c.) shall be issued to them in future, and that rice shall be issued regularly to them as to the troops. The assistant commissary of subsistence informs me that these articles can be procured without any difficulty. Is tobacco a part of the ration for prisoners? If so, please cause the commanding officer to be notified.

I inclose herewith—No. 1, list of staff officers at post of Cahaba;* No. 2, diagram of Federal prison at Cahaba.

We leave this place to morrow for Jackson, Miss., and request that all official communications to Major Hall and myself be forwarded to that place, care of the assistant adjutant-general, district headquarters.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. T. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 26, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

It appears from this report that many necessaries easily to be obtained are not procured for the prisoners from inefficiency of the officers in charge; hospital room especially, which was obtained on the suggestion of Colonel Chandler. An extract respecting the fifty Tennesseeans and insufficiency of the guard has been sent to General Taylor, commanding the department. This prison is another exemplification of the necessity of placing all under the control of one competent officer.

By order of General Cooper:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

Mr. S[HEPHERD]:

Make extracts of the parts applicable to the different branches of administration and send to the heads of bureaus.

J. A. S.

[Third indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

That part showing the insecurity of the prison should be sent to General Withers, and he be requested to furnish more complete guard from the reserves.

J. A. S.

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* Omitted.

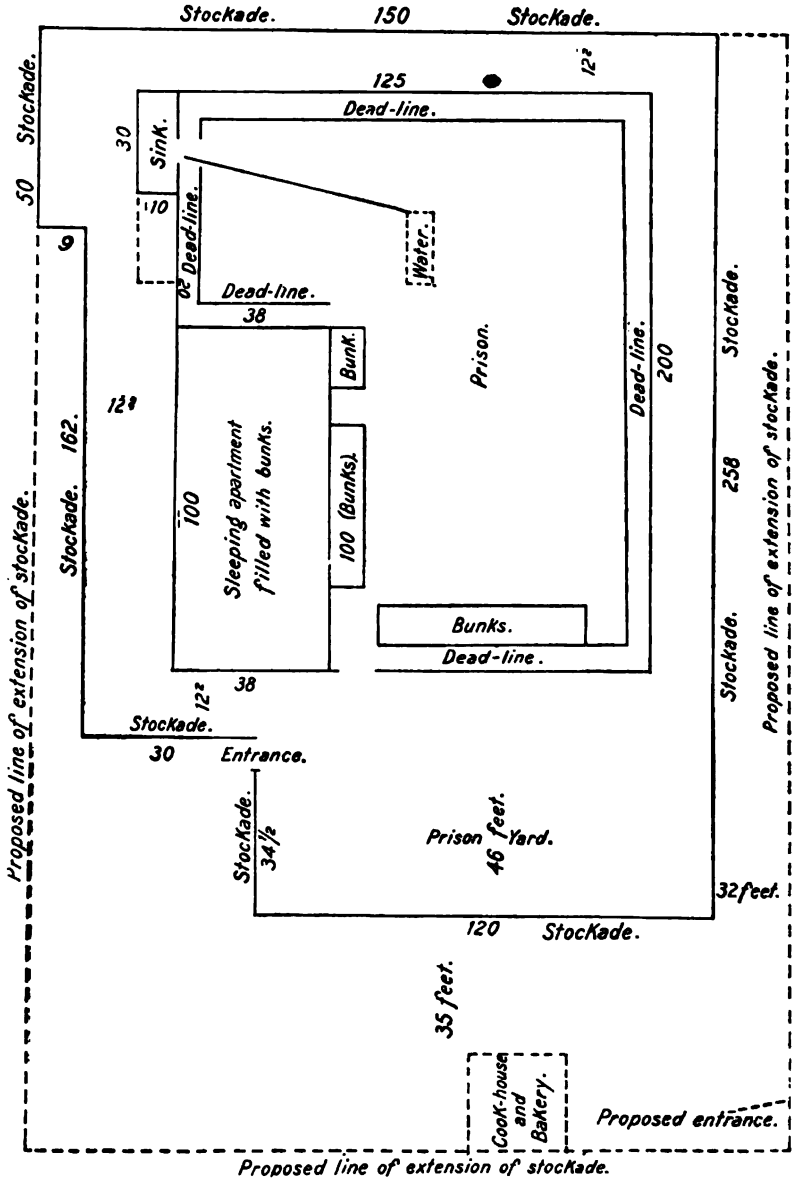

DIAGRAM OF FEDERAL PRISON AT CAHABA, ALA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 17, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General BUTLER, *Bermuda:*

Are those special cases exchanged? The parole of the officers sent North by the rebels has expired.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Answer: The exchange is going on to-day.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *October 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Del., for the week ending October 16, 1864: Conduct, good; cleanliness, proper attention given to; clothing, comfortable; bedding, consists of bunks and blankets; state of quarters, clean and comfortable; state of kitchen, in an excellent condition; food, quality of, very good; food, quantity of, they receive their full allowance; sinks, are kept clean by tide and force pumps; policing of grounds, very well conducted; drainage, very good; vigilance of guard, faithfully performs its duty; security of quarters, good, no prisoner has escaped this week; policing hospital, admirably conducted; attendance of sick (nurses), every possible attention is paid to them; cleanliness of hospital, could not be better; hospital diet, very good and sufficient; general health of prisoners, about 3½ per cent. sick, only two deaths during week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Inspecting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., October 17, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: The continued prevalence of disease and death in this camp impels me to call the attention of the authorities to what is apparently the cause, to wit, the existence of a stagnant pond of water within the inclosure. Nothing else that I can see produces the large mortality among the prisoners. The camp is clean, water pure and abundant, and rations wholesome. The medical officers attribute the larger proportion of the sickness prevailing to the effects of this body of impure and malarial matter. The remedy for this evil, for such I conceive it to be, is attainable. A stream of water can be introduced from the river by digging a trench and laying pipe about 6,000 feet. The cost of wooden pipe of six-inch diameter would be, as I learn upon inquiry, about 75 cents per foot. The digging and laying could be done principally with prison labor and at a small expense. I am informed that the estimated cost of laying pipe of this description is about $6,000 per mile. Your attention was first called to this almost intolerable nuisance in a letter from these headquarters, dated August 17, 1864, recommending that a ditch be dug from the river and allowing

a stream of fresh water to play through it. A telegram from you of the date of August 20, 1864, requiring a report on the matter of introducing water into the camp from the city water-works, was answered August 21, 1864, there then being made a full report in the matter, that it would be inexpedient to admit water from the city water-works, as they failed to supply even the inhabitants of the city through the summer and fall months. A survey had been made, a copy of which was forwarded to you in letter of that date, of a ditch to be dug from the river. It seems to me that a due regard for the lives of the prisoners confined here requires that some method of introducing a running stream of water through this camp should be adopted, and in view of this I respectfully request authority to have the ditch constructed and the pipe laid after the plan proposed in this communication. The owners of the land do not object to the blind ditch, but did to the open ditch, as proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Eastman in letter of August 17, 1864.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. TRACY,

Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 19, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, with the previous report of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman on the same subject.

The excavation required can be done by the work of the prisoners at a trifling cost, and a pipe to be made of one-inch boards, with an opening six by six inches, would probably cost less than $500, and of two-inch plank not over $1,000; and respectfully recommend that a pipe of two-inch plank be laid, the expense to be paid out of the prison fund.

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

General Halleck approves verbally of the plan above suggested if it can be carried out. See letter to Commissary-General of Prisoners, October 23, 1864.

[Inclosure to first indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., August 21, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Pursuant to your telegraphic order I have the honor to forward you a copy of the survey made for the purpose of digging a ditch to let in water from the Chemung River to the pond inside the prisoners' camp.* The only survey necessary to be made was to ascertain the elevation of the river above the pond and the depth that the ditch should be dug. The length of the ditch will be 5,960 feet, the average depth about 6 feet, though for a short distance it will be 7 feet. The soil is very light and easily dug. It will run through four farms,

* Sketch omitted.

and two of the owners will not consent to have the work done for the reason, they say, that the next freshet will ruin all their land lying between the ditch and river. Probably it would change the course of the river and make islands of these lands, which are very valuable. Should heavy rains come on shortly this work would not be required, for the springs would then be full, as well as the river, and sufficient water would flow through the pond to keep it pure and sweet. The effusive smell of the pond has been occasioned more from the sinks than the drought. These sinks have all been removed and large, deep vaults have been dug which do not communicate with the pond excepting the little that sinks through the soil. This pond can be drained, or nearly so, by digging a small ditch to the river below it, but the surgeon is of the opinion that this would not answer. To let water into this camp from the city water-works will be expensive and of no use at this season, for, owing to the want of rain, these water-works cannot supply the inhabitants with water. The length of the pipe to be laid to bring the water to the prisoners' camp will be about one mile and the cost about $5,000. The camp is now well supplied with excellent well water for cooking and drinking and the river supplies for washing and bathing. There are seven wells completed and a pump in each. Two more are to be made. These wells require to be dug only from 15 to 22 feet in depth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. EASTMAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Depot.

Weekly report of the condition of military prisons of Saint Louis, Mo.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison.—Buildings, same as last reported; sinks and yards, satisfactory; kitchens and mess-rooms, very satisfactory; cleanliness of prisoners, very satisfactory; quarters and bedding, satisfactory; hospital, same as last reported.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison.—Buildings, no change since last report; sinks and yards, clean; kitchens and mess-rooms, clean, but very poor places; cleanliness of prisoners, satisfactory; quarters and bedding, a little more accuracy demanded.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., *Acting Provost-Marshal-General:*

COLONEL: The architect you authorized me to employ has commenced making the measurements at the place which is recommended by the committee of General Rosecrans for a new prison, and I expect to be able to submit estimates by the end of this week. I wish to state, however, that these estimates cannot now be made very correct, for the reason that the buildings are filled up with some thousand bales of cotton and hemp, so that in a great many instances the sizes of the rooms, and distances, thickness of the walls, &c., cannot be correctly found. I will endeavor to do all as correctly and good as possible, in order to cause no delay, and to be able to commence work as soon as the Commissary-General of Prisoners has given his consent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,

Lieut. Col., Superintendent and Inspector of Military Prisons.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., October 17, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day as follows:

The buildings, exterior and interior, are clean and comfortable. The grounds, streets, and avenues are free from all filth and in good order. The kitchens of both departments are in excellent condition. The clothing and bedding of the prisoners, by frequent washings and airings, are clean and comfortable. No change of importance since last report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS, ILL.,
October 21, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with the remark that I concur with the within report.

The prison and hospital were visited on Wednesday by Major-General Hooker, commanding the department, who expressed himself as being well pleased with their condition and appearance.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

OCTOBER 17, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.:*

COLONEL: Your letter of October 8, reporting the increasing number of deaths among the prisoners, is received, and the necessity of ordering an experienced and capable medical officer to take charge has been laid before the Surgeon-General. Authority cannot be given to the sutler to sell vegetables to prisoners. A reasonable quantity may be purchased as antiscorbutics with the prison fund, and if this is not sufficient, cannot the meat part of the rations be still further reduced, converting the saving into a fund for the purchase of vegetables, without making it a part of the prison fund? Please give me your views on this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 17, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: Your communication of October 13, in which you inform me of the removal of the Union prisoners of war from Charleston, is received.

I have the honor to inform you that the Confederate prisoners placed by me in retaliation upon Morris Island will be removed without delay to a corresponding place of safety within our lines.

You mention in your communication that these prisoners (Union) were not sent to Charleston for the purpose of being placed under fire. If this was the case it seems strange that the Confederate authorities could not have rectified the error during the three months in which they were exposed to our fire. Any measure you may in future exercise toward the Union prisoners in your power, whether of severity or leniency, will be reciprocated by me and corresponding change of treatment extended to the Confederate prisoners in my power. In the matter of exchange, I would state that I have at present no authority to make exchanges, either special or general, but will forward your communication in reference thereto to the U. S. authorities at Washington.

I have the honor, general, to remain, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, *October 18, 1864—9 p. m.*

Colonel HOFFMAN:

Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford has delivered to the Confederate agent of exchange, Mr. Ould, 90 naval officers and men of the Confederate service. He has received 323 officers and men of our naval service, including 5 negroes, which he claims are all the negroes captured of our naval service. It is agreed between Ould and myself that I shall deliver any other naval prisoners which we have and he will deliver all the naval prisoners, black or white, that he has, and he desires from us a list of any others which are supposed to be in the possession of the Confederates.

He also wishes any other prisoners of their naval service which we have to be sent forward. He thinks there are some at Elmira and some at Fort Delaware. Please have inquiry made at our depots, because I am to deliver to him army equivalents, according to assimilated rank, for the excess. Please have these naval men assembled at Point Lookout so that I may take them when we go to Savannah.

Colonel Mulford will be in Annapolis on Thursday morning, immediately after which we shall embark as soon as possible all the invalid prisoners we can get up to 5,000, to be exchanged at Fort Pulaski for invalid prisoners in the hands of the Confederates.

Colonel Mulford has also 450 army prisoners, including 27 officers.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., October 18, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of Lieut. J. W. Davidson, inspector of the camp, for the week ending October 15, 1864. As will be seen by the inclosed report, clothing and blankets have been supplied to the destitute prisoners to the extent required, with the exception of shoes, of which a sufficient quantity has not yet

been received, but are expected to arrive in a few days. The two hospital wards are about completed, and as soon as the bills can be collected together will furnish you with a statement of the cost.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,

Colonel Fifth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Camp Morton.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., October 16, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have during the week ending October 15, 1864, inspected this camp, and I have found the barracks, kitchens, and the grounds kept thoroughly policed every day, and the general health of the prison is greatly benefited by the thorough policing and exercise the men are obliged to take in policing the grounds of the camp. Clothing and bedding have been issued to all destitute prisoners, with the exception of shoes, of which a sufficient quantity has not yet been received. Rations issued by the commissary of subsistence for the camp have been in compliance with orders, and potatoes have been issued every day during the week at the rate of eight ounces to each man. The two new wards of the hospital building are about completed and will be ready for use in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,

First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
October 18, 1864.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:*

GENERAL: The accompanying are copies of letters addressed by Judge R. Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war, to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and to Lieut. Col. J. E. Mulford, assistant commissioner of exchange.* I have been authorized by the Secretary of War to make such arrangements as can be agreed upon for the mutual relief of prisoners held by the two parties. In the propositions submitted by Judge Ould I see no one thing to object to. I shall be perfectly willing to receive at any place held by Federal troops all clothing or delicacies sent for the use of prisoners in our hands, provided the same privilege is extended for supplying the wants of those held by the Confederate authorities. No objection will be urged to receiving supplies for like distribution at any of our Northern ports direct from Europe, or to allowing purchases in Northern cities for the same purpose. I would suggest, however, as a means of satisfying each party that all goods sent reach their proper destination, that a commissioned officer of each party, to be selected from among the prisoners of war, be paroled, to remain within the lines of the party now holding them, whose duty it shall be to receive and receipt for all articles sent for distribution, and who shall see that they are distributed according to the wishes of those sending.

* See October 6 and 7, pp. 926, 929.

Looking entirely to the alleviation of the sufferings of those held in captivity I will not interpose any obstacle to any plan that may be proposed which gives equal privileges to both belligerents.

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *October 18, 1864.*

General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE:

I have no objection to your exchanging prisoners, man for man, free negroes included. Recaptured slaves of Confederate citizens will not be exchanged.

R. E. LEE.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 274. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 19, 1864.*

The following-named officers and enlisted men have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war in Charleston Harbor, S. C., October 3, 1864. They will join their regiments without delay: Capt. J. G. McWilliams, Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers; Maj. F. Pruyn, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery; Hospital Steward J. C. Ault, Second Ohio Regiment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 19, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

All officers and seamen of the rebel navy are collected at Fort Warren, of whom 35 officers and 62 seamen were sent South for exchange in the Circassian. The remaining 15 will be sent to you for exchange by the Navy Department. There are 23 officers and 205 seamen of the rebel navy prisoners at New Orleans. I will send you a list of naval prisoners held by the enemy when a list of those delivered is received. About 1,200 invalid prisoners are at Point Lookout prepared to be sent South, and about 2,000 at Western camps.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 19, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 18th instant, accompanying copies of letters from Judge Ould, commissioner of exchange of prisoners on the part of the Confederate States, and the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford, assistant commissioner of exchange of the United States. I understand your letter to be an acceptance of the general proposition submitted by Judge Ould for the relief of the prisoners held by both parties, and shall transmit it to him that arrangements be made for carrying it into

effect. The necessary details will be submitted to you through Colonel Mulford for agreement. In order to simplify the matter and to remove, as far as possible, causes of complaint, I suggest that the articles sent by either party should be confined to those necessary for the comfort and health of the prisoners, and that the officer selected from among them to receive and distribute the articles should be given only such a parole while so engaged as to afford him the necessary facilities to attend properly to the matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 19, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding U. S. Armies:*

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the Honorable Secretary of War of the Confederate States I have the honor to call your attention to the subject of two communications recently addressed by Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, an officer under your command, to the Hon. Robert Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

For the better understanding of the matter I inclose copies of the communications. You will perceive by one of them that the writer has placed a number of officers and men belonging to the Confederate service, prisoners of war, captured by the U. S. forces, at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap, in retaliation, as is alleged, for a like number of Federal colored soldiers, prisoners of war in our hands, who are said to have been put to work on our fortifications. The evidence of this fact is found in the affidavits of two deserters from our service.

The other letter refers to a copy of a notice issued by a Confederate officer, commanding a camp near Richmond, calling upon the owners to come forward and establish their claims to certain negroes in the custody of that officer. The writer of the letter proceeds to state that some of the negroes mentioned in the notice are believed to be soldiers of the U. S. Army, captured in arms, and that upon that belief he has ordered to such manual labor as he deems most fitting to meet the exigency an equal number of prisoners of war held by the United States, and announces that he will continue to order to labor captives in war to a number equal to that of all the U. S. soldiers who he has reason to believe are held to service or labor by the Confederate forces until he shall be notified that the alleged practice on the part of the Confederate authorities has ceased.

Before stating the facts with reference to the particular negroes alluded to, I beg leave to explain the policy pursued by the Confederate Government toward this class of persons when captured by its forces.

All negroes in the military or naval service of the United States taken by us who are not identified as the property of citizens or residents of any of the Confederate States are regarded as prisoners of war, being held to be proper subjects of exchange, as I recently had the honor to inform you. No labor is exacted from such prisoners by the Confederate authorities.

Negroes who owe service or labor to citizens or residents of the Confederate States, and who through compulsion, persuasion, or of their own accord, leave their owners and are placed in the military or naval service of the United States, occupy a different position. The right to

the service or labor of negro slaves in the Confederate States is the same now as when those States were members of the Federal Union. The constitutional relations and obligations of the Confederate Government to the owners of this species of property are the same as those so frequently and so long recognized as appertaining to the Government of the United States with reference to the same class of persons by virtue of its organic law. From the earliest period of the independence of th American States it has been held that one of the duties incumbent upon the several common governments under which they have from time to time been associated was the return to their lawful owners of slaves recaptured from the public enemy. It has been uniformly held that the capture or abduction of a slave does not impair the right of the owner to such slave, but that the right attaches to him immediately upon recapture.

Such was the practice of the American States during their struggle for independence. The Government under which they were then associated restored to the owners slaves abducted by the British forces and subsequently recaptured by the American armies.

In the war of 1812 with Great Britain the course pursued by the United States Government was the same, and it recognized the right of the owner to slaves recaptured from the enemy. Both the Continental and United States Governments in fact denied that the abduction of slaves was a belligerent right, and the latter power insisted upon and ultimately secured by treaty pecuniary indemnity from the British Government for slaves taken by its forces during the war of 1812. And it is supposed that if a negro belonging to a citizen of a State in which slavery is recognized and which is regarded as one of the United States, were to escape into the Confederate States, or be captured or abducted by their armies, the legal right of the owner to reclaim him would be as clear now as in 1812, the Constitution of the United States being unchanged in this particular, and that instrument having been interpreted in the judicial decisions, legislation, and diplomatic acts and correspondence of the United States, as imposing upon that Government the duty of protecting in all cases, coming within the scope of its authority, the owners of slaves as well as of any other kind of property, recognized as such by the several States.

The Confederate Government, bound by the same constitutional obligations, considers, as that of the United States did, that the capture or abduction of a negro slave does not preclude the lawful owner from reclaiming him when recaptured, and I am instructed to say that all such slaves when properly identified as belonging to citizens of any of the Confederate States, or to persons enjoying the protection of their laws, will be restored like other recaptured property to those entitled to them.

Having endeavored to explain the general policy of the Confederate Government with regard to this subject I beg leave to state the facts concerning the particular transactions referred to in the inclosed communications.

The negroes recently captured by our forces were sent to Richmond with other Federal prisoners. After their arrival it was discovered that a number of them were slaves belonging to citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, and of this class fifty-nine, as I learn, were sent with other negroes to work on the fortifications around Richmond until their owners should appear and claim them. As soon as I was informed of the fact, less than two days afterward,

not wishing to employ them here, I ordered them to be sent into the interior. By a misapprehension of the engineer officer in charge they were transferred to our lines south of James River, but when apprised of the error I repeated the order for their removal. If any negroes were included among the number who were not identified as the slaves of citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States they were so included without the knowledge or authority of the War Department, as already explained, and the mistake when discovered would have been corrected.

It only remains for me to say that the negroes employed upon our fortifications are not allowed to be placed where they will be exposed to fire, and there is no foundation for any statement to the contrary. The author of the communication referred to has considered himself justified by the report of two deserters, who do not allege that the negroes in question were exposed to any danger, in placing our prisoners at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap under the fire of our batteries.

In view of the explanation of the practice of the Confederate Government above given and of the statement of facts I have made, I have now, in accordance with my instructions, respectfully to inquire whether the course pursued toward our prisoners, as set forth in the accompanying letters, has your sanction, and whether it will be maintained.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

MACON, GA., *October 19, 1864.*

Surg. Gen. S. P. MOORE, C. S. Army,
War Department, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to give the following brief outline of my labors, conducted in accordance with the orders of the Surgeon-General:

Immediately after the brief report upon hospital gangrene forwarded to the Surgeon-General I repaired to Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., and instituted a series of investigations upon the diseases of the Federal prisoners.

The field was of great extent and of extraordinary interest. There were more than 5,000 seriously sick in the hospital and stockade, and the deaths ranged from 90 to 130 each day.

Since the establishment of this prison on 24th of February, 1864, to the present time over 10,000 Federal prisoners have died; that is, near one-third of the entire number have perished in less than seven months.

I instituted careful investigations into the condition of the sick and well and performed numerous post-mortem examinations. The medical topography of Andersonville and the surrounding country was examined, and the waters of the streams, springs, and wells around and within the stockade and hospital carefully analyzed.

Diarrhea, dysentery, scurvy, and hospital gangrene were the diseases which have been the main cause of this extraordinary mortality. The origin and character of the hospital gangrene which prevailed to so remarkable a degree and with such fatal effects amongst the Federal

* For inclosures herein mentioned see Butler to Ould, October 12, beginning "I inclose a copy" (with inclosure), p. 970, and Butler to Ould, October 12, beginning "I inclose herewith" (with inclosure), p. 967. Lee forwarded only the affidavits of Knight and Dinking, p. 968.

prisoners engaged my most serious and earnest consideration. More than 30,000 men crowded upon twenty-seven acres of land, with little or no shelter from the intense heat of a Southern summer, or from the rain and from the dew of night, with coarse corn bread from which the husk had not been removed, with but scant supplies of fresh meat and vegetables, with little or no attention to hygiene, with festering masses of filth at the very doors of their rude dens and tents, with the greater portion of the banks of the stream flowing through the stockade a filthy quagmire of human excrements alive with working maggots, generated by their own filthy exhalations and excretions, an atmosphere that so deteriorated and contaminated their solids and fluids that the slightest scratch and even the bites of small insects were in some cases followed by such rapid and extensive gangrene as to destroy extremities and even life itself.

A large number of operations have been performed in the hospital on account of gangrene following slight injuries and mere abrasions of the surface. In almost every case of amputation for gangrene the disease returned, and a large proportion of the cases have terminated fatally.

I recorded careful observations upon the origin and progress of these cases of gangrene, and examined the bodies after death and noted the pathological changes of the organs and tissues. The results of these observations will be forwarded to the Surgeon-General at the earliest practicable moment.

After concluding my labors amongst the Federal prisoners I moved to Macon and instituted a series of inquiries and investigations upon the hospital gangrene, which has prevailed to so great an extent in the Army of Tennessee during the recent disastrous campaign, and especially since the evacuation of Atlanta.

The doubtful, if not dangerous and disastrous, policy of collecting the cases of hospital gangrene into one hospital devoted exclusively to its treatment was inaugurated amongst the general hospitals of the Army of Tennessee, and about 300 cases of hospital gangrene were collected at the Empire Hospital at Vineville, near Macon. I am at the present time engaged in investigating the disease in all its various stages at this gangrene hospital. I have made numerous analyses of the blood and excretions and executed life-size drawings of the gangrenous parts. These drawings illustrate not only the appearance of the wound at different stages of the disease, but also the permanent disability which gangrene produces by the contraction of the injured muscles. I am also at the same time investigating the origin and causes of this disease in the Army of Tennessee, examining the hospital records as well as all cases of interest, and have addressed numerous important inquiries to the various medical officers. As soon as my labors with the Macon hospitals are completed I will institute similar investigations in the Confederate hospitals of Columbus, Ga.

These active labors in the field will engage my attention for one or two months longer, and immediately after the close of the investigation (if Providence permits) I will prepare my full report upon hospital gangrene, which will embody the results of my investigations upon this disease in various parts of the Confederacy, in the general hospitals in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, and will embrace also the more recent investigations at Andersonville, Macon, and Columbus, Ga. I will spare no effort and no expenditure of time and labor in the preparation of this report, with the hope that it may prove of value to the medical department of the Confederate Army and worthy of the consideration of the Surgeon-General.

If favored, I hope to be able to place this report in the hands of the Surgeon-General about the 1st of next May or June.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES,
Surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 19, 1864.*

General W. J. HARDEE, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The telegram of the 14th instant, in regard to the enlistment of Federal prisoners at Florence, was shown to the Secretary of War, who directs that they be detailed for work at their respective trades.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER, *Millen, Ga.:*

The surplus prisoners at Cahaba should be transferred to Millen.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHICAGO, *October 20, 1864.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The undersigned members of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, having been informed from authentic sources that a large number of Federal soldiers are languishing in Southern prisons, especially at Andersonville, Ga., destitute of shelter from rain and from the burning rays of the sun, without sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness; and that they are famishing with hunger that would gladly be appeased by the flesh of horses and of mules, and are consequently dying in untold numbers, pray you to effect an honorable exchange of prisoners without delay, or to retaliate by subjecting rebel prisoners to the same treatment in all respects.

We are aware that this, our petition, savors of cruelty, and no earthly consideration could induce us to inaugurate the measure were it not that the sufferings of our brothers in the field, who have gone forth to battle for the life of the Government with the assurance of all possible protection and care, appeals to us in a manner which induces us to urge retaliatory measures as a matter of necessity.

We claim not to be excelled in loyalty by any portion of the country and pledge ourselves for the prosecution of the war until the complete restoration of the Union is accomplished, asking no more and urging you to submit to nothing less than that such measures as rebels mete to loyal soldiers shall be measured to them again, whether in prison or on the battle-field.

They fire upon our pickets, we retaliate; they meet us in open field and engage in wholesale slaughter, and we retaliate; they take our soldiers prisoners and submit them to such treatment as is sure to engender disease, starvation, death; but the prisoners taken by us are clothed, fed, and as comfortably cared for as are our own men, and

when an exchange of prisoners is made we give them soldiers hale and hearty, ready to again enter the field and give us battle, but receive in return men pale and emaciated, fit only for the hospital. We deem it due to them, especially to those now in Southern prisons, to protest against this unequal warfare.

If consideration and kindly treatment of prisoners could awaken in our enemies a sufficient sense of humanity to lead to a reciprocity of treatment these abuses would have been corrected long ago.

It is not too much to say that nothing in the conduct of the war presents so great an obstacle to those who would otherwise volunteer, and nothing will cause the drafted soldier to take such reluctant steps to the field so much as the dread of the horrors of Southern prisons.

The object of this petition is not to give you information upon what we know you lament as well as we, but to give you an idea of public opinion formed upon a stern necessity.

This petition was presented to the full board at their session on this day and was unanimously adopted by them.

With high consideration, sir, your very obedient servants,

JOHN L. HANCOCK,
President.

JNO. F. BEATY,
Secretary.

[First indorsement.]

OCTOBER 31, 1864.

Submitted to General Hitchcock.

A. LINCOLN.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 31, 1864.

It is hoped that the arrangement recently agreed upon between Lieutenant-General Grant and General Lee for furnishing supplies to prisoners of war on both sides of the line will render unnecessary a resort to the terrible measure here recommended.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CITY POINT, *October 20, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

I am in receipt of a communication from General Lee showing that prisoners of war set to work on the intrenchments have been withdrawn. I will send you the communication to-morrow. It becomes incumbent on us, of course, to withdraw the prisoners employed in Dutch Gap Canal. Please withdraw them and have them forwarded to join the prisoners of war North.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 20, 1864—9.50 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

Your telegram concerning the official dispatch of General Lee regarding the prisoners at work in the rebel trenches is received. Orders

have been issued returning to-night the prisoners at Dutch Gap. A copy of the order will be sent you in the morning.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your letter of September 23, 1864, is received, in which I am authorized to release and send North five rebel officers upon their taking the prescribed oath of allegiance. My application, dated September 19, 1864, for the release of these men was made previous to my being informed that one of the number had been in the U. S. service since the commencement of the war previous to his entering that of the rebels; and from information subsequently obtained I am convinced that the others are unworthy of this measure of leniency in their behalf, and their release would be in opposition to the interest of the service. With reference to passports for females to come North, I do not understand by your communication that restrictions are placed upon the wives of deserters from the rebel army who may wish to join their husbands.

I have the honor, general, to remain, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff, Washigton, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed letter from Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee, C. S. Army, who has recently succeeded Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones in command of the Confederate forces in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, in which he states that the Union prisoners have been removed from Charleston.*

In compliance with instructions from the War Department I communicated to General Hardee my intention to remove as soon as practicable the Confederate prisoners placed in retaliation upon Morris Island to a corresponding place of safety.

I would respectfully call your attention to the second paragraph in the communication of General Hardee in which he proposes an exchange of all prisoners of war captured in our respective departments.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, LA., *October 20, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT:

The following is a communication just received from Colonel Szymanski. He will remain at Doctor Archer's, just outside our pickets,

* See October 13, p. 981.

until he hears from you. The prisoners will be at Red River Landing next Saturday, 22d instant, at which time he expects you to meet him:

C. S. FLAG-OF-TRUCE BOAT CHAMPION, *October 19, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, *U. S. Commissioner of Exchange:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your last communication from New Orleans, without date, forwarding to me the instructions of the Hon. Robert Ould, C. S. agent of exchange, authorizing me to deliver to you equivalents for C. S. naval officers and seamen, and the garrisons of the forts captured in Mobile Bay.

Your communication reached me while at Alexandria on my way with U. S. prisoners for exchange, as agreed upon between us at our last meeting. I regret that Admiral Buchanan is not included in this exchange, as it may complicate matters; the cartel of 1862 wisely provides for giving equivalents in officers of lesser grade for those of higher. I further ask of your courtesy to bring with you an enumeration of the naval prisoners and of those captured at the forts in Mobile Bay, the memorandum furnished by you before having been left at Shreveport. The Red River is very low and I am now sounding to ascertain if it be possible to transport the prisoners by boat, otherwise they shall be marched by land.

On my arrival at your outpost I shall be able to fix the day of our meeting for exchange and will request the U. S. officers in command to advise you by telegraph of the day appointed for our meeting at our usual rendezvous, Red River Landing. The general commanding this department has desired me to effect the exchange of the following-named officers recently captured by your forces: Col. Robert J. Barrow, Lieutenant-Colonel McEnery, Capt. A. J. Ruguley, Captain Priam, Captain McIntyre, Captain Baker, ex-Major E. B. Pendleton, Lieut. S. M. Routh.

I trust you will bring the above-named officers together with all other prisoners in your possession, and if the ample surplus of officers and men delivered to you on 17th of June on parole should not in your judgment be sufficient guarantee you can trust me that I will faithfully or honorably requite the obligation. I take the liberty to inclose from an esteemed lady friend a note to an officer in your army and hope it may elicit prompt response. The letter I request of you the courtesy to deliver and to bring with you to our rendezvous the reply.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Agent of Exchange.

P. S.—Snaggy Point: The pilot has just returned from sounding the water; the water is too low so that I am compelled to abandon the boat at this point and proceed by land. The boat returns to Alexandria, and the prisoners will be brought as far as possible by water and marched thence by land.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *October 20, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of prisons at this post, made pursuant to Special Orders, No. 169, issued from post headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio, dated August 22, 1864, in relation to personal cleanliness, clothing, bedding, quarters, kitchens, messing, sinks, policing of grounds, &c.:

I have only to say that from frequent tours of inspection through the prisons I find the most perfect system of policing is organized possible under the existing circumstances. The facilities for cooking being such as to render it necessary for the prisoners to cook almost all hours of the day prevents a more thorough system of policing, which difficulty, however, is being rapidly obviated by the construction of ranges. The prison hospitals are situated in Prison No. 2. They are well conducted. They present a neat and healthy appearance, the bedding being frequently changed. The clothing of the inmates is frequently changed and kept clean. Some complaint has been made by the prisoners in regard to rations, both as to the quality and quantity, and upon a

thorough investigation of the matter I find they receive daily the full amount of rations as allowed by the Commissary-General of Prisoners, and as to quality, they are of the same quality as the rations issued to U. S. troops at this post and could be no better. The prisoners present a healthy appearance, being much improved since their arrival at this post.

I am, colonel, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Captain and Inspector of Prisons.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Camp Chase, Ohio, October 24, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General. The cooking ranges are being erected as far as possible.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
October 20, 1864.

General R. E. LEE, C. S. Army,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday, accepting the terms offered for the mutual relief of prisoners of war held by each party, is received. Your understanding of my proposition is perfectly correct. I have no objection to limiting the articles to be sent to simple necessaries or to extending as much as you will agree to. It is my desire that all prisoners of war should be made as comfortable as it is possible for prisoners under restraint to be, and I will favor any proposition looking to that end.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
October 20, 1864.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:*

Understanding from your letter of the 19th that the colored prisoners who were employed at work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer have been withdrawn, I have directed the withdrawal of the Confederate prisoners employed in Dutch Gap Canal. I shall always regret the necessity of retaliating for wrongs done our soldiers, but regard it my duty to protect all persons received into the Army of the United States, regardless of color or nationality. When acknowledged soldiers of the Government are captured they must be treated as prisoners of war, or such treatment as they receive inflicted upon an equal number of prisoners held by us. I have nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, therefore decline answering the arguments adduced to show the right to return to former owners such negroes as are captured from our Army.

In answer to the question at the conclusion of your letter, I have to state that all prisoners of war falling into my hands shall receive the kindest possible treatment consistent with securing them, unless I have

good authority for believing any number of our men are being treated otherwise. Then, painful as it may be to me, I shall inflict like treatment on an equal number of Confederate prisoners.

Hoping that it may never become my duty to order retaliation upon any man held as prisoner of war,

I have the honor to be, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[OCTOBER 20, 1864.—For Butler's General Orders, No. 134, releasing Confederate prisoners employed on the Dutch Gap Canal, see Series I, Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 286.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Camp Chase, Ohio, October 21, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Camp Chase, Ohio:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the completion of the new prison hospital at this post, as directed by Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, in communication dated September 12, 1864. The building as finished consists of two wards, with kitchen and mess-room attached, in accordance with plan submitted to Commissary-General of Prisoners with his modifications; also a wing arranged as follows, viz, a room for the surgeon, an office, dispensary, store-room, a room for the stewards, and one for the attendants. Total cost, $3,306.22.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. KERR,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 21, 1864.*

Captain ALLEN,
Comdg. Gratiot Street Military Prison, Saint Louis, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have dispensed with the Saint Charles Street military prison, and have this day transferred the inmates to the Gratiot Street female military prison. In view of this increase, and of the character of the prisoners, it will be necessary that you should take additional precautions against their attempting to escape.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

Mrs. Hardesty and children and the young boy Woods, with his nurse, are held as hostages.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 21, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. of S. C., Ga., and Fla.:

GENERAL: In view of the approaching winter and the consequent hardships to which prisoners of war will be subjected, I would earnestly

advise the adoption of measures for the transmittal of necessaries to prisoners of war from their friends residing North and South. Whatever articles (not contraband) you will permit the friends of Union prisoners in your power to send to them, assuring me of their safe delivery, the same will be allowed to be sent to the Confederate prisoners in our hands by their friends within the Southern States.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Commanding, &c., Wytheville:*

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to repeat the gratification the handsome success at Saltville afforded him, and his satisfaction with the arrangements and dispositions made by you. He hopes your efforts to promote the efficiency of the troops in your department will be soon attended with the success they deserve.

He is much pained to hear of the treatment the negro prisoners are reported to have received, and agrees with you in entirely condemning it. That a general officer should have been guilty of the crime you mention meets with his unqualified reprobation. He directs that if the officer is still in your department you prefer charges against him and bring him to trial. Should he have left your department you will forward the charges to be transmitted to the Department, in order that such action may be taken as the case calls for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MARSHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 22, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated October 13, in which you desire information as to what articles may be sent to Union prisoners of war at Charleston.

The following is a list of articles which are frequently sent across the lines, and which I have every reason to believe are received by our prisoners, the same being in each instance receipted for by a staff officer of the rebel commander, who gives assurance of safe delivery.

Money, boxes containing coarse clothing, plain provisions, writing and smoking materials, toilet articles, and small parcels of medicine; the box not to exceed two feet in length by one in width and one in depth; the contents to be plainly marked on the outside.

The rebel agent of exchange recently assured one of my staff officers that clothing in large quantities would be safely delivered to the Union prisoners in Charleston, upon which assurance the Sanitary Commission have sent about $20,000 worth of clothing here, which is now awaiting transfer.

Your proposition has been forwarded to General Hardee, now commanding rebel forces in Charleston, whose reply will be forwarded to you as soon as received.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *October 22, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of prisoners at this post for the week ending October 22, 1864, made pursuant to Special Orders, No. 169, issued from post headquarters and dated August 22, 1864, in relation to personal cleanliness, bedding, kitchens, sinks, policing, draining of grounds, &c.:

Prison No. 1 contains rebel officers exclusively. This prison presents a neat and healthy appearance. The grounds are well policed and drained. Prison No. 2 contains rebel enlisted men and citizen prisoners. This prison is well drained and policed. It also contains the hospitals, which are kept in a neat and healthy condition, the bedding being frequently changed. The clothing of the inmates is also frequently changed, and they are kindly cared for. Prison No. 3 is also in a healthy condition, rendered as much so as constant policing and drainage can possibly make it. The prisons are yet under the immediate control of Lieutenant Sankey. This officer spares no pains to render the prisoners comfortable and yet manages to the best interest of the Government. The rations issued to prisoners are of the best quality and are issued at proper times. The ranges, of which frequent mention has been made, are in as rapid course of construction as possible.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Capt., Eighty-eighth Ohio Vol. Infty., and Asst. Insp. of Prisons.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *November 2, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded.

The patients in hospital have been removed to the new hospital.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, OHIO, *October 22, 1864.*

Col. CHARLES W. HILL,
Commanding Forces, Johnson's Island, Ohio:

COLONEL: We, the undersigned, chiefs of messes, at the urgent request of the prisoners, would respectfully request you to increase the ration now issued to us. It is a well-known fact that the ration now issued to us is not sufficiently large for men in good health. The majority of the prisoners have been compelled to subsist on two meals per day, but the present issue is not sufficient to make two meals which will satisfy for twenty-four hours. The ration issued to us last winter, which was larger than the one now given, together with what we were permitted to receive from friends and purchase from the sutler,

was ample, but it must be apparent to you that the recent order of Colonel Hoffman cutting off both express and sutler and a portion of the ration, leaves the present issue an insufficiency. We will, in conclusion, respectfully urge you to increase our ration by an issue of anything eatable that you may see fit and which will make what is now given sufficient to satisfy our hunger.

Awaiting your reply, we remain, colonel,

Your most obedient servants,

JOHN A. FITE,
Colonel Seventh Tennessee Infantry, Chief of First Division.
J. F. KENT,
Second Lieut., 16th Louisiana Infty., Chief of Second Division.
B. F. PEARCE,
Block 8, Mess 2.
[And thirty-one others.]

[OCTOBER 22, 1864.—For Rosecrans to Price, in relation to Confederate prisoners captured in U. S. uniform and their treatment, &c., see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part III, p. 1011.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, October 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IX. The Quartermaster-General will designate an officer of his department who shall be charged with the purchase of all currency of the United States which may be needed for the purpose of the Government. In making purchases of currency said officer shall conform to the rate of exchange which shall be established from time to time by the Quartermaster-General. The currency thus purchased shall be issued only on the order of the Quartermaster-General, which shall prescribe the terms on which it is to be issued. It being expedient that there shall be but one purchaser of this currency, the wants of the other departments of the Government will, as far as practicable, be supplied under the foregoing regulations.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., October 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information copies of the following correspondence:

First. My communication of date October 18 to General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, in relation to the proposition submitted by Judge Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, C. S., for the relief of prisoners held by both parties.*

Second. Reply of General R. E. Lee, C. S. Army, thereto.*

Third. My reply of date October 20 to same.*

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* See pp. 1008, 1009, 1018.

Fourth. Communication of General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, relative to the treatment of certain prisoners of war, and inclosures.*

Fifth. My reply thereto.*

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *October 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Del., for the week ending October 22, 1864.

Conduct, good; cleanliness, proper attention given to; clothing, comfortable; bedding, in accordance with allowance; state of quarters, clean and comfortable; state of kitchen, in an excellent condition; food, quality of, very good; food, quantity of, receive their full rations; sinks, are kept in good condition; policing of grounds, very well conducted; drainage, very good; vigilance of guard, faithfully performs its duty; security of quarters, good; policing hospital, admirably conducted; attendance of sick (nurses), every possible attention is paid them; cleanliness of hospital, could not be better; hospital diet, very good and sufficient; general health of prisoners, about 3½ per cent. sick, no deaths.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Inspecting Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. BARNES, *Commanding Point Lookout, Md.:*

GENERAL: Your application for more tents for the use of prisoners of war has been submitted to the Secretary of War, by whom I am directed to say that no additional tents can be furnished while there are any on hand which can be used in any way to shelter the prisoners. The tents reported unserviceable can be used by nailing them over frames having about the dimensions of a wall tent. The lumber and nails required for this purpose can be purchased from the prison fund. Please report how far you are able to carry out this suggestion, and how many prisoners can be provided for in this way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. FORTY-SEVENTH REGT. MISSOURI INFANTRY,
De Soto, October 23, 1864.

Col. B. L. E. BONNEVILLE, *Commanding Benton Barracks:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that several enlisted men of Companies A, E, F, G, H, and I, of this regiment, and a number of men

* See pp. 1010, 1018.

of the Fiftieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, were captured by the command of the rebel General Price during the recent raid in this State, and, for want of means on the part of the rebels to transport or keep them, were paroled and are now at Benton Barracks. I respectfully ask that these men be ordered to report to their respective commands, they not having been delivered at any of the places of exchange mentioned in the cartel, nor exchanged or paroled upon any agreement between the commanding officers of the contending armies, nor paroled through an officer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. C. FLETCHER,
Colonel 47th Mo. Infty. and Recruiting Officer 50th Mo. Infty.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS BENTON BARRACKS, MO., *October 24, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to Commissary-General of Prisoners (through district and department headquarters) for his instructions.

The circumstances mentioned in the within communication apply to all the paroled men now at this post captured by the command of General Price, C. S. Army, as well as to the regiments mentioned in the within.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Department of the Missouri.

THOMAS EWING,
Brigadier-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 26, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.
By FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General (in absence of general in the field).

[Fourth indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, October 31, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri.

The paroles within referred to and all others of the same character are in violation of the cartel and are null and void, and all troops so paroled should be immediately ordered to join their respective commands for duty. Please see General Orders, No. 207, current series.

W. HOFFMAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 23, 1864.*

Col. B. F. TRACY,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 17th instant reporting the prevalence of disease among the prisoners, owing to the existence in the camp of a stagnant pool of water, is received. The suggestion made by you that a pipe be laid to conduct the water from the river above into the pond within the inclosure, with a view to remove the material exhalations from the stagnant water, is approved, and will be carried into immediate effect if the soil through which the ditch is to be dug is of a character to be readily excavated and there are no other obstacles. All the labor must be performed by the prisoners, and the cost must be paid out of the prison fund. The pipe will be constructed of two-inch plank, the opening to be six inches square, the joints to be well pitched to prevent leaking. To unite the several lengths of pipe let the end of one be beveled off five or six inches, while the other is made flaring, so that one may be forced into the other to make a close joint. Constructed in this way, the whole work should not cost over $120. Make inquiries in relation to the work in all its particulars and report to me before it is commenced. What time will it require to complete it; how many prisoners can you safely employ on it at a time; where will you obtain the necessary tools, &c.? The fall rains may be expected to come on very soon, which for this winter will do away with the necessity for the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

DEPOT OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, October 23, 1864.

Capt. J. F. HUNTINGTON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith my Sunday morning report of the condition of the prison and prisoners:

The police of quarters and grounds in the prison is good, with the exception of part of Block 10 and one room in Block 4, and measures have been taken to compel the occupants of the block and room above mentioned to have them put in perfect order. The sinks are not as clean as usual on account of the snow and mud and the fact of the walks to them not all being completed. The recent order of the Commissary-General of Prisoners requires the pits for sinks on the east side to be fifteen feet by ten, but the old sink buildings are only nine feet by fourteen. I would respectfully recommend that the dimensions of the pits be reduced to correspond with the size of the old buildings, the difference being so little. The sanitary condition of the prisoners continues good. Whole number of prisoners, 2,601; number of sick in hospital, 52; deaths since last report, 1. There are four blocks in the prison that are not ceiled, Nos. 5, 11, 12, and 13. The prisoners in some of them have applied for permission to purchase lumber and put the ceiling on themselves. I would respectfully recommend that, in view of their exposed position to all winds and their open condition, the above-named blocks be ceiled by the prisoners, the Government furnishing the material. I think the saving in fuel would nearly compensate for the expenditure. Upon the suggestion of Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange, who was through the prison recently, I have the

honor to suggest a few changes in the prison regulations, which from a careful observation I am satisfied would be preferable to those having charge of the prisoners and work equally with the prisoners themselves. Instead of permitting prisoners to receive clothing by express from relatives and sick prisoners eatables, allow nothing but money to come to the commanding officer, and permit the sutler to sell such articles of common material and color as are now prescribed in orders, and on surgeon's certificate to sell a few articles of diet. My reasons for the change proposed are that there are constant and persistent attempts to smuggle in money and contraband articles, which even the most minute examination of the packages cannot always detect. It would also do away with the attempts at contraband correspondence, a specimen of which I inclose.* I would also recommend that the following articles be added to the list of articles the sutler is permitted to sell: Wash basins, spittoons, tin cups, pails and tubs, washboards, mops, blacking and brushes, leather, pegs, &c., for repairing shoes, buttons and paper collars.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Vol. Infty., Superintendent of Prison.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Johnson's Island, October 24, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The variation in the size of sinks from 9 to 14 (the present size of the buildings), instead of 10 by 15, as proposed by the Commissary-General of Prisoners, seemed to be so plainly a practical necessity that I have ordered it. The proposed ceiling up of the blocks not now ceiled I regard as judicious and necessary. I also expressly approve of the proposed change in the manner of obtaining supplies for prisoners. It would produce better results with much less labor and trouble to those of this command connected with the prison service, but I do not think it would do away with attempts at contraband correspondence. I concur in the recommendation to increase the range of articles to be sold by the sutler. I have the honor to submit a petition, dated 22d instant, and addressed to me, in relation to rations, and recommend that prisoners be permitted to buy a few necessary vegetables and plain articles of food of the sutler in the prescribed mode, to be paid for with their own money.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *Chicago, Ill., October 23, 1864.*

Lieut. H. V. MORRIS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

LIEUTENANT: In pursuance to Special Orders, No. 317, dated headquarters post, Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report: The prisoners' square is in good condition, being policed daily. Repairs have been completed in most of the old barracks. Nearly all of the windows have been repaired; also the majority of the roofs. Another week will probably complete the needed repairs. The health and comfort of the prisoners require the issue of

* Omitted.

stoves and fuel very soon. A new wash-house is nearly completed, containing six large boilers, which will doubtless be of great value to the prisoners in respect to personal cleanliness. Workmen are employed in laying down a six-inch water pipe, which, when ready for use, will supply the camp with all the water that can be used. Straw has been issued to 500 that have been furnished with bed-sacks by their friends. If the prisoners could all supply themselves with bed-sacks, but few, if any more, blankets would be required during the winter. The kitchens, without an exception, are in the very best possible condition. Everything pertaining to them is thoroughly clean. The messes are as well prepared as they can be with the cooking conveniences allowed them, namely, one large Farmer's boiler to a kitchen. The hospitals are in fair condition. The tables are well supplied with vegetables and such other articles of diet as are usually found in hospitals.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,

First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Special Inspector Camp Douglas.

PRISON CAMP, *Elmira, N. Y., October 23, 1864.*

Lieut. R. J. MCKEE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders I have made weekly inspection of camp and have the honor to report its police as good as the condition of the grounds (muddy) will allow. There is nothing special to report except perhaps a want of conveniences for doing the washing for the hospitals. The work is done by a detail of nine men. The number of pieces washed daily is about 600. This work is all done in one kettle in the open air and with only a shed of eight by twelve feet for the men. At least three kettles are needed and a building that will protect them from storms.

Yours, respectfully,

B. MUNGER,
Captain and Inspector of Camp.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., October 24, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.

The report relative to the want of conveniences for washing at hospital is correct. A laundry is required, also an addition to the hospital kitchen, and a new mess-room to accommodate about 200 patients, who are able to walk to their meals. The hospital wards will be very cold this winter and should be ceiled, as it is too late and they are too full of patients to be plastered.

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

COLLIER'S HOUSE, *near Vicksburg, October 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA, *Commanding, &c., Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: I am here with some prisoners of war, citizen employés, and soldiers, and ask of you to name some one to meet me for the purpose of carrying out the object of the flag.

I have inclosed General W. Adams' indorsement on a copy of your letter of 16th instant to me in regard to some lessees, which I hope will be satisfactory to you.

With this is a letter from Doctor Kells, now acting surgeon with the flag and chief of the lunatic asylum at Jackson, to which I ask your serious consideration. I send this to the picket-post by Maj. J. A. Grant, assistant adjutant-general.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

N. G. WATTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Agent of Exchange of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Bostwick will communicate with you for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the flag.

The major-general notices your expressions regarding the indorsement of General W. Adams; considers it very far from satisfactory, inasmuch as the citizens named in his communication were certainly carried from their homes by your scouts and are to be accounted for by you. I inclose a reply from Major-General Dana to the letter of Doctor Kells, which was received from you.

[Indorsement on letter of General Dana to Colonel Watts, dated October 16, 1864.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., October 22, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

But six "lessees" have been brought to these headquarters. Of these, two, Messrs. Carman, escaped from the guard-house at this place, Messrs. D. Knight and R. Porter escaped from the guard-house at Canton. Messrs. Wright and Neems were delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Watts for exchange. Nothing is known at these headquarters of the other parties mentioned.

By command of Brigadier-General Adams:

ALLEN T. BOWIE, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

MISSISSIPPI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Jackson, Miss., October 22, 1864.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Vicksburg, Miss.:

DEAR SIR: I take the earliest opportunity of communicating with you touching the interests of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum.

When General Slocum first took command of the department you now occupy, I addressed him several letters, declaring my desire to obtain a permit to carry into Vicksburg 114 bales of cotton and exchange for such supplies as the institution might need. He very kindly consented to this proposal in order that the wants of a class might be provided for who may justly claim the sympathy and good will of every man that has within him a noble or generous impulse. Only twenty-seven bales of cotton have been exchanged under the permit, and I have to inform you that a valuable portion of the goods yet remain in Vicksburg, owing to the fact that I did not have sufficient transportation at the time of the purchase. In the meantime our lines were closed, and I was deprived of the opportunity of getting them out under the permit of General Slocum and while he was there. After this statement, I have respectfully to ask the privilege of you to be permitted to go into Vicksburg and bring out the goods belonging to the lunatic asylum.

It certainly will not be urged that any trade regulations or military restraints that may exist now will affect any contract made with a duly authorized agent of the United States Government previous to these commercial or military orders.

I know that malicious persons on both sides have embarrassed that arrangement by misrepresentation and downright falsehood. Thus it appears in the Vicksburg Herald that Major Shorey met a large train of wagons loaded with $15,000 worth of supplies for the lunatic asylum, when, indeed, the lunatic asylum was without any patients, as he had been credibly informed while in Jackson.

Now both points in this paragraph can be proved to be false. At the time Major Shorey was in Jackson and also when the article was printed we had 106 inmates and the value of the articles for asylum referred to by Major Shorey did not exceed $5,000. I can refer you to Mrs. Cooke, of Vicksburg, a highly respectable and intelligent lady, who was with me when we met Major Shorey, as to the value of the goods, the destination of the supplies, and the number of patients in the asylum at the time she reached here, for I may say she spent some ten days with me.

I also send you some papers which will show you that this matter was discussed in the prints and was made a subject of legislative investigation thereupon, and the short and concise report of Mr. Anderson clearly shows that I not only acted upon authority, but that the goods were for the benefit of the poor lunatics. The sources of information I have indicated seemed to me ought to be satisfactory. If they are not please point out to me what must be done to make it more plain and satisfactory.

The patients need the goods and must suffer a great deal if you determine not to let them be brought out. They have been paid for and belong to the lunatic asylum, purchased under a permit of a duly authorized officer of the United States. I am now at the picket-post with the flag of truce, and hope to have an interview with you or that you will answer and authorize me to bring out the goods. If you prefer you can send them to the lines and I can receive them there at some time when I am prepared to haul them away. I cannot leave this matter without again assuring you that I have acted with fidelity in this whole transaction and solely for the benefit of a class who have suffered the greatest of temporal calamities.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT KELLS,
Superintendent.

P. S.—I have thought proper to ask you to continue the arrangement I entered into with Generals Slocum and McArthur to exchange cotton for supplies for the Insane Hospital. I will give you any assurance desired that these necessaries shall alone be for this object. Again I subscribe myself,

Yours, &c., R. K.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 23, 1864.

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond:*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the communication I sent to General Grant, in accordance with the instructions received from you, and the reply of General Grant.*

* See Lee to Grant, October 19, p. 1010, and Grant to Lee, October 20, p. 1018.

You will perceive that the prisoners have been removed from Dutch Gap. Nothing is said as to those put at labor in retaliation for the return of recaptured slaves to their owners. I conclude they have been removed, too, as the entire camp is gone.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[First indorsement.]

OCTOBER 24, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the President for his information.

It will be perceived that while General Grant manifests a disposition to avoid the necessity of enforcing the odious measures inaugurated by General Butler, he sustains his position, and clearly avers his purpose to retaliate in case any of his soldiers, whether recaptured slaves or not, are treated otherwise than as prisoners of war. The issue is therefore made in regard to recaptured slaves, though the necessity of pressing it for the present is avoided.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 25, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The correspondence between General Lee, C. S. Army, and General Grant, U. S. Army, is returned.

The result removes the necessity of placing prisoners held by us in a position corresponding to that in which the enemy had placed some of our troops held by them as prisoners of war. The issue presented is sufficiently covered by General Lee's letter, and the threat made by General Grant is in contrast with the gentlemanly bearing of General Lee. Should he execute his threat, we will of course meet it by retaliation, in kind and with full measure; but it is unnecessary to reply, the question asked by General Lee being a sufficient notice.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 23, 1864.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS, *President of the Southern Confederacy:*

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The undersigned citizens of Columbia respectfully represent that there are now in our suburbs several thousand Yankee prisoners, besides those confined in the jail of the city. That the said prisoners enjoy privileges through their sutler of purchasing eggs, butter, sweet potatoes, and other luxuries apart from the rations furnished to them by the Government, which privilege, industriously employed by their agents on the railroads and elsewhere, has deprived our citizens of the opportunity of making purchases of the aforesaid articles, except at the most unusual and exorbitant rates; that our own soldiers at this post enjoy no such privileges and justly complain of the discrimination that has been made in favor of their enemy. We further respectfully represent that Confederate officers recently released from the Northern prisons all unite in the declaration that the Federal Government have debarred our own prisoners in their hands from the enjoyment of any facilities for purchasing articles of necessity and deprived them of ordinary comforts.

Under these circumstances we take the liberty of suggesting to Your Excellency the propriety of issuing through the proper channel, directly or indirectly, such an order to the commandant of the prisons

at this post as shall protect our own citizens in the purchase of such articles as are now largely purchased by these confined Federals, and at the same time prevent the bestowal of more favor upon them than is granted to Confederate prisoners at the North.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

T. J. GOODWYN,
Mayor.
RUFUS M. JOHNSTON.
E. J. ARTHUR.

[First indorsement.]

OCTOBER 27, 1864.

Secretary of War for remarks.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 29, 1864.

General GARDNER:

For report to enable me to reply to the President's call for information.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, October 31, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General with the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Urquhart, referred to me by Colonel Chilton, assistant adjutant-general, and attention called to my indorsement thereon.* I can give no information on the subject without referring the paper to Columbia for remarks. I have an officer there, Col. R. W. Martin, Invalid Corps, upon whom I can rely in all matters. He has been recently sent there.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND, *October 23, 1864.*

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: Your several communications by Mr. Adams and Major Rose have been received.

First. You can carry out the proposition for settling the old transactions by giving such a number of officers and men now held in the Trans-Mississippi Department as when added to the 421 privates now due to you will equal the number named by General Thomas as having reported since April 1, 1864, and the reported officers and men of the Appeal Battery and the First Tennessee Artillery referred to in your letter of August 28, 1864.

Second. After you have secured the result named in the foregoing paragraph you will in the future strictly confine yourself to mutual deliveries of officer for officer and man for man. Engage in no transactions by which the enemy will be in debt to you. Wherever you have an opportunity of making a delivery to the enemy and of receiving an equal number of our people in return you will please embrace it. The equal number, however, given to you by the enemy must be actual captives held by them, and not officers and soldiers who have been released on parole.

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*See October 26, p. 1046.

Third. The navy equivalents not specifically named in the cartel are as follows:

A lieutenant, master, and acting master all rate alike, and each counts as a captain or six privates or seamen.

An acting master's mate is the same as a master's mate, and counts as a lieutenant or four privates or seamen.

An ensign or acting ensign in the navy counts as four privates.

A paymaster counts as a major. An assistant paymaster counts as a captain.

Assistant engineers, boatswains, carpenters, gunners, sailmakers, and midshipmen are all warrant officers, and each counts as three privates or seaman.

A pilot counts as two privates or seamen.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the marines count as similar rank does in the army. Thus, a captain of marines counts as six, a lieutenant as four, and a non-commissioned officer as two privates.

Fourth. I have already telegraphed you about the exchange of naval prisoners. I understand the enemy agrees to embrace the Fort Gaines prisoners in the arrangement. This you can do. You can surrender all the navy officers and men whom you have in your department, and if the Federals hold the excess you can make up your deficiency with army equivalents. I had an excess of navy prisoners on this side, and have received army equivalents for the surplus. Be careful only to deliver such parties as actually belong to the U. S. naval service. Do not deliver anybody belonging to either the merchant or transport service. Officers and men of the marines will be delivered as navy prisoners. I am now negotiating as to officers and men of the merchant and transport service as a separate and independent matter. While you have more prisoners than you want you may always agree to a mutual delivery with the enemy, even if the officers and men you receive were captured this side of the Mississippi. Whatever you give in this way I will in due time return to you.

Fifth. I do not think you need apprehend any serious difficulties about conflict with military authorities. General Smith will hardly interfere with an exchange or delivery made by you in pursuance of orders given here. If such a thing does occur you must assert your authority, which, within the range of your orders, is plenary. At the same time I would counsel you to pay due respect to General Smith's views and wishes. It is more probable that General Smith may desire you to make deliveries rather than refuse them. If an order to that effect is the result of military necessity of course it would be your duty to obey it. I do not think you need apprehend any difficulty in this matter if you will make frank and full statements to General Smith as to your duties and orders.

Sixth. I would advise you to have nothing to do with the custody of prisoners. I have declined to do so on this side for many good reasons. I have advised the War Department to appoint a commissary-general of prisoners, who shall have charge of all matters relating to the custody, safe-keeping, care, subsistence, and discipline of prisoners. I think such an officer will be speedily designated. I would recommend that an officer with similar functions be appointed by the proper authority, west of the Mississippi, who, of course, would be in constant communication with you and would receive such suggestions as you would see fit to make. I do not think you can well discharge both duties. If you think otherwise, however, you can put in your claim.

Seventh. In the case of Lieutenant Lindsay, who you say has a commission and wears the insignia of his rank, there can be no question

but that he should be rated as a lieutenant. The Federals here have never pretended to make so absurd a claim as that such a person is not an officer. Not one officer in a hundred with us has a commission. If he is entered on the muster-roll as an officer by virtue of an election he is thereby made an officer. Lieutenant Lindsay's case is even stronger than this. What matter is it to us if he is not mustered for pay? Suppose he never should be. The true question is, how he is regarded by his command, and does he discharge the duties of an officer. If the Federals refuse to receive him as a lieutenant do not deliver him. Hold on to him until they are ready to do justice.

Eighth. It is to be earnestly hoped that the military commanders will not make special exchanges. By special exchanges I mean when an officer like Captain Dillingham is sent to secure the exchange of Captain Fowler. All such things are against our declared policy, and departmental commanders on this side are instructed not to make them. They not only lead to great confusion, but are open to the charge of partiality. If Captain Fowler, in pursuance of this arrangement were sent South on truce boat, and I know nothing of General Magruder's arrangement (as it is I am only accidentally informed), I would have to give another equivalent for him.

Ninth. If you apply for lists of prisoners and they are not reported to you, make immediate complaint to the proper officer and have the delinquent brought to an account. Surely, in so necessary a matter you will be sustained by commanding officers. Where the offense is repeated it would be ground for court-martial and dismissal.

Tenth. Be very careful whenever you make any deliveries or exchanges to send me the lists of both Confederate and Federal officers delivered or declared exchanged, as soon as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, October 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, &c., *Fort Monroe:*

SIR: In my communication of the 27th of July last, respecting the officers and crew of the Alabama, I did not mention their number. The number brought on board the Kearsarge and paroled was five officers and sixty-one men. The total number of officers and men at the commencement of the engagement was about 150. In a matter of exchange we are entitled to as much, I should think, as 15 officers and 130 men. I hope these men will not be forgotten in the account of exchanges.

Very respectfully,

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 24, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs the special exchange of Capt. James Gilliss, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, captured near

Strasburg, October 19, for a rebel officer of equal rank. Please propose the exchange to Mr. Ould, and if accepted, an officer will be forwarded immediately.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 24, 1864.

Colonel HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

There seems to be some mistake in the execution of orders about invalid prisoners to go south to Savannah, which you will please rectify. I want all the disabled, such as have lost limbs, as well as those sick; all those wounded who can be moved and are not fit for service within sixty days.

Please send orders to the commanders of the several prison depots at Point Lookout, Fort Delaware, and Baltimore and elsewhere to have that class of prisoners paroled and ready for delivery at once. The fleet is now ready to take them. Please telegraph Colonel Mulford how many will be ready at each place and when.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., October 24, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of Lieut. J. W. Davidson, inspector of the camp, for the week ending October 23, 1864. I would respectfully state that two new hospital wards have been completed (as reported in my letter of the 20th instant), and also that the administrative building and kitchen for the new hospital are nearly finished, according to your specifications. Should you decide to have four more hospital wards constructed, we can then convert the old hospital now in use into barracks, which would accommodate the prisoners now occupying tents. Awaiting your instructions,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., October 23, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that during the week ending October 22 this camp has been kept thoroughly policed in every respect and the general health of the prisoners still continues to improve, but barracks are very much needed for those men now occupying the tents. The rations issued by the commissary of subsistence for this camp have been in compliance to orders, and potatoes have been issued every day during the week at the rate of eight ounces to each man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspector.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
Rock Island Barracks, Rock Island, Ill., October 24, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day, as follows:

The buildings, interior and exterior, present a clean and tidy appearance. The streets and avenues, by constant policings, are free from all filth and smell. The kitchens of both departments are in good order. The clothing and bedding of the prisoners is clean and comfortable. No change of importance since last report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS, ILL.,
October 30, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The One hundred and ninety-seventh Pennsylvania left on Friday. This leaves us short of garrison. We have 951 enlisted men for duty. Application has been made to General Hooker for six companies more. We are fully prepared for the arrival of any prisoners.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 25, 1864.

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR:

Mr. Richardson, of the New York Tribune, has been in a Confederate prison about sixteen months. There have been many unsuccessful attempts by his friends to get him released. E. A. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, the New York World of the Confederacy, is a captive in our hands on his parole at Brooklyn. I am assured that if he can be permitted to go on his parole to Richmond we can obtain Mr. Richardson. If there is no reason why not, please send Pollard to me.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 25, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General BUTLER:

All the invalid prisoners at Eastern stations have been assembled at Point Lookout. Please see my letter of October 9. About 2,000 invalid prisoners at Western stations are ready for transfer when the place is designated. Please see my telegram of October 13. If there are any remaining at Eastern stations I will have them collected at Point Lookout.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Weekly report of the condition of the military prisons of Saint Louis, Mo.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 25, 1864.*

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison.—Buildings, same as last report; sinks and yards, very clean; kitchens and mess-rooms, satisfactory; cleanliness of prisoners, very satisfactory; quarters and bedding, kept in good order; hospital, no change since last report.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison.—Buildings, in need of repairs; sinks and yards, not exactly satisfactory; kitchens and mess-rooms, clean but unhealthy places; cleanliness of prisoners, satisfactory; quarters and bedding, satisfactory.

Col. JOSEPH DARR,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: The general appearance of our prisons is the same as last reported. I am particularly pleased with the administration of Captain Allen, of Gratiot Street Prison. Everything seems to work well. At Myrtle Street Prison things do not look so well. I think there ought to be more system and accuracy. In order to form a correct opinion of the administration of that place I shall continue being vigilant and report such facts favorable or unfavorable as I may be able to discover. I have to-day received all the plans of the intended new military prison and am busily engaged in making estimates. I expect having the honor to lay a complete report before you in a few days. Gratiot Street Prison is again very much overfilled by the arrival of the mutineers of the Enrolled Militia. I am of the opinion that this class of prisoners should not be kept together with rebels, but be sent to work on fortifications here or elsewhere where they will suffer more for their crimes than we can punish them at Gratiot Street Prison. I respectfully recommend this matter to your earliest consideration.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Lieut. Col., Inspector and Superintendent of Military Prisons.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 26, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, with approval.

The officer at Myrtle Street Prison will be cautioned as to the necessity of the strictest attention to his duties, and if he does not improve will be removed. The presence of a large number of mutineers of the First Enrolled Missouri Militia at the Gratiot Street Prison will only be temporary, at the request of Brigadier-General Ewing, commanding Saint Louis District.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant RICHARDSON, *Assistant Provost-Marshal-General:*

SIR: The following indorsement of the Commissary-General of Prisoners is furnished for your information:

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1864.

A prisoner of war is liable to be tried and punished for violating the rules of war, and after the expiration of his sentence he remains still a prisoner of war subject to

exchange. A citizen prisoner, though reported to this office, if tried and convicted, will be released from custody at the expiration of the term of confinement fixed by his sentence.

WM. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third U. S. Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 25, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Commanding Western Gulf Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: In a conference had by me on the 23d instant with Maj. Ig. Szymanski, C. S. agent of exchange for the Trans-Mississippi Department, he informed me that he was instructed by the general commanding his department to decline to exchange the naval prisoners held by them in Texas unless all the naval prisoners captured by you in Mobile Bay, for whom equivalents could be given by them, should be included in the exchange.

Major Szymanski was unable to furnish me with a complete enumeration of the naval prisoners remaining in Texas, not having with him all the data from which to make it; but from the best information he could give me, corrected by the statements of our own officers just from the rebel prisons, I have been able to arrive at the following, which I think is nearly correct:

Name of vessel.	Officers.	Men.
Morning Light	4	41
Clifton	5	70
Sachem	3	25
Signal	8	55
Wave	12	84
Granite City	11	50
Other vessels		25
Total	43	300

To exchange for these there were sent to this city of the C. S. Navy and Marine Corps captured in Mobile Bay, 23 officers, 261 men.

These numbers must be somewhat reduced for deaths, escapes, and enlistment in our own service, so that there can be no question that the excess of naval prisoners is in favor of the enemy, even if all the officers captured in Mobile Bay were to be included.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange.

Proceedings of a military commission convened at Rock Island Barracks, Ill., at 3 p. m., October 25, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 208. HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS, *Rock Island, Ill., October 25, 1864.*

I. A commission is hereby ordered to convene at 3 p. m. this day, or so soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into the shooting of John P. McClanahan, a prisoner of war of Barracks No. 8 on the night of the 24th instant, and will consist of the

following-named officers: Capt. J. G. Robinson, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Capt. B. R. Wagner, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; First Lieut. M. F. Bishop, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of A. J. Johnson, Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, commanding post:

A. F. HIGGS,
Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

The commission met pursuant to the foregoing order. Present: Capt. J. G. Robinson, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Capt. B. R. Wagner, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; First Lieut. M. F. Bishop, recorder.

The commission then proceeded to examine the case of John P. McClanahan, prisoner of war, shot by Peter Cowherd, private Company C, One hundred and eighth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, on the night of the 24th of October, 1864.

Capt. MATTHEW H. KOLLOCK, One hundred and eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the RECORDER:

Question. Were you officer of the day on the 24th of October, 1864, at Rock Island Barracks?

Answer. I was, sir.

Question. What were the instructions given to the sentinels on the parapet at that time?

Answer. The prison is arranged with a ditch surrounding it; also a row of stakes inside the ditch. My instructions were that if the prisoners passed beyond the line of stakes toward the ditch that they were to be warned back, but that if they deliberately crossed the ditch toward the fence that they should be shot and killed if possible. These instructions I imparted to my officers of the guard, and saw that they were imparted to the sergeants, corporals, and men comprising the guard. These instructions have been rigidly adhered to during the time we have been at this post, and this ditch is known and considered by both prisoners and guard as the dead-line.

Captain Kollock's evidence was then read as recorded and found correct.

PETER COWHERD, private Company C, One hundred and eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, was then called, and being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the RECORDER:

Question. Were you on guard at this post on the night of the 24th of October, 1864?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Were you regularly posted as a sentinel on post No. 13 of the fourth front of the prison on or about 11.30 on the night of the 24th instant?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What were your instructions on that post?

Answer. I had no particular instructions. Yesterday morning the officer of the guard asked me if I had been on duty before, and I told him I had, and he told me to do my duty just as I had before.

Question. What were your instructions as received when you were on guard before?

Answer. If I saw any one come across the ditch I was to halt them three times, and if they do not halt shoot them, and if they were across the ditch before I saw them to shoot without halting.

Question. Did any of the rebel prisoners attempt to cross the ditch near your post on the night of the 24th instant? If so, please state the circumstances as they occurred.

Answer. Yes, sir; there was. When I first saw him he was lying right by the end of the coal house. Then I went to the far end of my beat and turned round and missed him then, and I looked back and I saw him slipping across the ditch; then, when I got close enough to the man to be certain, I slipped off my shoes and crept right up over him and stepped right up on the rail and fired at him while he was scratching under the fence.

Question. Where is the coal house you spoke of situated?

Answer. Way up at the far end of the Barrack No. 13, pretty close to the ditch and near the dead line.

Question. About what time did it occur?

Answer. About 11.30 o'clock, as near as I can guess at.

Question. What relief were you on and at what time were you put on post?

Answer. Second relief. Put on at 11 o'clock.

Question. Where did this occur?

Answer. On the fourth front of Rock Island Prison Barracks, Ill.

Private Cowherd's testimony was then read as recorded and found correct.

Private JOHN COWHERD, Company C, One hundred and eighth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the RECORDER:

Question. Were you on guard on the 24th instant; and if so, on what relief, and where were you posted?

Answer. Yes, sir. On the second relief, on post No. 11, fourth front.

Question. At what hours during the night were you on post?

Answer. At 11 o'clock and at 5 o'clock.

Question. What occurred while you were on post between 11 and 1 o'clock on the night of the 24th instant?

Answer. When I turned round on my beat I saw something slip across the dead-line, and I slipped up there as quick as I could. When I got there I saw it was a man, and I saw the sentinel on post No. 13 fixing to shoot at him, and I stood there with my gun cocked ready to shoot him if the other man missed him.

Question. What was the prisoner doing at the time he was shot at by the sentry at post No. 13?

Answer. Lying flat on his belly scratching under the fence.

Question. About what time do you think this occurred, and at what place?

Answer. About 11.30, on post No. 13, fourth front, Rock Island Prison Barracks, Ill., on the night of the 24th of October.

Question. What were your instructions?

Answer. To let no man come across the dead-line. If he did, halt him three times, and if he did not stop shoot him; and if he got across before I saw him shoot him without halting.

The commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, are of the opinion that Private Cowherd acted only in accordance with the spirit of the instructions received by him while on duty as a sentinel on post No. 13, and do therefore acquit him of all blame in the case of

the shooting of John P. McClanahan, prisoner of war, Barrack No. 8, as he was only in the discharge of his duty as a good soldier and faithful sentinel.

JOS. G. ROBINSON,
Capt. Co. G, Fourth Regt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Prest. of Commission.
MARION F. BISHOP,
First Lieut. Company A, Fourth Regt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Recorder.

The proceedings and findings in the above case are approved.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The proceedings of the board in this unfortunate affair are approved and respectfully referred, &c.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

OCTOBER 25, 1864.

Memoranda sent to Maj. John E. Mulford.

Can you not send by flag of truce Lieut. F. Y. Dabney and Wharton J. Green, who are now confined at Johnson's Island?

Private David H. Wherrit, Second Kentucky Cavalry, is now confined at Alton penitentiary under sentence for the war, charged with being a spy, whereas, the fact is he escaped when Morgan's command was captured in Ohio, and was captured attempting to reach the Confederate lines.

Lieut. C. D. Burbridge, aide to Col. John Q. Burbridge, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, is in the Gratiot Street Prison, Saint Louis, confined in a dungeon and in irons. He is an officer of the Confederate service. Will you inform me why he is so treated?

I have been informed that Privates Samuel B. Hearn, John R. H. Embert, Samuel Cooper, and C. McDonnell, all of the First Maryland Cavalry, and regularly enlisted soldiers, have been condemned as spies and sentenced to the Albany penitentiary. These men were not spies and the circumstances under which they were captured show they were not. Will you please inform me as to the facts in their cases?

[RO. OULD.]

HEADQUARTERS C. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Sumter, Ga., October 25, 1864.

Capt. W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Camp Lawton, Ga.:

CAPTAIN: I received a few minutes ago an official communication from Col. George C. Gibbs, commanding post, which reads as follows:

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, October 25, 1864.*

The temporary authority given to Private James Duncan to act as sutler for the prisoners is hereby withdrawn, by order of General Winder, and he will no longer suttle for the prisoners.

GEO. C. GIBBS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Allow me, captain, with all due respect for you and the one in whose name you issued the order revoking an appointment (one for a week or ten days only) made by me and approved by the officer in command of the post, to make the following remarks, which I hope will not be considered impertinent or in any way showing a disrespect toward the general commanding prisons.

James Selman, jr., the regularly appointed sutler of this post, left several weeks ago, having received a sick furlough for thirty days. I do not know precisely what day he ought to be here again, but am certain it must be within eight or ten days. I did not wish to appoint any one in his place during his temporary absence, but the conduct of the guard, as well as prisoners, became so that I was compelled to do something to arrest the traffic between guard and prisoners, which was carried on boldly and under my own eyes. Prisoners who have money will buy such things as they can get. It is immaterial for them from whom they buy. If a sutler attend to his business they buy from him; if there is none they buy from any one who offers such things for sale as they wish to buy. Knowing that Selman was shortly to be home, and with a view to arrest as much as possible the illegal traffic which would completely demoralize the troops, I appointed James Duncan, with the approval of the colonel commanding. Why I appointed Duncan is simple, because I could not get a stranger who would have been willing to undertake the job for such a short time and because I did not know of any one. Duncan in his capacity as employé at the prison has free access to the prison. If he cannot be trusted he ought to be dismissed altogether. In his capacity, not speaking of his being sutler *pro tem.*, he has all the opportunities to do any amount of rascality if he sees proper to do so. Not having been yet informed by any one that he ever did anything wrong, and not having seen anything wrong about him myself, I gave him the sutlership in charge during Selman's absence.

I have never been bought by Mr. Selman nor Mr. Duncan either to give either of them the appointment, but acted solely with the view of promoting the interest of the prison under my charge. It was never my intention to deprive Mr. Selman of his position, which, if due bills which I have seen in his possession, and from what he has told me himself, has been equally beneficial to himself as well as to some of his friends.

Another remark allow me to make. The appointment of sutler ought to rest with the officer in command of the prison, subject, of course, to the approval of the post commandant. The reason why this ought to be so is a plain one. The sutler has in his capacity free access to the prison, guided, however, by rules and regulations laid down by the commandant of the prison. If the sutler is appointed by any one else he is not under the control of the commandant of the prison. Whatever he may do, be it ever so wrong, the commandant of the prison has no right to dismiss him. He must first make his complaint to the officer who appointed him, and if the sutler can lie well, he can get out of any scrape; and the officer of the prison becomes a puppet, who has no authority whatever. I, for my part, would pity any officer who had lost all self-respect and who would ever undertake to manage a prison and have a sutler at that prison who is not under his immediate control.

I have said all I wish to say. I have suspended Mr. Duncan unless you should see proper to countermand your order to Colonel Gibbs.

At the close of this lengthy communication allow me to say most respectfully that it has made me feel badly that the general commanding

should see proper to interfere in such an unimportant matter, knowing, as he well knows, that I would rather lose my life than do anything wrong, or suffer wrong to be done by others under my control, being aware that their actions were wrong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. Clifton H. Smith, assistant adjutant-general, a prisoner of war at Fort Columbus, will be sent to you, to be offered in exchange for Capt. B. P. Sloan, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was delivered on parole at Aiken's Landing on the 12th of September, 1864, with the pledge, as is stated, that he would procure the exchange of Captain Smith for himself. Please inform me when the exchange is perfected.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

There are probably not 2,500 invalid prisoners at Point Lookout. Will you have the number made up from the well men?

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 26, 1864—2.40 p. m.

Colonel HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

My agreement with Ould is that we shall give him all the invalid prisoners on this side, and he is to fill up with well men. I send him no well men until he exchanges the negroes.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., October 26, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners of War:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the followiug facts in reference to the laying of pipe to conduct the water from the river above the prison camp into the pond within the inclosure, as required in yours of the 23d: The material to be excavated is very light soil and easily accomplished; 125 to 150 prisoners can be employed with safety. The quartermaster has on hand, that can be used, a large supply of tools, nearly if

not wholly sufficient to perform the work. A limited number may have to be purchased. The whole work can be completed in from twelve to fifteen days from its commencement. I am making preparations and shall commence the work immediately, unless otherwise ordered by telegram.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel, Commanding Depot.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 26, 1864—2.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MULFORD:

All the invalid prisoners on this side are at Point Lookout. Take as many of your best vessels as necessary to take about 3,000. Inform the Confederate agent of exchange at Pulaski that there are as many more ready for delivery on the Mississippi as soon as the place is agreed upon. Colonel Hoffman informs me that these are all that are here. I will forward your orders in the morning and save you the trouble of reporting here again unless something new arises.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

NEW YORK, *October 26, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

GENERAL: I am a paroled prisoner of war just arrived from Richmond, Va., and previous to that from Charleston, S. C. We were confined in the jail yard of the latter place several weeks. While there I learned that two of your scouts were in solitary confinement in jail, kept on one meal of mush and a little meat per day. I found means to communicate with them through a negro boy that took their food to them. They gave their names as James Pike, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company A; Charles R. Gray, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Company D, and say they were taken on the 5th of June near Augusta, Ga., in uniform and under arms, and narrowly escaped being hanged. They are suffering very much, not being allowed to wash themselves or clothes but seldom, and, in spite of all, are true as steel and breathe vengeance against the rebels when they get out. They were much disappointed that they did not go with those who were exchanged last month according to arrangements made between Generals Hood and Sherman.

Trusting you will be able to do something for their release,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. STOKES,
Ensign, U. S. Navy.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, with request that two rebel prisoners of war be selected as hostages for the within-named men, viz, Corpl. James Pike, Company A, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Private Charles R. Gray, Company D, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, two scouts sent by me into the country occupied by the

rebel army in May last. I would also request that the rebel authorities be informed that hostages have been selected and will be subjected to the same treatment as they inflict upon the two soldiers named.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for instructions.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 17, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

By order of Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

The Secretary of War directs that the recommendation of General Whipple be carried into immediate effect, and that the rebel authorities be advised as suggested by General W. The Commissary-General of Prisoners will designate the rebel officers, &c.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

A. M. Braxton gives notice of the reception from Salisbury, N. C., of 306 Federal prisoners, sent as officers, but among whom were found several enlisted men acting as servants, and asks what disposition shall be made of them.*

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to General Gardner. Our officers are not allowed to have servants, and I hope these Yankees will not have any such comfort extended to them. I also hope the hostages referred to will be kept in close confinement and in irons, as the parties are for whom they are held. If chains only can be procured they should be used rather than nothing. In the meantime would it not be well to provide for this difficulty by having proper irons made for these and other cases which may arise?

[RO. OULD.]

C. C. Herrington, Company E, Eighth Confederate Cavalry, paroled prisoner, makes statement of the manner in which our prisoners are made to work by the Federals.*

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*Original papers not found.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 26, 1864.

Referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford.

This is only one of the many evidences which have been presented to me of the compulsory working of our prisoners by the Federal authorities. At Point Lookout, also, our prisoners are compelled to do labor, such as work on fortifications.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

OCTOBER 26, 1864.

Memoranda sent to Maj. John E. Mulford.

Capt. J. J. Snyder, Thirty-first Louisiana Infantry, is now held as a prisoner at Johnson's Island. He was captured and paroled at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. He has never been declared exchanged. He was arrested in Louisiana last February, and at the time claimed his rights as a paroled officer. His representations were disregarded and he is now held as a prisoner. Will you not release him on parole?

Chaplain John S. Laird, First Missouri Regiment, is held as a prisoner at Johnson's Island. This is in direct violation of our agreement, and I hope he will be immediately released.

Please inform me where Lieut. Richard Lewis, of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, is? He fell wounded in your hands on the 7th October last in the fight on the Darbytown road. His family do not know whether he is dead or alive.

[RO. OULD.]

HEADQUARTERS VAUGHN'S CAVALRY FORCES,
Morristown, East Tenn., October 26, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

I am gratified to state that I have driven the enemy from a large portion of East Tennessee within their fortifications at Strawberry Plains and Knoxville with a force not exceeding one-half of theirs. With my small force my stay so near the enemy may be but short. I find in this section of East Tennessee forage in abundance, fine crops of corn and wheat, and large numbers of beeves and hogs.

Permit me to bring to your notice the fact that a large number of the best citizens of East Tennessee are now in confinement at Knoxville, held by the Federal authorities as hostages for citizen prisoners of East Tennessee now confined in different prisons in the Confederacy. The U. S. authorities at Knoxville, Tenn., propose to make an entire exchange of citizen prisoners with me. Those held by the Confederate Government are a low-down, vagabond set, whilst those of ours held by them are of the wealthiest and most influential class of loyal citizens of East Tennessee. Our Government could have nothing to lose but all to gain by the exchange, therefore I respectfully ask of you, if agreeable with your views, to have Colonel Ould send forward all citizen prisoners of East Tennessee for exchange.

You will, I hope, excuse me for addressing you direct upon this subject, for the reason that I am personally acquainted with all the parties and the condition of affairs in this department from the commencement of the war to the present time.

If this proposition of mine is not accepted, permit me to ask that two prisoners, to wit, Seth Lea and Jesse R. Blackburn, who are now confined at Salisbury, N. C., be sent to me to exchange for two other good, loyal citizens, which I agreed to do some time ago, and I feel that my honor as a gentleman and Confederate officer is at stake.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Forces.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, Tenn., October 26, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. Dept. of S. W. Virginia and East Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have received communication from Brigadier-General Carter, provost-marshal at Knoxville, offering to exchange all the citizen prisoners now in the hands of the Federal authorities for all the citizen prisoners held by the Confederate Government.

I would respectfully urge that all the citizens of East Tennessee held by Confederate authority be forwarded to Bristol and placed at my disposal for exchange for citizens of East Tennessee held by Federal authority. I hope you will lay this matter before the authorities at Richmond for their decision as soon as practicable and inform me of their action at your earliest convenience.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, *October 26, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have inspected the camp of Federal officers here. Lieutenant-Colonel Means, a disabled officer, is in command. He is an efficient officer, attentive to his duties. He should have an assistant and I would suggest that a captain or a major be ordered to report to him. The guard is composed of very raw recruits both as to officers and men, and require constant watching and instruction. The prisoners have had no meat furnished to them since their arrival here. An order from the Commissary-General forbids the issue of meat to prisoners. They are allowed sorghum and corn-meal. To keep them together and keep them from escaping a meat ration is requisite.

The present guard is inadequate, 350 men, all very raw. The prisoners have no shelter, and if they are to remain at this place it would be easy to build winter quarters. If the prisoners remain they should be placed in an inclosure.

I have the honor to remain, general, your obedient servant,

DAVID URQUHART,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., on Inspection Duty.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 30, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Gardner, commanding, Richmond, Va.

Are these prisoners within your control? If so, recommendations herein are submitted for your information. Please inform me of action taken.

By order of General Cooper:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST AND MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, October 31, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

These prisoners were sent to Columbia without my knowledge or consent by General Jones, an officer not authorized to interfere with them. Lieutenant-Colonel Means has been assigned to their command by the Secretary of War without giving me any notice of the fact, and this officer says he reports to General Hardee and not to me.

I have made complaint about the removal of these prisoners to the War Department, but received no response. They are in my jurisdiction, but how can I be expected to be responsible for or give any information concerning them under such circumstances?

I have sent one of my staff officers to investigate and report.

I respectfully request that this report and indorsement be forwarded to His Excellency the President.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 2, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Adjutant and Inspector General.

It is impossible to rectify evils where no responsible parties can be reached. Without a head controlling, the whole matter will proceed from bad to worse. As matters now stand it is impossible to obtain information respecting individuals, number, or condition of prisoners without special reference to each prison.

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Order Lieutenant-Colonel Means to report to General Gardner. I thought he was under his authority and have no recollection of such inquiries or remonstrances as General Gardner refers to. That officer has seen me once or twice and has communicated about accommodations for the prisoners at Columbia without referring to such embarrassments. Give the requisite orders to place the prisoners at Columbia under his charge and to render him, as he is responsible, so empowered to act in regard to them.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Jackson, Miss., October 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that you have full power to exchange prisoners when the opportunity offers itself, confining yourself, however, to the rules and conditions stipulated in the cartel made between the two Governments in 1862.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. D. WOODLIEF,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: Joseph A. Doane, sutler of the Sixteenth Connecticut, has been paroled by the rebel authorities at Charlestown to the 10th of December, 1864, on condition that he obtain the exchange for himself of John Kenipick, purser of the rebel steamer Calypso, but this exchange is not approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and it is therefore proposed to substitute in his place Mr. John L. McLean, a sutler in the rebel army, now in confinement at Camp Morton, and by direction of the Secretary of War he has been paroled, with the condition that he proceed directly to Richmond, via Fort Monroe, and procure himself to be accepted in exchange for Mr. Doane. If he is accepted in exchange for Mr. Doane he will request Mr. Ould to inform you of the fact; but failing to make the exchange he will return to Fort Monroe and surrender himself as a prisoner of war on or before the 16th of December, 1864. Mr. McLean will report to you on his arrival at Fort Monroe, to be forwarded by flag-of-truce boat.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, October 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORRIS,
Commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore:

It is reported to this Department that many persons are allowed to visit prisoners at Fort McHenry, and that this is accomplished under pretext of social visits, during which occasion is taken by visitors to hold intercourse with prisoners. If such thing has occurred heretofore see that it does not do so again.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORT MCHENRY, *October 27, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Social visiting by Southern sympathizers at my post is positively prohibited. They come to my office and are never permitted to see or hold

intercourse with prisoners, save by your order. A few days ago a large number were brought from Sheridan's army and some citizens, relatives and sympathizers, got in with them undiscovered. In a short time this was reported to me and I instantly issued an order revoking all passes and prohibiting any intercourse with the city during the period prisoners were here in transit to Point Lookout. Your instructions for my future guidance will be strictly observed.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, October 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BARNES, *Commanding, Point Lookout:*

It is reported to this Department that the friends and relatives of rebel prisoners in hospital at Point Lookout are accustomed to visit them. You are directed to permit no visits by any person whomsoever, unless upon the special pass of the Secretary of War.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

POINT LOOKOUT, *October 27, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

There must be some mistake in the reports as to friends and relatives visiting rebel prisoners in hospital here. Doctor Heger, Doctor Thompson, Provost-Marshal Brady, all agree in this that none have been so admitted. Persons applying have in all cases been referred to the Secretary of War. The rule in this respect is strictly adhered to here.

Respectfully,

J. BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 27, 1864.—For Foster to Halleck, transmitting information obtained from deserters and refugees relating to condition of Union prisoners in South Carolina and Georgia, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 317.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 27, 1864.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report the utter inadequacy of the Irving Military Prison of this city for the purpose to which it is now used, with a request that a proper prison may be built. The building consists of three stories, on ground floors of which are large rooms used for the general prison rooms; the upper part of which are used for hospitals, female prisoners, and guards [and] are cut up into small rooms originally intended for offices and bed rooms to be leased out. This of course makes a contracted place, and as it is in the center of the city there is no place where the prisoners can take exercise or be exchanged from the prison rooms. They have to eat, sleep, and live in the same room. There is but a small cistern to supply this whole

prison with water and it will not hold the fifteenth part of what is required to keep the prison clean. For some days I have been able to barely get sufficient water for cooking purposes, and this little I have been obliged to have hauled by wagons from the river. This is the second time that this has happened. In my experience heretofore (with this other exception when the pump broke) by the aid of the fire engines I have been able to have the cistern filled from the river, but now the pump has again given out and it is impossible to get it in that way, and it is now impossible to get the prisoners the necessary amount of water for their own cleanliness. I have applied to Colonel Clary, Quartermaster's Department, for wagons, but he cannot furnish enough of them, as he has to supply the hospitals at the same time. I would respectfully recommend that a suitable prison may be buit, say in Fort Pickering, near the river, where there would be plenty of room. The water would be convenient and the prisoners would be more secure. The amount that would be required to build such a prison would not be as great as is now required to keep the present building in repair, and would be much more comfortable, safe, commodious, and secure, any of which qualities the present building cannot be made to possess. I have called the attention of all inspectors to this, and all agree that there should be a proper prison built, as one will undoubtedly be required at this place for years to come.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. WILLIAMS,

Captain, First U. S. Infantry, and Provost-Marshal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 27, 1864.*

Col. B. F. TRACY,

Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: Your report of the 24th instant on the condition of the prison camp is received. You are authorized to erect a wash-house twenty by forty feet with as many boilers as may be necessary. The hospital wards and barracks cannot be ceiled, but the openings between the boards and the cracks must be filled up with clay, which will keep out the wind and make them much warmer. When you think it proper to recommend improvements or additions make a special report yourself and give all the particulars, with a plan and the cost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 27, 1864.*

Col. C. W. HILL,

Commanding Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio:

COLONEL: Your report of the 24th instant on the condition of the depot is received. The barracks, which are not ceiled, have been used one winter and it is not deemed advisable to ceil them now unless it is absolutely necessary. To put the requisite tools and lumber in the hands of the prisoners would much facilitate their efforts to escape, which they would be sure to take advantage of. The openings between the boards and cracks should be closed up with a plaster of clay, which would keep out much wind. You may arrange the sinks as you think

proper provided they are kept in good condition. Heretofore only difficulties have been presented which I have sought to remove. No change can be made in the mode of supplying clothing to prisoners nor in the article which the sutler is authorized to sell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, *Commanding, Saint Louis, Mo.:*

The paroling of Colonel Harding and his command by General Clark was in violation of the cartel and the paroles are invalid. Please see General Orders, No. 207, July 3, 1863.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA,
Camp Lawton, Ga., October 27, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: I have made the following arrangements for the prisons of Georgia and Alabama, and if it meets with your approbation will continue it, viz: Col. George C. Gibbs will command the post at Andersonville, Ga., Camp Sumter; Col. Henry Forno, the post Camp Lawton, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, the post at Cahaba, Ala.

How this latter officer got into command I am not informed, the only information being a letter in which he signs himself as commandant of the post. I think I should be informed when a change is made in the prisons under my control.

I have had no definite information concerning the prison at Cahaba. I propose to send an officer to inspect and report upon its condition.

According to the information I now have I deem it advisable to suspend work upon the defenses and push forward the winter accommodations for the troops and prisoners, especially the hospital accommodations.

I would be glad to be informed if you think it necessary to press forward the defenses, or whether the above arrangements can be safely carried out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsements.]

Mr. LLOYD:

Any special order relative to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' assignment?

H. L. C[LAY].

None in 1864.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 27, 1864.*

Col. A. L. RIVES,
Assistant Chief Engineer, War Dept., Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: The papers respecting military prisons have just been received. The subject fully examined and approved by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke. Cannot without disadvantage to the chief objects

sought make any change in the location. Colonel Clarke is in possession of my reports. I will write by mail through him more fully. I am urging forward the work.

Very respectfully,

JNO. A. HAYDEN,
Engineer in Charge.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, October 28, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 12th instant, inclosing a copy of a note in regard to the case of Hardcastle, addressed to you by J. Hume Burnley, esq., chargé d'affaires of Great Britain, and upon the contents of which you ask an expression of my views, I have the honor to reply as follows:

This note is principally occupied with a brief review of the detailed report upon the case of Hardcastle, addressed from this Bureau to the Secretary of War on 30th of June last. In this report, as well as in a previous one of 22d October, 1863, the opinions entertained upon the merits of this case, as well as upon the principles of international law applicable thereto, were so fully set forth that it would seem that these could not readily be misunderstood. In the criticism, however, of the British chargé d'affaires, these opinions appear to have been misinterpreted and their import not faithfully set forth. The writer avers, in the first place, that the opinion of this Bureau in regard to the efficacy of a flag of truce, when used to introduce a person coming from the enemy within our lines, amounts, to quote his language—

> To this, the United States regard a flag of truce, when used for the purpose of soliciting and obtaining permission for a particular individual to pass and remain within their lines, as imparting no protection whatever to the person who may come under it into their territory. As thus interpreted it means merely that persons who bring it are not to be fired upon while they pass the space that intervenes between the lines of the enemies, and while the flag itself is exhibited, but that as soon as they are within the lines of the United States they may be treated in exactly the same manner as if they had been made prisoners of war.

This statement of the views of this Bureau is an erroneous one, and had the language of the report been quoted it would at once have been seen that such an interpretation was mistaken and ill-considered. What was actually held was, that the person who comes within our lines from the enemy under flag of truce is received subject to the supervision and control of the police power to which all strangers entering military lines must necessarily be subjected. Protected by the flag during his transit, he is prima facie entitled to enter our lines under it, but his reception does not necessarily preclude his subsequent detention for the purpose of precautionary examination into his character and business. That the enforcement of such a rule should sometimes expose neutrals to a temporary inconvenience is unavoidable; but not to enforce it would be to open the door to the free admission within our territory of all such traitors, spies, and dangerous persons as the public enemy might choose to send among us. But the report in question cannot be construed as importing that persons received under the flag may "be treated in exactly the same manner as if they had been made prisoners of war." On the contrary, wherever any civilian thus received is ascertained to have come into our terri-

tory for an improper or hostile purpose, the uniform practice has been to give him a fair trial, upon specific charges, or, as has frequently been done in the case of a subject of a foreign power, to allow him his liberty upon such conditions or guarantees as may be deemed expedient and just. Further, it is to be remarked in this connection, that the claim by the British chargé d'affaires is that the flag of truce, though an unwritten form, is equally with the safe-conduct a promise for a safe passage within the lines of a belligerent (which is but a reitera tion of the position heretofore taken in this case by Her Majesty's Government), confounds entirely the distinction between the purposes of the flag of truce and the safe-conduct, which is pointed out in detail in the report of June 30; a distinction believed to be uniformly sustained by the authorities and which need not now be repeated.

It may be added, however (with the view of exhibiting more clearly the fact that this distinction is not one of mere form, but is founded upon strong reasons of public policy), that the privilege of free passage which is accorded by the safe conduct rests upon the principle that the character and business of the person to whom it is granted and his purpose in seeking such passage are perfectly well known to be such as properly to entitle him under the *comitas gentium* to such a privilege. But in the case of persons entering the territory of a belligerent under a flag of truce from the enemy, no such knowledge can, in the great majority of cases, be had in regard to their antecedents or intentions, and therefore it is that international law has not extended to such persons the privilege in question as a right. Certainly no authority for such extension is produced by the British chargé d'affaires, and none, it is conceived, exists. Indeed, that publicist would stultify himself who should hold that so grave and important a privilege as that of a safe and free passage through the territory of a belligerent (a privilege which amounts to an actual dispensation from the legal effects of war, and which is accorded in but rare and special cases and to certain official or well-known personages) may also be claimed as a right by any and every stranger reaching the lines of a belligerent by means of a flag of truce. The law as to the privilege of the safe-conduct not applying to the case of the flag of truce, it follows that a person received under the latter is not entitled to be sent back without molestation to the enemy after it has been ascertained that he cannot properly be allowed to penetrate our territory. On the contrary, if, as in the case of Hardcastle, he is shown to have been in the service of the enemy, or to have rendered him aid and comfort when within his lines, and therefore to have been admitted within our own by concealing or misrepresenting his true character, he may be detained for trial or for such other disposition as may be proper under the circumstances. Indeed the case of Hardcastle, who is shown to have been, under the guise of a neutral, a most active and dangerous enemy, is deemed a most forcible illustration of the propriety and necessity of the rule of military police which was applied, and, it is believed, most justly to him when his real character became apparent.

It remains only to notice two observations contained in the note of the British chargé d'affaires, which, it is conceived, could have been induced only upon a superficial consideration of the views of this Bureau. The writer, in alluding to an extract from Vattel, quoted in the report of June as illustrating the distinction between the privilege of a person holding a formal safe conduct and that of one arriving at our lines under a flag of truce, says: "I am instructed to state that the passage does not appear in any way to support the doctrine for the

confirmation of which it is cited," and he adds that the author, in using the language cited, "is not speaking of the protection afforded by a flag of truce." But it was not claimed in the report of this Bureau that the author was alluding to the protection of the flag specifically, but only that he was describing the situation of an enemy commorant in our country during a general truce; and it was intended to argue that this situation was analogous to that of one coming to us from the enemy by taking advantage of the temporary truce occasioned by the flag. This argument, however, would appear to have been quite misunderstood by the chargé d'affaires in his criticism thereon.

The note contains a further observation which is met with not without considerable surprise. The writer claims that the papers of Hardcastle were exhibited by him at the time of his admission within our lines, "under promise of safe conduct," adding, "for it is admitted that this expression was used, and it is vainly attempted to explain it away." From this it would be understood by the reader that an actual, specific promise of a safe passage within our territory had been made to Hardcastle personally upon his arrival, and that the making of this promise had been admitted in the reports of this Bureau, or otherwise, by this Government. It is the fact, however, that no such promise was made and that it has never before been claimed or pretended that such was made. The allusion can be interpreted only as follows: In the report of this Bureau of October 22, 1863, the flag of truce in this case was spoken of as having procured Hardcastle "safe conduct beyond the rebel lines," the words "safe conduct" being used in the popular sense merely. But in his communication of June 13 last, addressed by the British minister to the Secretary of State, this expression is seized upon as conveying an admission on the part of this Government that Hardcastle had been guaranteed a safe passage within our lines; and in the report of this Bureau of June 30 it is explained in passing that the term was used in the sense in which it is employed in common parlance, the safe conduct alluded to being limited to the protection afforded by the flag between the two hostile armies. Again, however, and with a remarkable persistency, has the use of this term been dwelt upon as irretrievably committing this Government to an admission which, if really made, would indicate a singular disingenuousness in the attitude which has been assumed in this correspondence.

These comments upon the unusual line of argument or criticism which has been pursued in the note in question have probably been unnecessarily extended; and in view of the detailed and, as it is believed, faithful presentation of the whole case which has previously been made by this Bureau, it becomes unnecessary to further consider the minor points to which it has been thought worth while thus briefly to allude.

In conclusion, this Bureau can perceive no good grounds for a modification of its opinion heretofore fully expressed in regard to the case of Hardcastle, which it deems to be wholly devoid of merit. Originally detained, and justly, as an avowed enemy to the country which had long afforded him protection, and as a person whose hostility and treachery had caused him to forfeit all claim to the privileges of neutrality, as the subject of a foreign power, he manifests in the course of his confinement a gross disregard of the salutary regulations of his prison, which finally leads to his death. Himself the sole cause of this casualty, any application which may be presented to this Government on behalf of his relatives for compensation on account of his loss should, it is believed, be treated as entitled to no favorable consideration. Indeed, the allowance of such a claim would seem to be forbidden alike by sound morals

and public policy, since it would be virtually the bestowal of a moneyed reward for deliberate treachery and insubordination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a report of what has been accomplished and what remains to be done under the several cartels of exchange affecting this command which have been made during the present year.

Under a cartel between Major-Generals Franklin, U. S. Army, and Taylor, C. S. Army, in December, 1863, prisoners in the hands of General Taylor, in excess of those held by General Franklin, equivalent to 561 privates, were delivered on parole to General Franklin, whose agreement that an equivalent should be delivered in exchange for them from the first prisoners which should be taken from the forces of General Taylor, was ratified by Major-General Banks in the cartel of January 4, 1864.

The first delivery of prisoners made by me was in pursuance of this agreement, beginning with which the following is a detailed statement of the several deliveries and exchanges effected by me.

The number of prisoners in each case is stated in its equivalent in privates, according to the cartel of 1862:

April 20, 1864, at Grand Ecore, La.:		
Delivered		532
In exchange for paroled men in New Orleans		561
Leaving a balance due Confederate States		29
June 17, 1864, at Red River Landing, La.:		
Received our wounded prisoners on parole		531
July 22, 1864, at Red River Landing, La.:		
Delivered		1,500
Received	1,361	
Allowed above balance of April 20	29	
Enchanged of the paroled of June 17	110	
		1,500
August 22, 1864, at Baton Rouge, La.:		
Delivered		121
Received		125
Leaving a balance due Confederate States		4
October 23, 1864, at Red River Landing, La.:		
Delivered paroled Vicksburg prisoners from New Orleans	76	
Delivered prisoners captured west of Mississippi	29	
Exchanged paroled Vicksburg prisoners in Confederate camps	803	
		908
Received		903
Leaving balance due United States		5

The cartel of January 4, 1864, made by myself on the part of Major-General Banks, and Maj. William M. Levy on the part of Maj. Gen. R. Taylor, has thus been fully carried into effect, with the exception of the provision for the exchange of the officers and men of the C. S. Army captured at Fort Butler (Donaldsonville, La.) in June, 1863. These prisoners had been sent to the North, and application was long since made by Major-General Banks to the Secretary of War for their return

to this department for the purpose of their exchange. To this application it was at first answered that all of these officers, except one who had died, had escaped from custody, and that the men had been exchanged at City Point. It has, however, been since ascertained at Washington that this statement was not correct in respect to ten of the officers in question. They are still prisoners at Johnson's Island, Ohio, and good faith demands their speedy exchange. It is understood that all the others of the officers of this capture did escape and that all the enlisted men have been exchanged.

Under the cartel of July 28, 1864, between yourself and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, there yet remain to be exchanged on our part—

First. The prisoners captured by the forces of Major-General Steele, commanding Department of Arkansas, from the forces of General E. Kirby Smith prior to July 28, 1864, as provided by Article II of the cartel.

I have received from Major-General Steele lists of the prisoners of war held by him in the Department of Arkansas on the 28th of July. They amount to about 300 privates. Besides these, Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, in his letter of September 8, 1864, advises you that "there are, reduced to privates, 584 rebel prisoners in Northern stations who were captured in Arkansas by General Steele's forces, and whose exchange seems to have been contemplated under Article II of the cartel," and whom he will forward to you for exchange, if "you are under obligations to deliver them."

Second. The prisoners of war captured from the C. S. forces at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, as provided by Article III of the cartel.

This article is not in itself a positive agreement. It is contingent upon the result of your application to the War Department for the return of the prisoners referred to in it.

But such application, having been made, was answered in a letter from Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, the general commissioner of exchange, under date of August 20, 1864, in the following language:

> The prisoners of war referred to in the second and third articles of said cartel will be placed at your disposal by Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, as soon as practicable, of which he will advise you.

Regarding this assurance as fully meeting the condition upon which alone the execution of Article III depended, I immediately notified the Confederate agent that such assurance was waived, and by that notification I suppose that Article III became as absolute and binding as any provision of the cartel.

I observe that Colonel Hoffman, in his letter above referred to, speaks of the exchange under this article as prohibited by the late order of Lieutenant-General Grant, but this I think he must do under a misapprehension of the facts in the case. My letter to Major Szymanski, informing him of General Hitchcock's assent to the exchange of the Helena prisoners, was written September 3, while the order of Lieutenant-General Grant prohibiting further exchanges was not received here until the 9th day of the same month.

On the 23d day of August, 1864, by your authority, I entered into an agreement with Lieut. Col. N. G. Watts, assistant agent of exchange for the Confederate States east of the Mississippi River, for the exchange of the naval prisoners captured in Mobile Bay and the garrison of Fort Gaines for their equivalents, to be delivered to us from the army and navy prisoners now in Texas. This agreement has been assented to by Major Szymanski upon the approval of Judge Ould, the general C. S. agent of exchange.

The decision not to exchange Admiral Buchanan and other superior officers of the C. S. Navy prevents for the present the execution of this agreement as to the naval prisoners, but this will not interfere with the exchange of the garrison of Fort Gaines, for whom equivalents will be delivered by Major Szymanski immediately upon his being notified of our readiness to receive them.

In respect to the exchange of our naval prisoners in Texas, I beg leave to say that such exchange seems to be demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity. Many of them have endured an imprisonment of nearly two years. Their suffering if left in Texas through another winter will be very great. Their exchange heretofore has been prevented by the determination of the rebel authorities to exchange them only for naval prisoners. The naval prisoners captured in Mobile Bay were the first whom it has ever been in our power to offer for them. General Smith holds in Texas more than a sufficient number of our naval men to enable him to give full equivalents for all the officers and men of the C. S. Navy captured in Mobile Bay. It is much to be hoped that the objection which now stands in the way of this exchange may not be final.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 30, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded with the request that authority be given me to complete the exchanges agreed upon before the instructions of General Grant suspending further exchanges were received.

The cartel of July 28 was approved by the general commissioner for exchange on the 20th of August, but the Commissary-General of Prisoners has given a retroactive effect to General Grant's order which prevents its completion.

The exchange of the naval prisoners was agreed upon before General Grant's instructions were received, and was authorized by a reference of the subject to me from the War Department. I recommend that the difficulties in the way of completing this exchange be removed, and that the Confederate prisoners captured at Donaldsonville still in our hands may be sent here for delivery, in order to cancel the obligations incurred by the military authorities in this command.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 21, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 257. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, October 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIX. Authority is hereby granted Messrs. Heck, Brodie & Co., Government contractors, to select from the military prisons at Salisbury, N. C., and Danville, Va., sixty prisoners who may volunteer to work in

their bayonet factory on Deep River, N. C.; provided, first, that Capt. W. L. Brodie and Lieut. Reese W. Butler, of said firm, who are commanding Company A, City Battalion, North Carolina Reserves, file with the officers commanding prisons duplicate certificates on honor that said prisoners shall be actually and sufficiently guarded both day and night; and secondly, that the prisoners before leaving said prison camp shall in presence of the officers commanding sign a written statement, to be left with said officers, to the effect that they have volunteered to labor for Messrs. Heck, Brodie & Co. at their factory.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, October 28, 1864.

Judge OULD, *Commissioner of Exchange:*

DEAR SIR: Your letter is received giving me the gratifying information that arrangements had been made for supplying our prisoners North with necessary comforts for the winter, and that we would be allowed to purchase supplies in the Northern cities. I desire immediately to make arrangements for supplying the troops of this State, which I can do very readily, having funds in Europe, if I can have an agent North. I should greatly prefer having my brother, General Vance, for this purpose if the authorities will consent. He is now at Fort Delaware, and his health is daily giving way from his confinement. As it seems that he cannot be exchanged, I would be much gratified if our Government would grant him this privilege and procure the consent of the enemy. No better man could be found to dispense the bounty of North Carolina or the Confederate Government. Please let me know immediately.

Very respectfully, yours, Z. B. VANCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 29, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that the rebel prisoners of war placed in retaliation upon Morris Island have been removed to Fort Pulaski, Ga., in consequence of an official communication received from Lieutenant-General Hardee that the Union prisoners of war have been removed from Charleston.

A copy of said letter is herewith inclosed.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Camp Douglas, Chicago, October 29, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 17, 1864, in which you suggest whether the meat part of the

* See October 13, p. 981.

ration of prisoners of war cannot be still further reduced, converting the saving into a fund for the purchase of vegetables, without making it a part of the prison fund, and asking for my views on that subject. I have given this matter consideration and respectfully reply that such a reduction, in my opinion, would have been advantageous during the warm season, but in this climate during winter it is not advisable. The prisoners will consume, and to resist cold need, the full meat ration now issued.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, October 29, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, *Commissioner of Exchange, New Orleans:*

COLONEL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 25th instant, and in reply I beg to state that I cannot understand how either the commanding general in Texas or Major Szymanski can undertake to dictate terms to us for the exchange of prisoners taken in Mobile Bay, &c. The Government has already disposed of the officers I sent North by sending them over to Richmond. If those of our Navy have not been returned in equal numbers the Government should be at once informed of it, as I suppose has been done. I shall write by this mail.

Admiral Buchanan goes North on the supply steamer now here in the course of ten or twelve days and will be disposed of by the Navy Department or the Government. Were it not for the inhuman treatment we hear is extended to our prisoners in Texas, added to an understanding by our commanding officer off that coast that the commanding general of Texas was anxious for the exchange, I would not have said anything on the subject, but I find it difficult to understand the programme of the Government in relation to exchanges, as I hear at one time that you are regulating the exchange and then again that it is all regulated at Richmond by Mr. Ould and General Butler. You write, colonel, as if there were exceptions made, while there has been but one exception, Admiral Buchanan, and that by order of the Government. The other officers have all been sent to Richmond, as you will perceive by the latest papers from the North, and which I saw several days since in the Mobile papers.

As to the number of our sailors in Texas, I can have no other knowledge than that derived from the original muster-rolls, but many deaths and escapes have taken place. I think it probable, however, that they may have the advantage of us by a few, but inasmuch as they are mostly landsmen, I should suppose they might be very readily exchanged for soldiers, but with this I have nothing to do, as the business of exchange appears to have been confided to exchange commissioners.

I will be most happy, however, to give you any information in my power, and will endeavor to find out upon what principle those officers sent North by me were disposed of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 29, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff, in the Field:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the commanding general that on this day the following rebel soldiers—James W. Gates, Company H, Third Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army; Harvey H. Blackburn, Company A, Coleman's regiment, C. S. Army; John Nichols, Second Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army; Charles W. Minneken, Company A, Crabtree's cavalry, C. S. Army; Asa V. Ladd, Burbridge's regiment Missouri cavalry, C. S. Army; and George F. Bunch, Company B, Third Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army—were executed by being shot to death by musketry in retaliation for the murder of six men of the Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia by Tim. Reves' guerrillas, and in compliance with Special Orders, No. 277, paragraph 12, dated headquarters Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo., October 6, 1864.

I respectfully inclose records in the case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 25, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr.,
Actg. Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the Mo., Saint Louis:

COLONEL: Yesterday I received the inclosed dispatch from Colonel Stone, General Pike's chief of staff, informing me that the bodies of Major Wilson and six men, who were captured at Ironton, Mo., were found fifteen miles southwest of Washington, Mo. To-day I received from Colonel Stone the accompanying books and papers, which were taken from one of the bodies, and which show conclusively to my mind that the body from which they were taken was Major Wilson's, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

Captain Dinger, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, reports that he was paroled fifteen miles south of Washington and ten miles west of Union, and that Major Wilson was at the same time and place ordered by the field officer of the day of the rebel army to be turned over by the guard to Tim. Reves, and when he last saw him he was waiting there under guard for Reves to come up.

The facts and papers conclusively establish to my mind the fact of his murder by order of the field officer of the day, and fully justify and call for retaliation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, MO., *October 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

The bodies of Major Wilson and six men, captured at Ironton, have been found about fifteen miles southwest from this place on the old State road, near Jeffrey's farm. Major Wilson was shot through the body several times. One of the bodies is supposed to be that of an artillery bugler, from the trimmings on his jacket.

They were found by a man who was out gathering persimmons, who identified Major Wilson by papers found on his body. All documents found on these bodies are in the hands of Esquire Kleinbacker, of this county, and will be forwarded to you as soon as received here.

G. HARRY STONE,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 279. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VIII. It appearing from the most conclusive evidence that Maj. James Wilson, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and six men of his command, taken prisoners of war by the enemy in their late raid through the State at Pilot Knob, Mo., were turned over by some rebel officer, now unknown, to the guerrilla Tim. Reves, at a place near the town of Union, in Franklin County, Mo., and that subsequently Major Wilson and his men were brutally murdered by this blood-stained outlaw; therefore, in compliance with so much of Special Orders, No. 277, paragraph 12, headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated October 6, 1864 (hereto appended), as can at this time be carried into effect, the following six of the enlisted men of the rebel army—James W. Gates, Company H, Third Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army; John N. Ferguson, Company A, Crabtree's cavalry, C. S. Army; Harvey H. Blackburn, Company A, Coleman's cavalry, C. S. Army; John Nichols, Company G, Second Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army; Charles W. Minneken, Company A, Crabtree's (Arkansas) cavalry, C. S. Army; Asa V. Ladd, Company A, Burbridge's (Missouri) cavalry, C. S. Army—will be shot to death with musketry within the limits of the city of Saint Louis, Mo., on Saturday, the 29th day of October, 1864, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

Lieut. Col. Gustav Heinrichs, Forty-first Missouri Infantry, superintendent and inspector of military prisons, is hereby charged with the execution of this order.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 277. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

12. From testimony which cannot be doubted the commanding general learns that Maj. James Wilson, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and six enlisted men of his command, prisoners of war, were given up by Maj. Gen. Sterling Price to the guerrilla Tim. Reves for execution. The provost-marshal-general of the department will send a major and six enlisted men of the rebel army in irons to the military prison at Alton, Ill., to be kept in solitary confinement until the fate of Major Wilson and his men is known. These men will receive the same treatment Major Wilson and his men received.

The provost-marshal-general is held responsible for the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 280.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, October 29, 1864.

I. Paragraph VIII, Special Orders, No. 279, headquarters Department of the Missouri, office of the provost-marshal-general, Saint Louis, Mo., October 28, 1864, is hereby altered so as to erase from the same the name of John N. Ferguson, Company A, Crabtree's (Arkansas) cavalry, C. S. Army, it appearing from this man's examination that he never bore arms and was only employed as a teamster, and substituting for the said Ferguson the following rebel soldier for execution, viz, George F. Bunch, private, Company B, Third Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *October 29, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON,
Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of prisons at this post for the week ending October 29, 1864, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 169, issued from post headquarters, and dated August 22, 1864, in relation to personal cleanliness, clothing, bedding, kitchens, sinks, policing, drainage of grounds, &c.:

A perfect system is manifested in the management of the prisons. They are well policed and drained. The rations are of the best quality, and are issued in proper quantity and at proper times. The hospitals are well conducted. The bedding is frequently changed. The sick and wounded are properly cared for. The appearance of the prisoners is much improved since their arrival at this post.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Captain, Eighty-eighth Ohio Vol. Infty., Asst. Insp. of Prisons.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 29, 1864.*

President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

I feel it my duty to call upon you to stop the proposed construction of the prison camp within four miles of the capital, where so much valuable Confederate and State property is now located. It seems to me that there should be no prison camp within twenty or thirty miles of the capital of a State. It increases the temptation to raids, and can, of course, add nothing to the defenses of the place. There are numerous good locations within twenty or thirty miles from here on railroad, if Florence, which is at the intersection of two railroads, will not answer. The place selected is not healthy, as I learn from Dr. Gibbes, surgeon-general, a physician of long standing in this community, and has nothing which should have induced its selection in preference to many others at a distance from this place. The lumber collected, if in any quantity, can be sold or easily transported on the railroad to another place. There will be little time lost, and I respectfully urge Your Excellency to direct a change of location.

M. L. BONHAM.

[First indorsement.]

General W. M. Gardner for remarks.

It is desirable to avoid conflict on such questions with the State authorities.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST AND MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, October 30, 1864.

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President.

A similar telegram was received by me this morning from Governor Bonham, which I have referred to the Adjutant and Inspector General with the following indorsement:

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Protests against the location of the prison at this place were sent to the Secretary of War by Colonel Hampton, of Columbia, and Governor Bonham some time since, and by him referred to me on the 10th of October, 1864. I referred them to Captain Hayden, the engineer officer in charge of the construction of the work, with instructions to consider the matter, and authorized him to change the site if he thought proper. A subsequent protest of the Governor also referred to me was answered by a letter to himself, authorizing Captain Hayden to remove the prison to any convenient place in the State upon which they could agree.

Captain Hayden reports adversely against the removal. I must abide by his action, as he is on the spot, and believed to be a competent officer. He was assigned to this duty by Major-General Gilmer, chief of the Engineer Bureau. The proximity to Columbia will only necessitate greater vigilance, and will make the authorities of the State more ready than heretofore to grant me proper military assistance in taking care of the prisoners.

Labor and material have been accumulated with much expense and trouble and the work commenced.

The officer commanding at Columbia has, since the receipt of Your Excellency's indorsement, been ordered by telegraph to inspect the island referred to by the Governor and to report the result by telegraph.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., October 30, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army:

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to inquire whether the U. S. authorities will consent to a shipment of cotton from one of our ports to one of the Northern cities with the view of purchasing there, with the proceeds of sale, blankets, &c., for the immediate relief of our prisoners confined in Northern prisons. Of course we would give you due notice of the name of the vessel carrying the cargo, as well as the time of her sailing, together with such other particulars as you might request.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Fort Monroe, Va., October 30, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER, *in Field:*

Atlantic and Baltic arrived here this morning with 1,200 sick and wounded paroled prisoners on board. I am informed by Colonel

Webster, chief quartermaster, that these vessels are not to be used in this expedition to Savannah. There is not a vessel in the fleet suitable to transfer these very sick men to. Without these two ships I shall not have proper transportation for more than 800 of our own sick, unless other vessels are fitted up as hospital ships, which will involve much time and expense. Knowing full well the class and condition of prisoners I am to receive at Savannah, I am unwilling to undertake their transportation with less good hospital accommodations than will accommodate 2,000 men. There is no possible service these ships can be called upon to perform where they can be so useful as on this trip.

If they cannot be used will you please order your medical director to fit out some of the transports now here for this service? Please direct me what to do.

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *October 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Del., for the week ending October 30, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, proper attention given to; clothing, comfortable; bedding, in accordance with allowance; state of quarters, clean and comfortable; state of kitchen, excellent; food, quality of, very good; food, quantity of, receive their full rations; sinks, are kept in good condition; policing of grounds, very well conducted; drainage, very good; vigilance of guard, faithfully performs its duties; security of quarters, no persons have escaped this week; policing hospital, admirably conducted; attendance of sick (nurses), receive every possible attention; cleanliness of hospital, very good; hospital diet, good and sufficient; general health of prisoners, about 3½ per cent. sick, 4 deaths this week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Inspecting Officer.

DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
Near Sandusky, Ohio, October 30, 1864.

Capt. J. R. SANFORD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith my Sunday morning report of the condition of the prison and prisoners:

The police of the quarters is good, every building being in very cleanly condition. The grounds are in very clean condition, except on the rear of the northwest row of barracks, where a few trees had been cut down, the brush and chips from which had not all been removed. This, however, will be attended to on Monday (to-morrow). The walks to the sinks are progressing and will soon be completed. The sinks, with one or two exceptions, have been cleaned and are generally in fair condition. The new pits for three sinks are completed, with the exception of planks for the cribbing, which are not yet on the island. They will probably be here and the sinks completed this week. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as follows: Whole number of

prisoners, 2,621; number of sick in hospital, 52; number of deaths since last report, none.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Vol. Infty., Superintendent of Prison.

PRISON CAMP, *Elmira, N. Y., October 30, 1864.*

Lieut. R. J. MCKEE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to state I have made the weekly inspection of camp in obedience to orders, and report the police of quarters, hospitals, cook and mess rooms good. A severe rain-storm has prevailed during the week, making the camp muddy and raising the water in the pond so that crossing to that part of camp beyond it was prevented for one day. The number of deaths this week is but 40; sick in hospital, 637. The case of smallpox brought from Fort Morgan has nearly recovered and no new cases have occurred. Another supply of clothing is needed, as the weather is becoming cold and many are still poorly clad.

Respectfully, yours,

B. MUNGER,
Captain and Inspector of Camp.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., November 2, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Col. William Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C., with the following comments: In addition to making the camp muddy and raising the water in the river, from the effects of the heavy rain, it disclosed the poor condition of the roofs of the oldest barracks. I have directed the quartermaster at the post to issue sufficient lumber to repair them, the work to be performed by the prisoners. I am fearful that the heavy rains of the spring and fall will cause some considerable trouble at camp, for the ground between the mess-house and the river is considerably lower than the remaining portion and is at almost every hard rain overflowed. The new barracks are being erected on the high ground. In relation to the ditch ordered dug and pipe laid, see my letter dated this date.

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 30, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: In answer to your inquiry of the 12th instant as to whether William F. Gordon is a citizen or soldier, I have the honor to inform you that he is a soldier and belongs to Thirty-third Battalion of Virginia Cavalry. At one time he acted as adjutant of the battalion, though he was never regula ly commissioned as such. He acted in that capacity by order of his commanding officer. At a later day he was authorized to raise a company. Although that authority did not strictly give him a commission as captain, yet under the circumstances of the case I am disposed to yield the point, and have accordingly

offered to give a captain in exchange for him. During the whole of this time and at the time of his capture he was a regularly enlisted soldier in the Confederate Army and acting in pursuance of orders from his superior officers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

OCTOBER 30, 1864.

Memoranda sent Maj. John E. Mulford.

I will thank you to send the following as soon as you can: Private R. W. Drewry, Third Virginia Cavalry, at Elmira; Capt. C. T. Smith, Thirty-sixth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Camp Chase; Lieut. John N. Shorter, Thirty-first Alabama, Johnson's Island; Willard Davis (captain of merchantman), Fort Lafayette; Lieut. S. G. Grasty (Morgan's command), Camp Chase.

Private A. A. Williams, of the Maryland cavalry, is, I understand, at Fort Warren, undergoing sentence as a spy. He only went to Maryland for the purpose of getting a horse, and never acted or intended to act as a spy. I have no doubt but that the evidence in the case shows that fact. Will you not treat him as a prisoner of war and subject to exchange?

I understand that a Confederate soldier by the name of Albert W. Cushman is now confined at Alton penitentiary. He belonged to Colonel Richardson's command, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry. When captured he was acting in obedience to orders and discharging the duties of a soldier. Will you not release him? Please let me know how he is held.

I will be very much obliged to you if you will at your next trip send the following-named officers and men, to wit:

Capt. Claiborne Snead, Third Georgia; Capt. J. Dudley Whitehead, Third Virginia; Capt. W. B. Seawell, Twelfth Louisiana Battalion Artillery; Captain Whitfield, Alabama regiment; Lieut. William J. Stanford, Forty-sixth Alabama; all at Johnson's Island. I have been very specially solicited as to these officers, and hope they will be sent. Of course I will give equivalents.

I will thank Colonel Mulford to inform me whether Lieut. William G. Nixon, Eighteenth North Carolina, is a prisoner in the hands of the Federal authorities. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg July, 1863, and left on the field.

Dr. S. K. Jackson and Joseph Mead, citizens of Virginia, are confined in Fort Warren as hostages for Doctor Hamilton and Mr. Culbertson. As these two latter gentlemen have been released and sent North, will you not liberate the first two named?

I will thank you to deliver to me by next flag of truce Lieut. Thomas O'Conner, who is now at Johnson's Island. Also Mr. Hipshir, at Knoxville jail, and Mr. Clarkson, at Camp Chase.

I will thank you to make inquiry about Private Keary Cooper, Twenty-first Mississippi, who was wounded and captured on the 19th of October in the Valley of Virginia. Will you not deliver him for an equivalent? Please ascertain as soon as you can where he is.

I will thank you to inform me for what offense Mrs. James Woodward is now held in Norfolk City jail.

[RO. OULD.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: By direction of Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, your attention is called to following extracts from inspection reports of Northern Department for months of August and September, 1864, viz:

CAMP DOUGLAS.

August.—In my opinion Camp Douglas should be supplied with two howitzers and at least fifty rounds of ammunition (canister) to each gun. The prisoners of war are more uneasy than usual. The garrison is prepared for any trouble. The greatest annoyance in the prison square is the defective supply of water. The main pipe is three inches and the pipe to the hydrant only one inch in diameter. If a fire should break out in the barracks it would be impossible to get water enough to extinguish it. The Farmer boilers used in the rebel kitchens are worn out. Eighteen of them are unsafe and ought to be replaced without delay, otherwise it is but a question of time as to an extensive fire. The requisitions for medicines for use of the prisoners of war were not promptly filled; the consequence, more sickness and more death.

September.—The camp has been improved in many particulars since my last report. Increased facilities for supplying the camp with water have been adopted. The barracks are being put in repair and a more rigid discipline instituted with the prisoners of war with a view to make them more clean and neat. There is an apparent restlessness that augurs mischief among them if they are not well watched. The garrison, in my opinion, is too weak for safety, especially at this time, when everything tends to show that the prisoners of war expect succor from some quarter. I would earnestly recommend that another regiment of veteran reserves be sent to this post or that means be taken to fill the Eighth and Fifteenth Regiments Veteran Reserve Corps to their maximum number. From the construction of the camp (the prisoners of war at one end, the garrison at the other) a larger body of troops are required to effectively guard them, so as to prevent the possibility of an escape.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

It is of great importance that the camps at Johnson's Island be supplied with water. Plans and specifications are now before the proper department in Washington. This recommendation has been repeatedly made. The hospital is entirely too small for the requirements of the garrison, largely increased.

Rations of prisoners.—In view of the very large number of prisoners within this command (nearly 30,000), it is respectfully submitted whether a change in the prisoners' ration may not be made. Certainly it would be economy to substitute, at least a portion of the time, corn-meal for wheat flour or bread, and that the prisoners be required to cook their own rations of flour or meal, even if obliged to furnish their own cooking materials. These prisoners, being located in a section of country where corn may be considered the staple, the saving of the large amount of grain consumed by them, which is the universal food of the army, would be a very large item.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 31, 1864.

Major-General FOSTER, *Hilton Head:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 20th instant, transmitting General Hardee's proposition for an exchange of prisoners of war, has been submitted to Lieutenant-General Grant, who directs me to say that no exchanges will be made except on the field of battle, as provided in the cartel, without special orders, or through the duly appointed commissioners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fortress Monroe, Va., October 31, 1864.

Major-General HITCHCOCK:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a newspaper notice* signed by "W. True Bennett," claiming to be lieutenant-colonel and acting agent of exchange, D. S., dated "Exchange Office, Hilton Head," in which it is said "money, preferably Confederate bills, gold next, and U. S. bills least so," may be sent our prisoners. Also many articles that are not allowed by the Confederates to be given to the prisoners. I was not aware that there was an "exchange office" at Hilton Head, or a real agent of exchange there, and therefore there can be no "acting" one. But a few days since I was assured by the Secretary of War that the whole question of exchange was in my hands and these interferences embarrass me very much. I make one set of necessary regulations and some "acting agent" makes another. Cannot all this be prevented? "Too many cooks spoil the broth" is as true in other matters as in the science of gastronomy. Will you have orders sent to Major-General Foster not to interfere? I am just negotiating to have an equal supply of clothing and supplies forwarded to the prisoners. I understand there have gone down large supplies of clothing before the negotiations are completed. I send herewith copies of my instructions to Major Mulford upon this subject.† They have met the approval of Lieutenant-General Grant, as embodying the substance of the correspondence between himself and General Lee, and I hope will meet the approval of the Secretary of War.

Respectfully, yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange of prisoners, with copy of letter from chief of staff to General Foster.‡

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, October 31, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the new prison hospital is so near completed that I have removed the inmates of the hospital inside of the prison to this hospital. The new hospital is situated within a few feet of the prisons, and surrounded by a picket-fence eight feet high. A light guard is posted around the picket-fence. It is necessary to have the attendants on the sick. Can we take prisoners of war out of the prisons from among the most reliable on their parole of honor to wait on the sick? If this cannot be done I respectfully request to be informed what course to pursue in order to obtain the necessary hospital attendants.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

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*Not found as an inclosure. † See p. 1070. ‡ See p. 1087.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Col. W. P. Richardson, commanding Camp Chase.

Prisoners of war may be used as nurses in the hospitals. Those only who are reliable should be selected, precautions being taken to prevent their escape, as may seem necessary or proper by the commanding officer.

By order of Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners:

W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP CHASE PRISON, *October 29, 1864.*

We, the undersigned prisoners of war in Camp Chase prison, for and in consideration of the privilege of being appointed attendants and employés at the prison hospital by the military authorities of the United States, do hereby give our parole of honor that we will not escape from said prison hospital nor make any attempt to do so ourselves, nor aid in any manner whatever any other attendant, employé, or patient in or connected with said prison hospital to escape or attempt to escape therefrom.

EMILE TUREAND, JR.,
Druggist of Prison Hospital.
WILLIAM BAKER,
Ward-master, Private, Company E, Forty-ninth Alabama Infantry.
[And fifty-two others.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, October 31, 1864.

Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following for consideration: There are now being constructed additional accommodations for the garrison. Working parties for this purpose are detailed from the troops stationed at the post for garrison duty. The number of troops is quite limited, and barely sufficient to safely guard the post and perform the general routine of garrison duty; and in view of relieving the men to some extent, I desire to be informed whether I can use prisoners of war to construct buildings, &c., inside of the camp limits. A number of prisoners, who have made applications to take the oath of allegiance, have expressed a desire and are anxious to work.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1864.*

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: Your report of the 24th instant in reference to the completion of two hospital wards is received. As I have already said, it

is not deemed advisable to erect any more buildings for the prisoners than are indispensably necessary, and if the tents now in use can possibly be made to serve them this winter, no further buildings will be erected; but if the tents are wholly unfit for further use, you are authorized to erect additional hospital wards and convert the present hospital into barracks, as you recommend. Report what you think proper to do in this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Brevet Brigadier-General and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., October 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

COLONEL: Having, in obedience to orders by telegraph, received on board the fleet of vessels which Colonel Webster, chief quartermaster, has been ordered to place at your disposal all invalid Confederate prisoners of war, as certified to me by Colonel Hoffman, in the Eastern camps held by us, you will proceed to Fort Pulaski with your prisoners and there tender them for exchange according to the agreement made between the commissioner of exchange on the part of the United States and the agent of exchange for the Confederate authorities, and there receive on board all the prisoners belonging to the United States which shall be given you by the Confederate authorities. You will also inform the Confederate authorities that there are from 2,500 to 3,000 invalid prisoners within the agreement ready for delivery on the Mississippi River as soon as the point shall be designated. These are in the Western camps. As this matter of the exchange of prisoners is managed in behalf of the military authorities of the Confederates through the agent of exchange and the commissioner of exchange on the part of this Government, you will take no directions upon the subject except from the commissioner of exchange or the Secretary of War. This direction is given you because, as your business at Fort Pulaski will bring you within the department of General Foster, it is desirable to save all possible conflict of authority.

You will report your arrival and business to the commander of the Department of the South, so that your operations may not interfere with any military movements within his lines.

You will doubtless be obliged to go into Port Royal with your large ships and load them with your smaller vessels from the inside passage, which will be better for the comfort of the men and safety of the fleet. As soon as you get one of the largest ships loaded you will send it forward to Annapolis, and if you can receive more prisoners than your fleet can accommodate order her to return, and so on with others.

You will allow one agent of either the Christian or Sanitary Commission on each vessel.

You will take competent pilots. See that your vessels are well watered, coaled, and provisioned.

You will draw from the quartermaster such extra clothing, blankets, and other articles as may be necessary for the comfort of the prisoners.

The United States Government will by no means stint these men who have suffered so much in anything for their comfort, but will supply them so soon as they come within our control. For other details I must depend upon your judgment, zeal, and activity in the service.

In the matter which has been discussed between the United States Government and the Confederate authorities relating to provisions for the respective prisoners held by each, you are authorized to offer the Confederate military authorities the following terms: It being claimed that prisoners of both sides complain of their treatment by those having them in charge, in shelter, food, clothing, and hospital stores, you will therefore offer on the part of the United States:

First. That the United States will furnish food according to its discretion to the prisoners held by the Confederate authorities, delivering it at the nearest seaport to the place where the prisoners are held, the Confederate authorities to give it transportation from the point of delivery to the several places of confinement as fast as required for distributing.

Second. The United States will furnish its prisoners in the hands of the Confederate authorities with such articles of clothing, including blankets and other necessary articles, including tea, coffee, tobacco, and stationery, as they may judge expedient, delivered and to be transported in like manner.

Third. The United States will furnish such hospital stores as they deem expedient to their prisoners, delivered and to be transported in like manner.

Fourth. The United States will furnish such shelter and fuel to their prisoners as they may deem expedient, delivered in like manner, to be permitted to be set up by the prisoners under the direction of those hereafter to be named.

The United States, on the other hand, will permit the Confederate authorities to furnish, at such points as they may choose, Confederates held by the United States as prisoners of war with shelter, food, clothing, including blankets and hospital stores, at the discretion of the Confederate authorities, or, if preferred by the Confederate authorities, they will be permitted by the United States to purchase from the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical Departments of the United States such food, clothing, including blankets, as the Confederate authorities may choose for their prisoners at the prices paid by the United States for like articles, except the uniform of the soldiers of the United States, which will not be permitted to be worn by the Confederate prisoners; and the United States will permit to be purchased in the markets of the United States such clothing as the Confederate authorities may choose to furnish to the Confederate prisoners of war, all to be paid for in the legal currency of the United States, or the United States will receive in payment for such goods so sold by them cotton, at the price at which cotton is sold in the market of New York at auction at the date of its delivery there within reasonable time after the time it is placed in the possession of the United States, and will permit such cotton to be sent from any port in the United States, whether such port is in the possession of the Confederate authorities or otherwise, or we will receive such cotton in payment at the price named at any port to be designated by the Confederate authorities in the United States, whether said port is in the possession of the Confederate authorities or otherwise, for all articles so furnished the prisoners held by us by the Confederate authorities.

The United States will also permit the purchase of tents and fuel by the Confederate authorities at the prices paid by the United States therefor for shelter and fire to the Confederate prisoners held by them upon the same terms and conditions as the purchase of provisions, clothing, and hospital stores are allowed to be furnished by the Confederate authorities.

All these stores to be receipted for, distributed, and expended by a board of three officers from the prisoners of war held by either party above the rank of company officers at each prison, to be designated by the party from whom such officers were captured, who shall be paroled for that purpose and shall have full liberty to communicate with the commissioners of exchange of the Confederate authorities and the United States in open letters, it being understood and agreed that no articles furnished by either Government for the use of its prisoners shall be upon any pretense or for any cause whatever diverted from the use for which they are dedicated, and any surplus of articles furnished by the United States or by the Confederate Government are to be returned to the place whence received by either party and put at the disposal of the party owning the same, except that tents, if any, purchased by Confederates, are not to be taken within the military lines, but may be disposed of by sale in such manner as may be decided by the authorities.

Any other minor details not provided for in these instructions will be the subject of further just and equitable arrangements.

It is further understood and agreed that either party shall have the privilege of putting a surgeon on each board as one of three officers herein provided for.

All these terms are believed to be so manifestly equitable and just and will so relieve either party from complaint of the other party that it is hoped they will be accepted.

It being expressly understood and agreed that this arrangement being made from motives of humanity and to relieve evils necessarily inherent to a state of war, nothing contained therein shall be taken to have altered, changed, or in any way affected the rights, duties, or liabilities of either belligerent party except and so far as only therein set forth and agreed.

If in any minor points any objections are made on the part of the Confederate authorities, you will report the objection and it will be carefully considered, and unless vital, will be yielded to. The terms upon which supplies may be furnished you will write out separately from your letter of instructions as propositions for agreement, certify them officially, and deliver them to the Confederate agent so that there may be no mistake in the terms offered.

If, as may be the case, it is objected by the Confederate authorities that the United States hold a larger number of prisoners taken from the Confederate Army than the Confederate authorities hold of prisoners taken from the Army of the United States, and that therefore accepting these terms will impose a burden upon the Confederate authorities greater than that assumed by the United States, although such claim would not apparently be well founded, yet the Government of the United States being very anxious to relieve, in so far as they may, their prisoners of war from what they are instructed and believe to be great want and distress, you are authorized to offer, rather than the negotiation shall be broken off upon this point, that if the Confederate authorities supply a number of the prisoners held by the United States according to the equivalent established by the cartel, using that as a measure equal to the number of the officers and soldiers held by the Confederate authorities, that then the United States will supply the surplus of prisoners held by the United States with precisely the same and not other and different shelter, clothing, fuel, food, and medicines with which the Confederate authorities supply an equal number of their prisoners held by the United States. But this proposition is

not to be made except for the purpose of closing the negotiations on the point, as it is not deemed just that from motives of humanity the United States would bear any portion of the burden which properly belongs to the Confederate authorities because of the superiority of the United States in capturing prisoners of war.

All propositions upon this subject from the Confederate authorities will be received by you or made by you in writing, but this will not prevent oral discussion of the several points involved in order to their true and just settlement, but such discussions shall not be taken or deemed to be propositions on the one side or the other.

You will see how much is confided to your discretion, care, and judgment, and it is hoped that you may succeed in having established some just and equitable arrangements, upon the basis of these instructions, for the care and treatment of prisoners of war which seem likely not to be exchanged.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 31, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: Having received, by your letter of the 13th instant, official notification that the Union prisoners of war recently under our fire at Charleston had been removed, I have the honor to inform you that the Confederate prisoners of war placed by me in retaliation upon Morris Island have been removed to a corresponding place of safety within our lines.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., October 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Commanding U. S. Forces, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of the 22d instant, recommending the adoption of measures for relieving the necessities of prisoners of war in our respective departments. You state "that whatever articles (not contraband) you permit to be delivered to the Union prisoners in your power, sent from their friends at the North, will be allowed to be delivered to your officers and men in my hands from their friends within your lines." You add, "if you allow our officers and men to receive contributions from persons within your lines, I am authorized to allow the same privilege to your officers and men from their friends within our lines."

These views meet my approval, and any supplies which may be sent to the Federal prisoners in my department shall be promptly and safely delivered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Mobile, Ala., October 31, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent for Exchange of Prisoners, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that you will give me full information concerning the whereabouts and condition of the prisoners captured during the last four weeks in West Florida by your forces. Their relatives are anxious to forward them clothing and other necessaries, and I would respectfully ask that you extend to them the same kindness in this respect which you have shown to the other prisoners confined in New Orleans.

In the event that later instructions should enable you to make any further exchanges, I have the honor to propose the exchange of these men, of whom I will ask you a list, for whom I will deliver to you equivalents simultaneously with their delivery at Vicksburg, or at Pensacola, at any time you may be pleased to name.

I have the honor to renew my application, which may not have reached you, for the delivery of Admiral Buchanan in Mobile Bay, and my request that you advise Colonel Watts, through me, when you will be prepared to deliver our prisoners at Vicksburg, as your means of communicating with Major Szymanski are much more frequent and easy than mine.

I have the honor of forwarding a few papers.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JAMES R. CURELL,
Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
CENTRAL OFFICE, 11 BANK STREET,
Philadelphia, October 31, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: Permit me, in accordance with instructions from the executive committee of the U. S. Christian Commission, to inform you that we are very desirous of reaching the Union prisoners in rebel prisons with efficient relief and benefit. And for this purpose we propose asking the so-called Confederate authorities to admit a suitable number of unexceptionable delegates of the commission with stores and publications to visit and minister to them. Will there be any impropriety in this? Will the national interests be in any way prejudiced by it? Will the Government permit us to assure the so-called Confederates that if desired by them it will be reciprocated?

With highest respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. STUART,
Chairman U. S. Christian Commission.

[First indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

I do not think that the rebels will allow the visit to be made, but I see no special objection to a grant of permission from our side. But the permission requested at the close of the application is not recommended, as the enemy might take advantage of it to send spies among us.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 17, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., November 29, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

I see no impropriety in granting permission to the commission to send a certain number of good Christian men to make the attempt within proposed, and if successful I know of no special reason why proper Christian agents from the South should not [be] permitted to visit and administer to rebel prisoners in our hands.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 1, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

Order to be issued in accordance with General Grant's recommendation. Submit to Secretary before issuing.

C. A. D.

OFFICE SURGEON IN CHARGE OF POST,
Andersonville, Ga., October 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. WINDER:

(Through I. H. White, chief surgeon and inspector of hospitals, Georgia and Alabama.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the hospitals and sick and wounded of this post for the month ending October 31:

Remaining in prison hospital October 1		1,970
Admitted for treatment during month		1,943
Total under treatment during month		3,913
Died	1,595	
Returned to stockade	411	
		2,006
Total remaining in hospital October 31		1,907
Remaining in Sumter Hospital October 1		69
Admitted for treatment		64
Total under treatment during month		133
Died	16	
Returned to duty	48	
		64
Total remaining in hospital October 31		68

I have succeeded in establishing a receiving and distributing division inside the stockade. By this plan a great many cases are disposed of without sending them to the general hospital. I am completing the sheds as rapidly as circumstances will permit—some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining lumber and bricks, but by sufficient energy this will be obviated. The buildings for drugs, commissaries, bedding, &c., is about completed. I am having the Sumter Hospital completely renovated. The unfinished building will be completed in a few days. The normal capacity of it will then be 120.

Wells are being rapidly sunk in the prison hospital. A good and sufficient supply of water is obtained about forty feet from the surface of the ground. I would respectfully urge the necessity of putting a stockade around the hospital buildings.

There has been a marked improvement in the health of the prisoners and the guard forces during the past month; the cause of this is too obvious for comment.

Great difficulty has been experienced in drawing from the general hospital fund; this, with the difficulty of drawing necessary bedding from the medical purveyor, has partially prevented me from making the sick and wounded as comfortable as I would wish. In the meantime the proper steps have been taken to remedy these evils.

Respectfully submitted.

R. R. STEVENSON,
Surgeon in Charge of Post.

[Indorsement.]

CAMP LAWTON, *November 8, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to Adjutant and Inspector General.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 31, 1864.*

Maj. GARNETT ANDREWS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Captain Hayden has inspected the island in Broad River and reports unfavorably. Will write fully to-morrow.

R. W. MARTIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST AND MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, November 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to His Excellency the President with request that he will consider it in connection with the telegram from Governor Bonham, which he yesterday referred to me, and that he will do me the honor to give instructions as to what I shall do. The work is held in suspense while the prison is needed more and more every day. Unless I go to Columbia myself I am compelled to rely upon the judgment of these officers.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR:

If General Gardner can be spared, it would no doubt be well for him to go to Columbia for the purpose above.

J. D.

RICHMOND, *October 31, 1864.*

General JAMES CHESNUT, *Columbia, S. C.:*

Governor Bonham protests against the establishment of a depot for prisoners near to Columbia. An island has been recommended as a better location, and Captain Hayden, of engineers, directed to examine it. I wish to comply with the request of the Governor if it can be consistently done. Please inquire into the matter and advise me.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, November 1, 1864.*

JOHN L. HANCOCK, Esq., *President,*
JOHN F. BRATY, Esq., *Secretary,*
Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: With reference to your communication of the 20th ultimo, addressed to the President, conveying the action of the Board of Trade of Chicago, in which retaliation is suggested for the treatment of prisoners in the hands of the rebels, I am instructed to say it is hoped that the arrangement recently agreed upon between Lieutenant-General Grant and the rebel General Lee for furnishing supplies to prisoners of war, on both sides of the line, will render unnecessary a resort to the terrible means of retaliation recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
Rock Island Barracks, Rock Island, Ill., November 1, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON,
Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the condition of prison and prison hospital for the week ending to-day, as follows:

The buildings, interior and exterior, are clean and present a comfortable appearance. The streets and avenues, by constant policings, are clean and free from all smell. The kitchens of both departments are in excellent condition. The general appearance of the prisoners is good. No change of importance since last report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
New Orleans, La., November 1, 1864.

Maj. IG. SZYMANSKI,
Asst. Agent of Exchange, Trans-Miss. Dept., C. S. Army:

MAJOR: I have the honor to notify you that I will receive the U. S. Army prisoners now at Camp Groce, Tex., and as many more as you may choose to add to them to make up full equivalents for the garrison

at Fort Gaines at Galveston, Tex., at such time as you may indicate when you will have them there for delivery, and will immediately thereafter deliver to Colonel Watts full equivalents therefor from the garrison of Fort Gaines, now in our hands, according to our agreement of August 23. The prisoners whom you deliver to me to be paroled not to render service until the equivalents are already delivered for them.

I have information that the naval officers who were sent to the North by Admiral Farragut have already been exchanged there, which will, I suppose, remove the objection as to all except Admiral Buchanan, which existed as to the carrying out of my agreement with Colonel Watts for the exchange of the naval prisoners. I hope that the objection in respect to Admiral Buchanan will be likewise soon removed.

It is our desire to send further supplies to our prisoners at Camp Ford, and I have the honor to request that you will furnish the same facilities to us to accomplish this object as you did so kindly in the case of those already sent.

Major-General Canby has, upon my report, since our last meeting, made renewed application to the authorities at Washington to have the prisoners captured at Fort Butler (Major Shannon and others) and those referred to in Articles II and III of the cartel of July 28 sent to him to be exchanged as agreed upon. I have no doubt but the application will be successful.

I inclose a few letters for prisoners and others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 1, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

On the 2d of May last I had the honor to submit to you a detailed report, not only of the operations of the Bureau of Exchange up to that date, but also a full statement of the principles that had governed its action. Since that date there have been several deliveries of prisoners on both sides, embracing chiefly, but by no means exclusively, sick and disabled men. I have assurances that further and larger deliveries of this class of prisoners will be made during the fall and winter.

At the time of my last report we insisted upon the release of all prisoners, the excess to be on parole. The enemy refused to comply with this plain requirement of the cartel, and demanded when a delivery of prisoners was made an equal number in return. Seeing a persistent purpose on the part of the Federal Government to violate its agreement, our authorities, moved by the sufferings of the brave men who are so unjustly held in Northern prisons, determined to abate their just demands, and accordingly, on the 10th of August last, I offered to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man. I only stipulated that the officers and men who had been longest in captivity should be the first delivered, where it was practicable. Although this offer was substantially what had often been proposed by the Federal authorities, and would have left in their hands whatever excess of prisoners they might have had, yet it was not accepted.

Some time in September following I received a reply from a quarter to which I had not directed my communication inquiring whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat recaptured slaves as prisoners

of war, and suggesting that a favorable answer would remove "a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges." My own firm conviction is that even if we were to agree to the unjust demands of the enemy in this respect we would not secure a general exchange. While the reason for their refusal is more truly stated in the letter of General Sherman to General Hood, yet I think it very doubtful whether they would agree to a general exchange, even if we consented to treat recaptured slaves as prisoners of war and delivered those whose term of service had not expired. I am satisfied their course is the result of a conviction forced upon them by the events of the war—that a Confederate soldier is more valuable than a Federal. The miseries of tens of thousands of their own people are as nothing when weighed against a calculation. We can only hope that the pressure brought to bear upon the Federal authorities by the friends and relatives of the prisoners held by us may force a change of policy.

I cannot state with any certainty the relative proportion of prisoners respectively held by the two Governments. The Federal authorities have as yet failed to furnish me with any reliable lists, although often promising to do so. They hold an excess of officers, and I think I can safely assert we have an excess of rank and file.

Lately I have consummated an arrangement for the release and exchange of all naval prisoners. A partial delivery has already been made and another is daily expected, which will fully carry out the agreement. Some deliveries and exchanges have also taken place in the trans-Mississippi country, through the agents of this office. They will probably again occur whenever the enemy has any prisoners in that region to give as equivalents. An error respecting special exchanges seems to prevail both amongst our people and captive soldiers. The Federal authorities, with a malignity congenial to them, in the hope of causing irritation on the part of our prisoners toward their Government, have basely and falsely represented to them that special exchanges are being constantly proposed by us. A long time ago I communicated to you the many grave objections to any such system. My views met your entire approval, and I have accordingly constantly refrained from making special exchanges, though frequently urged to do so. The officers and soldiers delivered to us were in all cases selected by the enemy, and those of theirs who were sent in return were designated by us. This was not a system of special exchange in any sense of the term. If the officers and soldiers sent to us had been specially asked for, or if their return had been caused by any special action of the Confederate authorities in their individual cases, there would have been ground for the belief that special exchanges were being made. The efforts of the Government have been directed to the release of all our prisoners, without any discrimination in favor of particular persons. To have pursued any other plan would not only have showed partiality and favoritism, where all have tried to do their duty faithfully, but would have given to the enemy the opportunity of making selections from their own prisoners in our hands to such an extent as would have precluded all hope of a general exchange. With very rare exceptions, I have never known what officers or men were on the flag-of-truce boat until I visited it. Under your instructions, all of our prisoners have been considered as occupying the same position and each one on his return has been received with as much welcome as any other. I repeat, therefore, that no special efforts have been used to secure the release or exchange of particular persons, and every line of policy which would put any one of our prisoners in a more

favorable position than that occupied by the others has been carefully avoided. The published correspondence of this office shows the entire readiness of our Government to return an equivalent for any Confederate officer and soldier sent within our lines. Who that equivalent shall be we have reserved the right to determine, and when the selection is made and the party delivered to the Federal authorities, it is simply the return of an equivalent and not a special exchange. To refuse to return the equivalent would be to doom the officer or soldier to hopeless captivity, after liberty had dawned upon him.

I am happy to be able to announce that an agreement has recently been made with the Federal authorities by which each Government may send contributions of food and clothing to the prisoners held by the adverse party. We are at liberty to make our purchases either in Europe or a Northern city. When the details have been fully arranged I will communicate them to you.

The enemy still continues the arrest of non-combatants. I have been notified by the Federal authorities that "all white persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty, residents of the Confederate States, captured by the U. S. forces, will be held and deemed to be soldiers of the Confederate Army, and will be treated as prisoners of war and held for exchange." In view of their practice and this declaration, the course to be pursued by us toward non-combatants who are residents of the United States, or who, being citizens of the Confederate States, are hostile to our cause, becomes a subject of the gravest importance. After much reflection, I am fully convinced that the only effectual method of preventing the outrages which are being daily perpetrated upon our loyal non-combatant citizens is to cause the arrest of every citizen of the United States who may be within our reach and of such citizens of any one of the Confederate States as are known to be inimical. We have tried every other plan without much avail. At present we have so small a number in confinement that an exchange of man for man would release but very few of the many held in Northern prisons. If the plan suggested worked no other result, it would furnish us, in the event of an exchange, with more material. I know there are very many grave objections to this course, but yet I think it may almost be safely stated that the horrors under which our non-combatant population are now suffering can hardly be increased. When we have resorted to such arrests as are made by the enemy, there is some chance that the whole system will break down by the sheer weight of its gigantic misery.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HDQRS. C. S. MIL. PRISONS, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA,
Camp Lawton, Ga., November 1, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose an order from Lieutenant-General Taylor and an extract from a letter from Captain Henderson, commanding prison at Cahaba, Ala.* It will be seen that General Taylor has assumed command of the prison. I would observe that the rules laid down in that order are already in force. If commanders of prisons are prohibited to employ prisoners for certain purposes, it will

* Extract from Henderson's letter not found.

be next to impossible to procure the necessary labor, and if procured would cost the Government an enormous sum. The following is the estimate of the saving to the Government for one year at Camp Sumter, by employing prisoners of war, viz:

200 men as laborers per day, at $3	$600
100 mechanics, at $8	800
Total per day	1,400
30 days to the month	30
Total per month	42,000
150 hospital attendants and nurses per day, at $3	450
30 days to the month	30
Total per month	13,500
Amount per month	55,500
12 months to the year	12
Total amount per year	666,000

Since making the above estimate the chief surgeon informs me that he cannot do without at least 500 nurses and attendants, which will increase the sum to over a million, if the orders of General Taylor are enforced. You will at once see the effect. I have not yet seen any inconvenience arising from it. I don't forward these documents by way of remonstrance, but to ask further instructions. The surplus prisoners at Cahaba ordered by you to be brought to this post have been, by order of General Taylor, sent to Meridian.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 11, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Has General Winder been ordered to take general supervision of prisons and prisoners? And if so, who has been assigned to his present duties?

J. A. S.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 127. HDQRS. DEPT. ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Selma, Ala., October 9, 1864.*

I. The attention of commandants of posts and all other officers having charge of prisoners of war is called to the laxity with which prisoners are guarded and the improper privileges which are extended to them.

II. While undue rigor and severity in the keeping and treatment of prisoners are to be avoided, it is expected and required that prisoners of war will be confined within properly restricted bounds, and intercourse with citizens and negroes forbidden and prevented.

III. No prisoners of war will be allowed to leave the buildings or grounds in which they are confined except in the cases provided for in paragraph IV of this order, and permission to enjoy limits beyond such grounds, whether based upon the paroles of the prisoners or other reasons, will not be accorded.

IV. Whenever the health of prisoners requires their removal from the places of confinement to hospitals or convalescent camps the removal will be made only on the certificate of the medical officer of the post. The surgeon of the hospital or camp to which such prisoners are removed will, on their recovery, notify the officer from whose charge they were taken, in order that they may be taken back to the place of confinement under guard.

V. Officers having prisoners of war in charge will make monthly reports to the office of the inspector-general of this department of all prisoners whom they may have in charge, and hereafter of those whom they may receive during each month, of all deaths, escapes, and other alterations which may have occurred since the report for the preceding month, giving the names, rank, regiment, and companies of all such prisoners.

VI. No person will be allowed to hold communication with the prisoners except under special permission from the officer in charge, and then only in presence of a commissioned officer. These permissions will not be granted to gratify idle curiosity nor to any but relatives of the prisoners who have business with them.

VII. All letters to and from prisoners must be unsealed, and before delivery to prisoners or forwarding through our lines to the enemy's must be submitted to the officer in charge for his perusal and approval.

VIII. The personal effects of prisoners of war must not be taken from them, except articles which may be used to effect their escape, and in such cases the officer in charge will keep a record thereof and give memorandum receipts to the parties to whom the articles belong, so that they may be restored to them on their being exchanged or otherwise properly released from confinement.

IX. The proper police of quarters of prisoners must be made daily, and all necessary hygienic measures adopted to insure health and reasonable comfort.

X. In the transportation of prisoners of war from places of confinement officers and guards having them in charge will not allow any communication to be held with their prisoners.

XI. The exchange of uniform clothing, dress or undress, by prisoners of war will not be allowed, as by this means the greater number of escapes are effected.

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., November 1, 1864.

Col. GEORGE C. GIBBS, *Commanding Post, Andersonville, Ga.:*

Consolidated return for C. S. military prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., for the month of October, 1864.

Prisoners on hand on the 1st of October, 1864:

In camp	6,147
In hospital	2,071
	8,218

Received from various places during October	428	
Recaptured	16	
Total		8,662
Died during the month	1,560	
Escaped during the month	28	
Sent to various places	2,866	
Total		4,454
Total on hand		4,208
Of which there are—		
In camp	1,729	
In hospital	2,479	
		4,208

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

[First indorsement.]

CAMP SUMTER, *Andersonville, November 2, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded.

GEO. C. GIBBS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. C. S. MIL. PRISONS, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA,
Camp Lawton, November 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ultimo, calling my attention to certain extracts from inspection reports of the Northern Department for August and September, 1864, and I beg leave respectfully to make the following reply:

It is a matter of much doubt whether, in case of a revolt by the prisoners, artillery could be used to any good effect. Unless defended by the infantry, it would be taken possession of by the prisoners, and if so defended there would probably be little use for it. There is a battery of artillery at the camp, which is quite sufficient for overawing the prisoners, and its judicious use must depend on the ability of the commanding officer. The guard is furnished with 500 revolvers, which in most cases likely to arise is a better arm than artillery.

Instructions were given to Colonel Sweet, commanding, on the 9th of September to substitute a 6-inch water pipe for the 3-inch one now in use, and to establish hydrants at as many places in both camps as might be required, and the work should have been completed before this time.

It is within the authority of the commanding officer to replace the "Farmer boilers" when they are worn out, and he will doubtless do so.

The failure to supply medicine is a matter which belongs to the office of the Surgeon-General, whose attention will be invited to the matter.

The attention of General Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, was in September called to the weak state of the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps serving at Camp Douglas, with the request that they might be filled up as soon as possible, and the necessary instructions were promised.

A plan and estimate was received in August for supplying the guard and prisoners with water at Johnson's Island at an expense of $8,000 for materials. The project was not submitted to the War Department, because the labor to be saved to the prisoners and others was not of sufficient consequence to justify the expense, but the commanding officer was written to and other plans suggested.

As much corn-meal is issued to prisoners as can be baked into bread. The plan suggested of permitting the prisoners to bake their own bread has been thoroughly tried, and it has been found to be attended with waste and a very heavy expense for fuel.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Brevet Brigadier-General and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

P. S.—Since the above was written I have learned from General Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, that 500 men have been sent to the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps at Camp Douglas. I have also learned that the laying of the new water pipe will be completed this week.

W. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER:

SIR: I sought an interview ineffectually this morning with the Secretary of War for the purpose of explaining your wishes as expressed in your letter of the 31st ultimo, touching the agency for exchange of prisoners at Hilton Head. I will avail myself of the first opportunity to have the matter adjusted as you desire.

In the meantime I beg to say that Colonel Bennett has no authority known to me for the designation he attaches to his name. I understand that the duties of exchange have been committed to yourself by the Secretary of War. I give no orders myself on the subject, and in such communications as I may have addressed to yourself or Colonel Mulford I have been but the channel through which the directions of the President or the Secretary of War have been transmitted; and when I address Colonel Mulford I have regarded him as a portion of your staff in the particular duties in which he is engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major-General of Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 2, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: There are several members of the O. A. K. order now in Gratiot Street Prison with no prospect of an immediate trial. I propose that they be all released on $5,000 bond each, to await trial, with the exception of one Riley Whiting, whose case I think I will have prepared

very soon. I respectfully request that this proposition may be submitted to the judge-advocate of the department and for the orders of the commanding general.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, November 7, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Capt. Frank Eno, assistant adjutant-general. Having learned unofficially that prominent members of this infamous organization in Saint Louis are at large on bond, I see no reason why the subordinates should be denied the like indulgence.

LUCIEN EATON,
Major and Judge-Advocate.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, November 7, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the provost-marshal-general Department of the Missouri. These persons will be disposed of as recommended by the provost-marshal-general.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, November 2, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, *Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received. As mentioned in my previous letter, I have seen it stated in the Northern papers, as well as those of Mobile, that the officers sent North from Pensacola had been exchanged and sent to Richmond, and, further, that a general exchange had been effected for all the prisoners taken by us in Mobile Bay. As corroborative of this I inclose you a certified copy of a telegram addressed to Fleet Surgeon Conrad, who was with Admiral Buchanan on the Tennessee, by Mr. Mallory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy.

Surgeon Conrad was released by us some time ago, and on his arrival at Mobile wrote to Mr. Mallory and received in reply the inclosed telegram, a copy of which he at once forwarded to our fleet surgeon, J. C. Palmer.

You say, colonel, that the rebel commanding general has our prisoners in his power, and can insist on his own terms; there is where I am in ignorance. I do not understand that either he or I have anything to do with it; the power of exchange belongs to and is being exercised by the two Governments. Of course, I know that if our Government chooses to exchange the prisoners taken by us here for U. S. officers and men captured on the north coast, it will diminish the numbers for exchange in this quarter, but this I cannot control.

It is quite possible, however, that our Government has negotiated for the exchange of the naval prisoners in Texas, as I perceive by the

New York Times of October 22, herewith inclosed. Officers taken in Lake Pontchartrain by the rebels have been exchanged.

Very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

The Penguin has just arrived here from Texas, and I have received from Captain Le Roy, the commanding officer of the Texas blockade division, a tabular statement furnished to him by the rebel authorities, by which you will perceive they have only 22 officers and 268 men; the 19 minor officers there mentioned are only petty officers.

D. G. F.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *October 25, 1864.*

Fleet Surg. D. B. CONRAD, C. S. Navy:

Your letter received. All surgeons are now unconditionally released by both sides; none are now held by either. This is the present understanding, and we now hold none as prisoners of war. Mr. Ould states that you are unconditionally released. The proposition to release naval hospital and surgeons' stewards unconditionally is accepted, and orders will be given to release any we have at once. All naval prisoners of war have been exchanged, including those captured at Mobile, but the latter are not yet delivered.

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of Navy.

HEADQUARTERS POST AND C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, November 2, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: By your direction I have the honor to make the following statement of the condition of affairs at the military prison at Florence, S. C.:

Two or three months ago some 6,000 Federal prisoners of war were sent there, from whence or by whom I did not know. The number of guards to receive them was about 125 South Carolina reserves, totally inadequate for the duty. The prisoners broke through the lines, and from 400 to 600 made their escape and plundered the citizens in the vicinity of the camp. On the morning that they were put in the stockade all the citizens from the surrounding country were assembled, with such arms as they could get, as the prisoners had threatened that they would not go into it.

Lieutenant-General Hardee, without my knowledge, has given permission to Colonel Daniel, of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, to fill up his companies with such prisoners as should take the oath of allegiance and enter our service. About 1,100 of them enlisted, and have been carried away to some place unknown to me by one of General Hardee's inspectors.

I recently sent Captain Rutherford to inspect this and other prisons in the State, and to put into operation some very important orders necessary for the conduct of my business, and am informed that General Hardee has sent orders to Colonel Harrison, the commandant, not to obey him except in matters of detail. These facts are reported to me by Lieutenant Barrett, of the Fifth Georgia, on duty at the prison, and an officer with whom I am personally acquainted.

From a letter of Colonel Harrison I learn that the number of prisoners is now 11,684, with an adequate guard.

I have so often complained of the state of the prisons in South Carolina, consequent upon the action of local commanders, without getting even a reply, that I do not think it necessary to trouble either the Department or myself by enlarging upon the subject here. I feel assured that it must be in full possession of all the facts necessary to a correction of the evil, if desired.

For myself I wish to say that I cannot consent to be a man of straw and a scapegoat for the faults of others any longer. Reports of inspectors from your office, giving well-deserved censure for the condition of the prisons in that State, are constantly referred to me in the face of all my complaints and suggestions, and when it must be known that I am utterly powerless, under the circumstances, to correct the abuses.

I respectfully request that such orders will be made and published as will secure to me, beyond dispute, the power to manage the prisons within my jurisdiction, or that I at once be relieved from a duty which I cannot discharge to my own satisfaction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 8, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

Other communications relating to the same question herein presented are now submitted with this.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

Colonel CLAY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Consider these papers and digest the orders that seem required, both as to troops for local service and for a proper discrimination of authority at posts where there are prisons. Confer with General Gardner, and when orders are prepared, submit.

J. A. S.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Hilton Head, S. C.:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War has just called my attention to the inclosed newspaper notice of one W. T. Bennett, styling himself "Acting Agent of Exchange, D. S.," and dated at "Office of Agent of Exchange, Hilton Head, S. C., October 20, 1864."

There is no office of exchange in your department, nor any authorized agent or "acting agent of exchange." The Secretary therefore directs that this order be immediately countermanded, and that no money or packages of any kind be sent through our lines for prisoners of war, this whole matter having been arranged upon a new basis established by General Grant and General Lee.

All matters connected with the exchange and supplies of prisoners of war will be conducted, on our part, by agents appointed by General Grant or the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 3, 1864.*

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Camp Chase, Ohio:*

COLONEL: Your report on the condition of Camp Chase of the 12th ultimo is received. You will appreciate the necessity of doing all in your power to abate and remove the smallpox from the camp, and by every means to prevent its spreading. In no case will a prisoner be sent from the camp where there is any reason to suppose he has become infected with the disease, and in all cases the transfer of prisoners must be preceded by a careful examination by the medical officer in charge to ascertain that none are permitted to leave the camp who would be likely to carry the infection with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

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*Extracts from inspection report of prison at Cahaba, Ala.**

Their food has consisted exclusively of bread and meat, two issues of rice only, of five days each, having been made them since June last, and no peas or beans in lieu of it, those on hand being utterly unfit for use. The reason assigned by the assistant commissary of subsistence for this failure (the guard forces having received rice regularly during this time) is that he was not ordered to issue it. * * *

Capt. J. J. Wheadon, the assistant commissary of subsistence of the post, in addition to his duties as such, is charged with the purchase and collection of subsistence stores in four counties. He also receives and collects all subsistence for tax in kind from those counties. These additional duties render it necessary to be so frequently absent from this post that it is not in his power to perform his duties as post commissary of subsistence properly. No vinegar has been issued to troops or prisoners for some months past, nor has there been any on hand fit for use, although Captain W. informs me that good vinegar could readily be obtained at Mobile by writing for it.

[First indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

Commissary-General for special and prompt attention.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

It is not considered necessary to refer this paper for explanation, for the Commissary-General is aware that the facts are in general as stated. The means of obtaining supplies afforded this Bureau in officers, men,

* October 16, p. 998.

and money are entirely insufficient to enable it to provide for the large number of troops in the field more than the actual necessaries of life, and it cannot be expected that prisoners shall fare better than our own men. If from circumstances it is possible to give these less necessary articles to only a small number at a post the prisoners shall not be the first to enjoy them.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 4, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that, in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, contained in your letters of October 6 and October 15, I have delivered to the rebel authorities Capt. E. J. Hall, First Louisiana Cavalry, and assistant quartermaster of the Confederate States of America, and Capt. A. J. Lewis, Company G, Powers' cavalry, Confederate States of America, they having been declared exchanged for Capt. J. E. Michener, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Capt. J. H. Platt, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and chief quartermaster Sixth Army Corps. The return-rolls will be forwarded by this mail.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, *November 4, 1864.*

General J. HOLT, *Judge-Advocate-General:*

I shall place in hands of General Hovey this evening the ritual, signs, passwords, and plans of the secret organizations, successors to the Sons of Liberty, having origin in New York and purpose to create insurrection if Mr. Lincoln is the choice of the people. Horace Heffren, deputy grand commander for State of Indiana, Sons of Liberty, as before reported by me, has turned state's evidence and has sworn this afternoon that their object was a Northwestern Confederacy, and that a committee of ten was appointed to assassinate or hold as hostage Governor Morton. Depend upon it that I am not mistaken in the infamous character of this order. I make no assertions without proof.

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE SURGEON IN CHARGE C. S. MIL. HOSPITAL,
Andersonville, Ga., November 4, 1864.

Col. LEON VON ZINKEN, *Commanding Post, Columbus, Ga.:*

COLONEL: Under orders from Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, I respectfully request that W. H. H. Phelps, of your post, be detailed and ordered to report to me for assignment for duty as purchasing agent of vegetables and antiscorbutics for the sick and wounded prisoners now under my charge at this place.

Yours, truly,

R. R. STEVENSON,
Surgeon in Charge.

RICHMOND, *November 4, 1864.*

Major-General McLAWS, *Savannah, Ga.:*

I understand, from a press dispatch received here, that a large number of our prisoners were about to be delivered in the Savannah River. The Federals promised to notify me when they would do so, but have not done it. It was my purpose to send an agent to superintend the delivery on both sides. If I send one, will he arrive in time? Only the sick and wounded are to be delivered in return, if we have as many of that sort as the Yankees give us. If not, let the difference be made up from those whose term of service has expired. The prisoners south of Charleston are under General Winder; those north of that place, under General Gardner. There are many sick and wounded under both. The deficiency of sick and wounded under General Winder can be made up from those under General Gardner. There are numbers at Columbia and Salisbury. Let me know immediately what you contemplate doing, and whether my assistant can reach Savannah in time to superintend the delivery of the Federal prisoners.

Respectfully,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WINDER, *Millen, Ga.:*

I understand a large delivery of our sick and wounded prisoners is about to be made near Savannah. You will please send the sick and wounded in return. If from those under you and General Gardner there are not enough to make an equivalent for what the Yankees deliver, let the deficiency be made up from those whose term of service has expired. Such are the instructions of the Secretary of War.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, November 4, 1864.*

Maj. GARNETT ANDREWS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the inspection of the military prison at Columbia, S. C.:

The camp is a large one, in fact much too large for the number of prisoners confined (hence they have made themselves very comfortable), which requires a much larger guard than is necessary. Prisoners are constantly escaping during the dark nights. Five escaped the night before I arrived. I suggested that the lines be contracted, as a great deal more ground than necessary was inclosed, throwing the sentinels closer together; also, that light wood fires be kept up along the lines during the dark nights. Both of these changes I deemed necessary, and would have so ordered had Colonel Means been regularly assigned to command under General Gardner. In the first place, Colonel M. being put in command by General Hardee and reporting to him, I was not authorized to make any changes. In the second place, my orders would not have been recognized had I issued them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. RUTHERFORD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., November 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. D. T. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General:

COLONEL: The inclosed papers (extracts from your report and answers of General Winder and his subordinate officers*) are referred to you for additional statements.

The whole tenor of the replies demands some action upon the part of the Department. This action cannot be taken unless I am possessed of explanatory statements from yourself. You will, therefore, please take up the replies of General Winder and his officers, and reply to each point, traversing a statement of your report, giving a full and clear explanation of every point made therein.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 263. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 4, 1864.

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XXIV. Capt. W. H. Hatch, assistant adjutant-general and assistant agent of exchange, will proceed forthwith to Savannah and superintend and control the receipt and delivery of prisoners and stores. The military authorities will extend to him whatever facilities and [co-operation] may be necessary to the execution of this order. Captain Hatch will report his proceedings directly to the agent of exchange at Richmond. The quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation upon the requisition of Captain Hatch, assistant adjutant-general.

By command of the Secretary of War:
JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE EAST,
No. 125 Bleecker Street, N. Y., November 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The accompanying report of Surgeon Sanger, U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the prisoners' hospital at Elmira, N. Y., is respectfully transmitted to the Surgeon-General with the following remarks: In September, Surgeon Sloan, U. S. Army, acting medical inspector for this office, was sent to Elmira to make a general inspection and report upon the condition of affairs at that post. The difficulties under which he labored from the impossibility of obtaining what he deemed necessary for the proper administration of the medical department were represented by Doctor Sanger. Surgeon Sloan informed him that there was but one effectual way of remedying the evils complained of, viz, a reference of all his wants in proper form for the approval of the medical director and the action of the general commanding the department. Immediately upon the return of Surgeon Sloan from his tour of inspection the following communication was sent to Surgeon Sanger:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, September 24, 1864.

* * * * * * * *

You are instructed to prepare the necessary requisitions for such alterations,

* See pp. 755–761, excepting indorsement of December 1, p. 756.

repairs, and improvements as you may require at the prisoners' hospital, for my approval and the action of the general commanding the department, and with special reference to the water-closets, dispensary offices, and the additional store-rooms. I will urge everything essential to a good and proper administration of your department. * * *

From the date of that letter to that of the accompanying report no complaints have been made by Surgeon Sanger, nor were any requisitions ever received from him as above instructed, except the usual requisition for medical supplies. He did not avail himself of the means suggested to discontinue his apparently futile attempts with the local authorities and to appeal through me to the commanding general, which, as in other cases, would have been successful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDOUGALL,
Surg., U. S. Army, and Medical Director of the Dept. of the East.

[Indorsement.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 10, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to Medical Director McDougall, New York City, who will cause a special inspection and report to be made to him of the condition of affairs at the prison camp at Elmira, N. Y., and to take such measures as may be necessary to correct the evils complained of and add to the comfort and the well-being of the sick in hospital at that place. The medical director will ask for the interposition of the authority of the commanding general Department of the East to carry out these instructions, if, in his opinion, necessary to secure prompt action.

By order of the Surgeon-General:

C. H. CRANE,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

PRISONERS' HOSPITAL, SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Elmira, N. Y., November 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. K. BARNES, *Surgeon-General U. S. Army:*

I have the honor to forward the monthly report of sick and wounded at prisoners' hospital, Elmira, N. Y., for the month of October. The ratio of disease and deaths has been fearfully and unprecedentedly large and requires an explanation from me to free the medical department from censure. Since August, the date of my assignment to this station, there have been 2,011 patients admitted to the hospital, 775 deaths out of a mean strength of 8,347 prisoners of war, or 24 per cent. admitted and 9 per cent. died. Have averaged daily 451 in hospital and 691 in quarters, an aggregate of 1,052 per day, sick. At this rate the entire command will be admitted to hospital in less than a year and 36 per cent. die. The prison pen is one-quarter of a mile square, containing forty acres, located in the valley of the Chemung River. The soil is a gravel deposit sloping at two-thirds of its distance from the front toward the river to a stagnant pond of water 12 by 580 yards, between which and the river is a low sandy bottom subject to overflow when the river is high. This pond received the contents of the sinks and garbage of the camp until it became so offensive that vaults were dug on the banks of the pond for sinks and the whole left a festering mass of corruption, impregnating the entire atmosphere of the camp with its pestilential odors, night and day.

On my arrival the subject of drainage, sinks, enlargement of the hospitals, providing a kitchen, mess-hall, laundry, dead-house, offices,

and store-rooms were all considered and their importance impressed upon the commanding officer. On the 13th of August commenced making written reports of the following dates: August 13, August 23, August 26, September 3, 5, 16, October 5, 9, and October 17, calling attention to the pond, vaults, and their deadly poison, the existence of scurvy to an alarming extent (reporting 2,000 scorbutic cases at one time); recommended fresh vegetables daily to the scurvy patients and an increase in the capacity of the hospital; pointed out the necessity of a kitchen, laundry, mess-room, and dead-house, and presented plans for the same; called attention to improvements in cooking and method of serving the rations; great delay in filling my requisitions for the hospital; the sickness and suffering occasioned thereby; a more general observation of the sanitary laws governing human beings herded in crowded camps and the inevitable consequences following neglect. How does the matter stand to day? The pond remains green with putrescence, filling the air with its messengers of disease and death, the vaults give out their sickly odors, and the hospitals are crowded with victims for the grave. A single ration of vegetables was given for a while and discontinued. Three rations in five of onions and potatoes were allowed from the 1st of October for a fortnight and discontinued. The men are hurried in to their rations of bread, beans, meat, and soup, to half gulp it down on the spot or to carry it hastily away to their quarters in old rusty canteens and improvised dirty dippers and measures.

Hospital wards, with the addition of three barracks, buildings poorly adapted for hospital purposes, are insufficient to accommodate the sick. Kitchen half large enough. Washing and drying done in the open air at a time when we have not been able to dry our clothes for a month. Nurses, full-diet patients, &c., eat in the wards, kitchen, or wherever they can. Post-mortems performed in a little tent exposed to the gaze of the camp and an office 12 by 20 feet, in which are crowded together drugs and druggists, stewards and clerks, doctors and dressings, commissary clerks and hospital supplies, in a state of confusion worst confounded.

While Lieutenant-Colonel Eastman, of the Regular Army, was in command I reported directly to him, and was able by direct communication to expedite business, personally explain the wants of the hospital department, and to a limited extent act as medical adviser of the medical interests of the prisoners. Since Colonel Tracy, of the U. S. colored troops, has been in command all direct communication has been cut off, and I am ordered by him to report to a junior military officer in camp, who has merely a forwarding power. So far as garrison duties are concerned, I do not object to reporting to a junior military officer, but in the administrative duties of a large hospital department the surgeon in charge must have direct communication with the commander, who is the only authorized executive officer. My provision returns, my bill of purchases, my requisitions for hospital fixtures and medical supplies, must all be forwarded to him, subject to his approval or disapproval, without any medical representations to advise or guide in the exercise of opinions and actions based upon common sense alone. Common sense is a very good thing, but does not work in physic. To illustrate: The requisition for medicine sent October 7 through the intermediate channel for approval was never heard from; the second was delayed two or three days; my provision returns are often forty-eight hours getting back to me, and applications for straw and fixtures for hospital are frequently made some three or four weeks before I receive

the articles. My application for straw, put in October 21, for beds, is not filled yet, and the patients are compelled to lie on the floor. My application for caldron, stovepipe, and cover for washing purposes, put in on the 5th and 16th of September, was finally filled October 28. I was ordered to feed patients in quarters, and yet my requisition for cooking utensils came back disapproved. When the sick were sent from here for exchange I received no official information, nor was advised in reference to the matter. I was informed by a captain of the examining board, in the original examination, not to send those who were unable to travel. I was totally ignorant whether the journey would exceed two or three days, only as I judged from the number of days' rations required, viz, two; although the day for forwarding prisoners' returns was the day before the prisoners started, October 11, and mine went in promptly. I did not receive my supplies, and the patients were sent off without coffee or sugar. The train started without reporting to the medical officer, and before the nurses were assigned, blankets distributed, and many had been fed after a fast of more than twelve hours. I was ordered to appoint a given number of nurses and doctors, and my application for an increased number received no attention. A camp inspector is appointed who takes the liberty of entering my wards at all times, instructs my ward-masters and nurses, finds fault to them of my management, and quizzes them in regard to the medical officers. Medical officers have complained that he changes the beds of the patients, corrects and changes their diet, directs the washing of my wards without regard to my rules, orders pneumonia patients with blisters on their sides bathed, &c. I have entered a written protest without avail. I cannot be held responsible for a large medical department of over 1,000 patients without power, authority, or influence. Our post is without a medical representative, and as senior medical officer of this post the whole administrative duties should be intrusted to my care, when it would be hoped that the interest of the sick would be consulted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. SANGER,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

[Indorsement]

The undersigned have read and fully indorse the above.

CHARLES E. RIDER,
Assistant Surgeon, Fifty-fourth New York Militia.
P. C. PEASE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.
L. M. JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.
J. T. PARKER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.
F. D. RITTER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.
IRA H. VAN NESS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.
G. B. YOUNG,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.
WM. O. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.
D. W. HERSHEY,
Asst. Surg., Ninety-eighth Regt. N. Y. State National Guard.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
New Orleans, La., November 5, 1864.

Maj. J. R. CURELL, *Assistant Agent of Exchange, Mobile, Ala.:*

MAJOR: Will you have the goodness to inform me whether those naval officers captured in Mobile Bay, who were sent to the North by Admiral Farragut, have been exchanged there? Also, whether any agreement for the exchange of naval prisoners has been made by the general commissioner of exchange, or other authorities at Washington and Richmond which will include or affect the remaining naval prisoners captured in Mobile Bay.

Admiral Farragut writes me that he has seen a statement in the Mobile papers that the naval officers whom he sent North from Pensacola have been exchanged and have arrived at Richmond. He also forwards me a copy of a telegram from Secretary Mallory to Fleet Surgeon Conrad, C. S. Navy, dated Richmond, October 25, 1864, in which he states that "all naval prisoners of war have been exchanged, including those captured at Mobile, but the latter are not yet delivered." I desire to know whether this statement of Secretary Mallory has reference to the agreement made between Colonel Watts and myself, or to some other and later one.

As you have no doubt conjectured, a misunderstanding between the naval authorities and myself, as to the exchange of Admiral Buchanan and the other officers of the highest rank among those captured in Mobile Bay, has thus far prevented the consummation of the exchange agreed upon between Colonel Watts and myself. I have exceedingly regretted this cause of delay and embarrassment, and shall be very glad if any arrangement effected at the North shall serve to remove it.

If Admiral Buchanan and those of his officers whom Admiral Farragut sends to the North are exchanged there, your purpose in regard to them will be as well attained as if we exchanged them here, and there will be nothing to prevent the carrying out of our agreement of August 23, in reference to who remain. The exchange of the prisoners of the garrison of Fort Gaines will be made as agreed upon. I am now awaiting notice from Major Szymanski of the time when he will deliver me the equivalents for them.

I inclose a few letters, one to your own address.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 5, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: There are a number of officers, prisoners in the hands of the rebels, who have been confined some of them nearly two years. These officers are continually writing me, urging me to make efforts for their exchange. I would therefore respectfully request authority to exchange the rebel officers who have until recently been on Morris Island for retaliation for keeping our officers under fire in Charleston, but who now have been removed to Fort Pulaski in consequence of the removal of our officers from Charleston.

If this cannot be done, I would like to have authority to exchange the sick and wounded among them, who at present number about seventy. These men can never be of service to the rebels in the field, and I think that I can exchange them for our well officers.

If neither of the above requests be granted, I would like to exchange thirty or forty privates captured in this department who are now confined at this place.

The exchange of the sick and wounded officers, with the privates, would enable me to release some of our officers who have been prisoners for a long time and who would be of great service to us at present.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, November 11, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. HOFFMAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Commissary-General of Prisoners.
Per GEO. BLAGDEN,
Assistant to Commissary-General of Prisoners
(in General Hoffman's absence).

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

Respectfully transmitted to Major-General Butler.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, November 22, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

It is recommended that General Foster be instructed to cease interfering in exchange matters, as it is not only mischievous, but embarrassing. The commissioner can exchange all officers and soldiers, man for man, with the exception of colored troops, if the Government so desires it, and he respectfully requests that General Foster be ordered to cease all attempts to act as agent of exchange. Arrangements have already been made to exchange all sick and wounded.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

[Fourth indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

NOTE.—Upon exhibiting this paper to General Halleck this morning, the undersigned was informed that General Foster has been already instructed in conformity with the wishes of Major-General Butler.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS PRISON OFFICE,
Camp Chase, Ohio, November 5, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON,
Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 5, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, good; clothing, improved since their arrival at this post; bedding, good; state of quarters, clean; state of mess-houses, clean and well arranged; state of kitchen, clean; food, quality of, the same as U. S. troops at this post; food, quantity of, full ration allowed by order of Commissary-General of Prisoners; water, good; sinks in Prisons 2 and 3 perfect, not perfect in Prison 1; police of grounds, good; drainage, good; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, sufficient; hospital diet, healthy; general health of prisoners, improving; vigilance of guard, good.

Remarks and suggestions.—An order for the construction of a more perfect sink in Prison 1 has been issued and will be constructed as speedily as possible. I would recommend that platform scales be purchased in order to enable the prisoners to make an equal division of rations after being issued by the post—say one to every four barracks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Captain, Eighty-eighth Ohio Vol. Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

The supply of clothing for prisoners has for a long time been inadequate. Frequent requisitions have been made, but have never been filled. The quartermaster imforms me that he has just received receipts for a supply shipped from some point in the West. I have by order discontinued the issue of salt fish in place of bacon or pork until I should hear from you on that subject. Beef has been issued in lieu thereof with good effect. The prevailing diseases are pneumonia, typhoid fever, dysentery, and smallpox. Every precaution is taken to prevent smallpox, but it is brought by new arrivals and can not be effectually guarded against. Our pest-house accommodations are sufficient. Another ward will have to be erected to the prison hospital. No answer has been received to my letter in regard to the employment of prisoners as nurses and attendants in hospital.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, November 5, 1864.*

Maj. GARNETT ANDREWS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of inspection of the military prisons at Florence, S. C.:

I found Col. George P. Harrison in command, receiving from and reporting directly to Lieutenant-General Hardee.

A copy of the order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, placing General Gardner in command of all military prisons in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and forwarded from these headquarters to Colonel Harrison, was sent by him to Lieutenant-General Hardee, asking instructions.

General Hardee's indorsement has already been submitted, which virtually takes from General Gardner the command of the military prisons. Therefore the inspection made was through the courtesy of Colonel Harrison, who offered me every facility in gaining information, but, under instructions from General Hardee, could not recognize General Gardner's command of the prison. Colonel Harrison even offered me an opportunity of inspecting the troops; but an inspection not sanctioned by the proper authority could do no good, and I declined.

The prison consists of a stockade made of heavy pieces of timber set upright in the ground from three to four feet deep, surrounded with a ditch about five feet deep and seven wide, with the dirt thrown up against the stockade, making a walk for the sentinels about three feet from the top of the palisades.

The stockade is 1,400 feet long and 725 feet wide, inclosing about twenty-three acres and a half, about six acres of which is swamp and cannot be used for camping prisoners.

A large branch runs through the stockade, the upper part of which is used for washing and drinking, and the lower part carries off the filth from the sinks.

The grand total, including the paroled and those in hospitals, is 11,424; 90 paroled and 599 in hospital. The majority of those paroled are confined within the limits of half a mile from stockade; others employed as blacksmiths, &c., in Florence, are allowed a much larger limit, the stockade being about two miles from the town. Others are used in the commissary department as laborers, &c. Prisoners appear to be emaciated and in bad health, perhaps the inevitable result of prison life.

They receive very little meat, but are subsisted on sorghum sirup and meal. On the day of inspection meat was being distributed—fresh beef—but I was informed by the authorities that meat rations were seldom issued. Prisoners do their own cooking and are very poorly provided with cooking utensils, compelling those without to trade off a portion of their rations for the use of pots, ovens, &c. Prisoners made great complaint of scarcity of wood. Wood is cut and brought by the prisoners and then distributed to the prison.

A large quantity of wood was ready for distribution on the day of inspection, hence I consider the complaint as only temporary. Prisoners have a shelter only such as they may have constructed for themselves. Small huts, built partly of wood and dirt, of every variety and form, some over holes dug in the ground, with little dirt chimneys—some comfortable and others very uncomfortable—constitute the interior of the prison. The prison hospital, improperly so called, is situated inside of the stockade, and is simply separated from the rest of the prison by a pole-fence. It would require a very close examination to discover any more comfort in the hospital than in regular prison, the only shelter being such rude huts as have already been described.

A rough frame-work was in a state of completion, capable of holding about 100 prisoners, which will provide more effectually for the comfort of the sick. With very little additional expense the condition of these prisoners could be very much ameliorated. I would recommend that logs be hauled in the prison; the prisoners could then very easily construct houses for themselves.

They are very poorly provided with blankets, and will suffer a great deal from cold and exposure this winter. Our Government cannot fur-

nish blankets, hence I have recommended that material be furnished them for constructing houses.

There are fortifications on two sides of the stockade to guard against raids, which consist, principally, of rifle-pits. The country is level, and the works will only serve as a protection for infantry against infantry, having no advantage in position.

The following troops are doing guard duty at this prison:

	Effective.	Aggregate.
5th Georgia Regiment	233	284
Major Gill's battalion reserves	194	246
Major Williams' battalion reserves	273	314
Major Brown's battalion reserves	267	328
Major Ward's battalion reserves	290	338
Major Merriwether's battalion reserves	262	322

Each day there is detailed 6 commissioned and 17 non-commissioned officers and 336 privates for prison guard. There are fifty posts around the prison stockade and twenty-nine picket-posts (only at night), extending around the inclosure about twenty yards from the palisades to prevent tunneling. The dead-line is about ten or twelve feet from the palisades, and marked by a small ditch, for the most part, and in some places by a pole-fence, in the swamp by an imaginary line. Sentinels are instructed to fire without halting when a prisoner crosses this line. On each corner of the stockade a platform is erected, about the level of the sentinel's walk, for a piece of artillery.

The position is a poor one, as the prisoners, by a rush, could easily take possession of each piece, but the country is so level it is about the only position that artillery can be used. At present there is no artillery, although the platforms are completed.

I found 600 negroes still at work; only 100 of these, however, are to be retained. Lieut. Col. J. F. Iverson, of the Fifth Georgia, is assigned to duty as commandant of prisons and is charged with instructing and stationing all guards. He has four officers to assist him—Lieutenant Cheatham, as adjutant; Lieutenants Barrett and Harp, as inspectors, whose duty it is to see prison regulations enforced and superintend the counting of prisoners; Lieutenant Rees is charged with the burial of the dead, the average number of deaths being thirty a day. The prisoners are divided into detachments of 1,000 and companies of 100. There are eleven enlisted men detailed to count prisoners once every day at 6 a. m.

There is a sergeant selected from the prisoners for each 100, who calls the roll. There is a sutler, whose prices are regulated by a council of administration. Soldiers are allowed to trade with prisoners by permission of the commandant, under the supervision of the officers of the guard. Prisoners are not allowed to trade their clothing, or in greenbacks. No citizens are allowed in the stockade, except by special permission of the commanding officer. In some instances, where citizens wish to get greenbacks to send to relations in Northern prisons, they are allowed to purchase them from prisoners.

Sentinels are inexperienced—seem to be well instructed, but poorly understand their instructions.

I made no inspection of the troops, as General Gardner's command over this prison is not recognized under instructions from Lieutenant-General Hardee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RUTHERFORD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST AND MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, November 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Colonel Chilton, assistant adjutant and inspector general, for his information.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 18, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The necessity for one controlling head here is the same as at Columbia, and until the question as to who is to exercise such control is determined, it appears impossible to correct the evils prevailing at all the Yankee prisons. General Gardner informs me that he received no return affording him the information respecting the prisoners, and that he has not the power to enforce orders.

Our suffering captives in Yankee prisons are all serious sufferers from the mismanagement prevailing amongst the Yankee prisons.

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Third indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 20, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

General Winder has been appointed to general charge of the prisoners and prisons. The order has, I suppose, been issued.

J. A S.

RICHMOND, *November 5, 1864.*

JOHN ENDERS, Esq., *President of Ambulance Committee:*

SIR: A very large number of sick and wounded prisoners will soon be received and delivered near Savannah. I think it is very important that you and some others of your committee should immediately proceed to Savannah and report to Captain Hatch, who has already gone to the point for the purpose of superintending the delivery. I make this suggestion because of your familiarity with the duties of attendance upon sick and wounded. You will doubtless find at Savannah materials from which you can readily organize such a corps as may be needed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

[First indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

Grant transportation to Mr. Enders and the few members of the ambulance committee necessary to carry out the purposes indicated in

the within letter, and instruct quartermasters to lend the usual necessary facilities required by a detachment of the ambulance committee on such duty.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Instruct officers to give such countenance and aid as may be necessary to enable Mr. Enders and his associates to carry out the aims of the within letter.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

Colonel WITHERS:

Mr. Seddon construes his indorsement on Mr. Enders' application as covering commissary supplies for his party and the sick and wounded in their charge. He so said on the paper being resubmitted on that point.

Respectfully,

R. G. H. KEAN,
Chief of Bureau of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
November 6, 1864.

Judge ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: Your communication of the 30th of October, inquiring whether the U. S. authorities will consent to a shipment of cotton from a Southern port to a Northern city, with a view of purchasing blankets, &c., for the immediate relief of prisoners, &c., is just this moment received. I hasten to reply to send back by the same messenger who brought yours.

I will propose that the U. S. authorities send a vessel to receive the cotton at any place you may designate between the lines of the two parties and ship it to such Northern city as you may designate. A Confederate prisoner of war will be allowed to accompany the vessel going after the cotton, and to stay with it until it is sold. He will also be allowed to make the purchases with the proceeds and distribute them. A commissioned U. S. officer will accompany the officer selected by you during the whole of this transaction.

This much I can answer without referring to higher authority. If it is insisted that a Southern vessel run from a Southern to a Northern port direct, I will have to refer the matter to the Treasury Department for the views of the President.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

OFFICE ASST. AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Fort Monroe, Va., November 6, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER, *Commissioner for Exchange, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I am still here awaiting transportation for the sick prisoners now on board steamers Atlantic and Baltic, and more particularly our own men whom I am to receive

in return. It would be worse than barbarous, general, for me to undertake, in the ships now at my disposal, the transportation of those feeble and dying men now anxiously awaiting my arrival at Savannah, and whose sufferings are protracted and aggravated and whose mortality is fearfully increased by this needless delay. My fleet, as organized by yourself, was indeed a noble one, for a noble purpose; one that would reflect honor upon our Government and carry joy and gladness to many thousand anguished hearts. Of that portion still left me no fault can be found, but the most essential part for this expedition is withheld. I am, by an order from Washington to Colonel Webster, chief quartermaster of this department, deprived the use of the only hospital ships in the fleet, and knowing so well as I do for what a wretched freight I am to provide on my return trip, I feel assured you will approve my course in insisting upon some proper provision being made for the sick before I sail. I have now here loaded the steamers Atlantic, Baltic, Northern Light, H. Livingston, and New York, in all some 3,000 men; have lost over 50 since their arrival at this place. One other vessel, the Crescent, is loaded with stores, clothing, &c. I have turned over to the quartermaster five of the large vessels for the transportation of troops. The balance of the fleet is still here. Quartermaster-General informed Colonel Webster he had ordered vessels from New York to relieve the Atlantic and Baltic. They have not yet arrived, nor have we further advice of them. Please direct me what to do, and believe me,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Agent of Exchange.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *November 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Del., for the week ending November 6, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, proper attention given to; clothing, comfortable; bedding, in accordance with allowance; state of quarters, clean and comfortable; state of kitchen, excellent; food, quality of, very good; food, quantity of, receive their full rations; sinks, are kept in good condition; policing of grounds, very well conducted; drainage, very good; vigilance of guard, faithfully performs its duty; security of quarters, no prisoners have escaped this week; policing hospital, admirably conducted; attendance of sick (nurses), receive every possible attention; cleanliness of hospital, very good; hospital diet, good and sufficient; general health of prisoners, about 3½ per cent. sick, 7 deaths this week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,

Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Inspecting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., November 6, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 31, 1864, relative to the construction of four

more hospital wards for the accommodation of the sick at this camp, and also of converting the old wards now in use into barracks for the use of prisoners now occupying tents. I herewith inclose report from Maj. Charles J. Kipp, surgeon in charge, indorsed by Lieut. Col. L. Humphreys, medical inspector, U. S. Army, who visited this camp on the 5th instant, to which I would respectfully invite your attention.* I would respectfully state that the proposed erection of a new hospital at this camp is in accordance with the suggestions and recommendations of Surgeon Alexander, medical inspector, and is, in my opinion, highly necessary, and I would therefore recommend the erection of four additional wards as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,

Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,

Gratiot Street, Saint Louis, November 6, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., *Acting Provost-Marshal-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the quarters now occupied by forty-six rebel officers in this prison contain and are not more than 5,000 cubic feet, and entirely inadequate in space for such a number. It is highly essential that the number should be reduced immediately, the space of said room not being adapted for more than twelve at most.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. REX,

Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, November 7, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Capt. R. C. Allen, commanding Gratiot Street Military Prison, who will at once remove some of these prisoners to other quarters in order to obviate the complaints made by Surgeon Rex.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,

Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE GRATIOT STREET PRISON,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 8, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Darr with the information that the within-named prisoners now occupy two of the strong rooms in this prison. They were kept in one room this morning for not more than one hour while another room was being put in readiness. Had Major Rex referred the matter to me, I could have explained it to him without troubling you. I cannot give these prisoners other quarters and obey your order to keep them apart from other prisoners.

R. C. ALLEN,

Captain, Fortieth Missouri Infantry, Commanding Prison.

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*Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY PRISON,
Elmira, N. Y., November 6, 1864.

Col. B. F. TRACY, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 6, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, good, considering the limited supply of clothing; clothing, there is some destitution, a requisition has been forwarded; bedding, there are ticks, men in barracks sleep on boards, those in tents, on the ground; state of quarters, not good; state of mess-houses, good; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, usually good, some fresh beef has been issued unfit to eat; food, quantity of, full rations allowed to prisoners; water, good and plenty; sinks, good; police of grounds, fair; drainage, fair, except the pond; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, good; general health of prisoners, improving; vigilance of guard, good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. MUNGER,
Captain, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Barracks progress slowly. We have been delayed for want of timber. It is now being supplied and we hope to have no further delay.

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., November 6, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding Post, Chicago, Ill.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 6, 1864:

Conduct, good, with the exception of a part of Morgan's command; cleanliness, very good, except the last arrivals; clothing, fair, except the last arrivals; bedding, fair, except the last arrivals; state of quarters, clean and in good repair, except a few of the roofs; state of kitchen, very good, thoroughly clean; food, quality of, good, same as issued to garrison; food, quantity of, sufficient for good health; water, good, but not quite enough of it; sinks are placed over a sewer and cleaned daily; police of grounds, good; drainage, fair; police of hospital, fair; attendance of sick, the sick in hospital are well cared for; have plenty of attendants; hospital diet, the hospital is well supplied with food necessary for the sick; general health of prisoners is good with the exception of cases of smallpox; vigilance of guard, guards perform their duty well.

Remarks and suggestions.—The barracks have each of them a good coal stove with plenty of fuel, rendering the quarters very comfortable. I would respectfully suggest that the prisoners be allowed to receive from their friends uncooked garden vegetables, such as onions, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, &c. I am of the opinion that it would prevent disease, especially scurvy, and hence consider it a matter of economy to the Government. Complaints are made by hospital attendants that the convalescents are retained in hospital after they are able to be returned to barracks. Also, surgeons in attendance in the prison square

say that they have a great many patients that need hospital care. I am informed that among 250 patients in hospital 110 are able to go to the table for their meals. This fact leads me to believe that there is some cause for the complaint.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,
First Lieut., Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Special Inspector Camp Douglas.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., November 6, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS, *Commanding Camp Morton:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 5, 1864:

Conduct, very quiet, no attempts to escape; cleanliness, good state; clothing, good; bedding, good; state of quarters, good condition, thoroughly policed each day; state of mess houses, have none; state of kitchen, good condition; food, quality of, first class; food, quantity of, sufficient, being in accordance to orders; water, sufficient and good; sinks, sufficient, and kept thoroughly cleansed; police of quarters, thorough each day; drainage, complete; police of hospital, thorough; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, first class; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, ordinary.

Remarks and suggestions.—I would respectfully suggest that the old hospital wards, which are about to be vacated, be immediately converted into barracks for those men now occupying the tents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

CAMP MORTON MILITARY PRISON,
Near Indianapolis, Ind., November 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the statements of Lieut. J. W. Davidson, inspector of the camp, herein contained, are in accordance with the true condition of this prison, and that every effort will be made to render its management satisfactory.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary General of Prisoners.

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Comdg. Camp Morton.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,
Johnson's Island, November 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. FREDERICK S. PALMER,
Comdg. U. S. Forces at Johnson's Island and Sandusky, Ohio:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 6, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, good; clothing, good, with the exception of trousers, none at post, requisition made for them; bedding, fair,

straw cannot be procured; state of quarters, good; state of mess-houses, good; state of kitchen, fair; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, barely sufficient; water, good; sinks, fair; police of grounds, good; drainage, good; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, good; general health of prisoners (whole number of prisoners 2,650), sick 51, died since last report 2; vigilance of guard, good.

Remarks and suggestions.—Sour beef was issued to prisoners one day the past week, but was immediately replaced by good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. LINNELL,
Major 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry,
Assistant Superintendent Prison and Inspecting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FORT LAFAYETTE,
New York Harbor, November 6, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BURKE, *Commanding Fort Lafayette:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 6, 1864:

Conduct, very good; cleanliness, generally very good; clothing, good; bedding, iron bedsteads, husk mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows; state of quarters, very good; state of mess-houses, good; state of kitchen, clean and in good order; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, circular of June 1, 1864, complied with; water, excellent, Croton; sinks, comfortable and cleanly; police of grounds, excellent; drainage, good; police of hospital, no hospital at post (prisoners very sick are sent to Fort Hamilton Hospital); attendance of sick, Doctor Gibson attends to sick every morning; hospital diet, none at fort; general health of prisoners, very good; vigilance of guard, guards vigilant. Prisoners verified three times during the night.

Remarks and suggestions.—The number of prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette is 116, composed of prisoners of war, blockade-runners, and a few political prisoners. The treatment of the prisoners is good. They are all allowed to exercise in the yard from reveille until retreat, are furnished with everything allowed them by existing regulations, and all of them express themselves perfectly satisfied with the treatment they receive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. ROBERTSON,
First Lieut., Tenth U. S. Infantry, Post Adjt. and Insp. Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Treatment, &c., in accordance with instructions received, is strictly carried out and adhered to.

NEW YORK, *November 6, 1864.*

Col. J. E. MULFORD,
Assistant Agent of Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

Start immediately with the Atlantic and Baltic. It is by order of the Secretary of War. Do not yield the point to anything but armed force, and let General Shepley have sufficient force to meet even that.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE ASST. AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Fort Monroe, Va., November 6, 1864.

Hon. R. OULD, *Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the commissioner of exchange I have the honor to submit the following propositions on the part of the United States for the consideration of your authorities, in the matter recently under negotiation by the United States and Confederate military authorities for furnishing supplies of food, clothing, medicines, &c., for the respective prisoners held by each.

It being expressly understood and agreed that this arrangement, being made from motives of humanity, and to relieve evils necessarily inherent in a state of war, nothing contained therein shall be taken to have altered, changed, or in any way affected the rights, duties, or liabilities of either belligerent party, except and so far as only therein set forth and agreed. All the terms herein proposed are believed to be so manifestly equitable and just, and will so relieve either party from complaint of the other party, that it is hoped that they will be accepted. Soliciting an early response,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

First. The United States will furnish food according to its discretion to the prisoners held by the Confederate authorities, delivering it at the nearest seaport to the place where the prisoners are held, the Confederate authorities to give it transportation from the point of delivery to the several places of confinement as fast as required for distribution.

Second. The United States will furnish its prisoners in the hands of the Confederate authorities with such articles of clothing, including blankets and other necessary articles, including tea, coffee, tobacco, and stationery, as they may judge expedient, delivered and to be transported in like manner.

Third. The United States will furnish such hospital stores as they deem expedient to their prisoners, delivered and to be transported in like manner.

Fourth. The United States will furnish such shelter and fuel for their prisoners as they may deem expedient, delivered in like manner, to be permitted to be set up by the prisoners under the direction of those hereafter to be named.

The United States, on the other hand, will permit the Confederate authorities to furnish, at such points as they may choose, Confederates held by the United States as prisoners of war with shelter, food, clothing, including blankets and hospital stores, at the discretion of the Confederate authorities, or, if preferred by the Confederate authorities, they will be permitted by the United States to purchase from the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical Departments of the United States such food, clothing, including blankets and hospital stores, as they may choose for their prisoners at the prices paid by the United States for like articles, except the uniform of the soldiers of the United States, which will not be permitted to be worn by the Confederate prisoners, and the United States will permit to be purchased in the markets of the United States such clothing as the Confederate authorities may choose to furnish to the Confederate prisoners of war, all to be paid for in the legal currency of the United States; or the United States will receive in payment for such goods, so sold by them, cotton, at the price at which cotton is sold in the market of New York at auction at

the date of its delivery there, within reasonable time after the time it is placed in the possession of the United States, and will permit such cotton to be sent from any port in the United States, whether such port is in the possession of the Confederate authorities or otherwise, or we will receive such cotton in payment at the price named at any port to be designated by the Confederate authorities in the United States, whether said port is in the possession of the Confederate authorities or otherwise, for all articles so furnished the prisoners held by us by the Confederate authorities.

The United States will also permit the purchase of tents and fuel by the Confederate authorities, at the prices paid by the United States therefor, for shelter and fire to the Confederate prisoners held by them upon the same terms and condition as the purchase of provisions, clothing, and hospital stores are allowed to be furnished by the Confederate authorities.

All these stores to be receipted for, distributed, and expended by a board of three officers from the prisoners of war held by either party above the rank of company officers at each prison, to be designated by the party from whom such officers were captured, who shall be paroled for that purpose and shall have full liberty to communicate with the commissioner for exchange of the Confederate authorities and the United States in open letters.

It being understood and agreed that no articles furnished by either Government for the use of its prisoners shall be, upon any pretense or for any cause whatever, diverted from the use for which they are dedicated, and any surplus of articles furnished by the United States or by the Confederate authorities are to be returned to the place whence received by either party and put at the disposal of the party owning the same, except that tents, if any, purchased by the Confederate authorities are not to be taken within their military lines, but may be disposed of by sale in such manner as may be decided by the authorities.

It is further understood and agreed that either party shall have the privilege of putting a surgeon on each board as one of the three officers herein provided for.

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

[NOVEMBER 7, 1864.—For Sweet to Hoffman, and Stanton to Sweet, in regard to arrest of G. St. Leger Grenfel *et al.*, charged with conspiracy to release Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 696.]

HDQRS. SUPT. AND INSPECTOR OF MILITARY PRISONS,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 7, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., *Acting Provost-Marshal-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 7, 1864:

Conduct, satisfactory; cleanliness, clean; clothing, not quite sufficient; bedding, good, enough; state of quarters, insufficient, as reported in previous reports; state of mess-houses, dark, unhealthy, and unfit;

state of kitchen, clean; food, quality of, good and sufficient; quantity of, according to orders; water, plenty and good; sinks, clean; police of grounds, satisfactory; drainage, sufficient; police of hospital, very satisfactory; attendance of sick, same; hospital diet is subject to medical authorities; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard has been a little better lately.

I have the honor of submitting herewith the plans, specifications, and suggestions in regard to the military prison to be located at Palm's Foundry.* That report contains all the information in regard to our military prisons that I am this week possessed of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,

Lieut. Col. Forty-first Missouri Infty., Supt. and Insp. Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Heinrichs, superintendent and inspector of military prisons, approved. In view of the forwarding of plans and specifications for new military prison further remarks are dispensed with.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,

Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri.

RICHMOND, *November 7, 1864.*

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:†

* * * * * * *

The question in dispute between the two Governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war has been frequently presented in former messages and reports, and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude of the Government for the relief of our captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement, but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected, by deprivation of adequate food, clothing, and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations or pretended retaliation. The offer has been accepted, and each Government is hereafter to be allowed to provide necessary comforts to its own citizens held captive by the other. Active efforts are in progress for the immediate execution of this agreement, and it is hoped that but few days will elapse before we shall be relieved from the distressing thought that painful physical suffering is endured by so many of our fellow-citizens whose fortitude in captivity illustrates the national character as fully as did their valor in actual conflict.

* * * * * * *

JEFF'N DAVIS.

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* Omitted. † For portions here omitted see Series IV.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
New Orleans, La., November 8, 1864.

Maj. JAMES R. CURELL,
Assistant Agent of Exchange, C. S. Army, Mobile, Ala.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 31.

The prisoners captured in West Florida, of whom you inquire, have been sent to the North for confinement. Any letters or packages intended for them should be sent to the Commissary-General of Prisoners at Washington. Their exchange in this department is impossible under existing orders.

As you have no doubt learned before this time, Admiral Buchanan has been sent to the North, as were all others of the officers of the C. S. Navy captured in Mobile Bay who were of higher rank than any of those of the U. S. Navy held prisoners in Texas. They were all turned over to the Navy Department at Washington and the question of their exchange submitted to the same authority. I know very well that this disposition of these officers was not in accordance with the agreement between Colonel Watts and myself, and I have greatly regretted the circumstances, beyond my control, which have caused this apparent violation of agreement. That it will, however, prove to be only apparent, I earnestly hope, and such I believe is already the case in regard to all the officers in question except Admiral Buchanan. If I am not misinformed they have already been exchanged, and thus the result sought by you has been attained in respect to them even sooner than it could have been under our agreement.

I have the honor to inclose a statement of Robert B. Holley, of whose conduct in connection with the correspondence of prisoners you justly complained, with an indorsement of Capt. M. R. Marston, our commissary of prisoners, which latter will, I trust, be a satisfactory assurance that the wrong will not be repeated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS FORT COLUMBUS,
New York Harbor, November 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. V. BOMFORD, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 7, 1864:

Conduct, orderly and quiet; cleanliness, good; clothing, rather deficient of necessary clothing; bedding, none, some having no blankets; state of quarters, clean and comfortable; state of mess-houses, have none; state of kitchen, same kitchen as used by recruits; food, quality of, good: food, quantity of, according to order; water, good; sinks, use tubs in casemate, kept in good order, plenty of lime, &c.; police of grounds, good; drainage, none required; police of hospital, have none; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, same as other patients in hospital, as required by condition; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Captain, Tenth U. S. Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

McDOWELL PRISON, *Saint Louis, November 8, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

SIR: This morning I was called from the prison where the Confederate officers were confined and taken to an anvil and a 12-pound ball and chain riveted to my ankle, and then my sentence was read to me as follows:

In retaliation for Major Wilson, Maj. Enoch O. Wolf, of Lieut. Col. B. Ford's battalion, Col. T. R. Freeman's brigade, General Marmaduke's division, General Price's army, shall be shot to death with musketry on Friday next between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.*

Now, general, I have one favor to ask and it is with you to say whether it is fair or not. The favor is this: If this inhuman and unsoldier-like deed was committed will you please ask General Price to deliver the perpetrator of this crime, and if he turned Major Wilson over to this notorious bushwhacking Tim. Reves to be executed, he certainly will make satisfaction by delivering up to the authorities the man who committed this inhuman crime, and if he refuses to carry on an honorable warfare I think all those officers in prison will refuse to take up arms if ever exchanged. I think these steps should be taken before you go further. I ask it as a soldier, as I asked it as a gentleman. I asked as an officer. I asked as a member of the Masonic fraternity. Excuse my bad writing.

Yours, with respect,

E. O. WOLF,
Major, C. S. Army.

NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

Memoranda sent Maj. John E. Mulford.

Hiram P. Richardson, a regularly enlisted Confederate soldier, and a member of the Baltimore Battery, was captured in General Early's invasion of Maryland. He was tried and convicted as a spy and sentenced to close confinement for the war in Fort Warren. No papers were found on him, and he had on the same clothes which he wore in service. He was no more a spy than any other soldier of General Early's army. Please inform me how he is held.

Private Frederick Griffith was captured in Prince George the latter part of September, 1864. He belonged to the Signal Corps. I will thank you for any information concerning him, as to how and where he is.

I will thank you to inform me in what condition John Righter, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, is held at Wheeling. I understand that though a Confederate officer he has been turned over to the authorities of West Virginia. This, if anything, is worse than the treatment given to General Morgan and his officers in former days. It is also said that Captain Righter is cruelly treated. Please make inquiry into this matter and inform me what are the facts.

I understand that Capt. James W. Davis, Second Tennessee Cavalry, is held at Louisville—not as a prisoner of war. It is reported that he is heavily ironed. Can you inform me why this is done?

So many of these cases are being brought to my attention, supported by convincing evidence, that I am forced to believe that the reason why

* In connection with this case see Maupin to Pleasonton, Series I, Vol. XLI, Part III, p. 640; also Ewing to Du Bois, General Orders, No. 51, Saint Louis District, Matthews *et al.* to Du Bois, Du Bois to Matthews, and Smith to Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri, Series I, Vol. XLI, Part IV, pp. 236, 251, 299, 316, 344.

the United States Government receded from its recent offer to put all prisoners on both sides on the footing of prisoners of war was the large number of Confederate prisoners whom it held in close confinement in irons.

Austin Ferguson, an old citizen (fifty-five years of age) of Charles City County, Va., was taken from his residence last spring and is now at Point Lookout. He is a harmless and inoffensive old man. His family are in deep distress and affliction. Will you not release him?

I will thank you to inform me whether you have such a prisoner as Lieut. William E. Munford, Fourteenth Tennessee.

I will thank Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford to make inquiry about Private Ro. Harrover and inform me where he is confined and in what character he is held. He belongs to Mosby's command and was captured long since. Also as to the case of Y. E. Stratton, of the same command. He was at one time in the Old Capitol or Carroll Prison. Stratton when last heard from was at Point Lookout. I earnestly hope this request will engage your attention. I understand Harrover was sentenced to death, and that the punishment has been commuted to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

I have been informed that Corpl. Francis M. Armstrong, Sixteenth Missouri, was captured in Henry County, Mo., in March, 1863, and is now in close confinement and heavily ironed in Saint Louis. Armstrong was and is a regularly enlisted Confederate soldier. Will you please make inquiry into this and let me know how the matter stands?

I perceive by the newspapers that Commodore Buchanan and several other naval officers have been sent North from Mobile, while others were delivered for exchange there. This is in violation of our distinct agreement, and I trust that all these officers, including those at Fort Delaware, will be sent by next flag of truce. There is an officer (master's mate) by the name of Jervey, I think, at Fort Lafayette. Please send him.

Captain Reynolds, in command of a Confederate cavalry company, was captured in April, 1864, at Greeneville, East Tenn. He was taken to Knoxville and there confined in a cage eight feet square. He was allowed to be out of his cage during daylight. At sunset he was locked up. Captain Reynolds was in this condition in September last. He is a regular Confederate officer, and was acting under General Buckner's orders when captured. Will you please make inquiry into this matter?

It is alleged that Col. John H. Winston has been condemned by a military court to seven years' imprisonment, with ball and chain, at Alton, Ill. Winston is a Confederate officer and was acting under orders when captured. Will you please make inquiry into this matter and let me know the facts?

I understand that the following-named parties are in confinement at Alton, to wit: Charles Hauptman, William H. Frazier, George W. Craddock, David Dobbins, Frederick Shovar, all at hard labor; Eli Casebolt, John F. McDonald, at hard labor with ball and chain; E. F. Pack, imprisonment during the war; David H. Miller, at hard labor; William P. Wilson, Samuel A. J. Tillman, Joseph T. Hoffmaster, at hard labor with ball and chain.

Most, if not all, of these are citizens of Missouri, who were awarded their respective punishments for joining the Confederate armies. Some of them were tried and condemned to punishment for violating their oaths.

By Exchange Notice No. 4, January 10, 1863, it was agreed that all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States

prior to January 1, 1863, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them, should be declared exchanged. It was further stipulated that if any of them were in Federal prisons they were to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities. The men herein named are now in prison, in violation of the distinct agreements made by the agents of exchange. Will you not cause due inquiry to be made in this matter and inform me of the result?

Hon. Mr. Heiskell, a Representative from Tennessee, is now in Nashville city jail. Will you inform me of the state of his health and also in what condition he is held?

I will thank you to send Maj. R. McCann, by next flag of truce. He is at Johnson's Island. I will give you any major we have for him you may select.

I understand that Private Philip Trammell, of Mosby's command, is now in the Albany penitentiary under sentence. Trammell is charged with being a guerrilla. He was as much in the regular service as any soldier of the war. Will you please regard this as an earnest inquiry and let me know why he is sent to a penitentiary?

The following naval officers, C. S. Navy, are at Fort Delaware: Lieut. Henry Roberts, Acting Master's Mate Charles B. Stacy, Boatswain A. J. Wilson, Engineer P. Faithful, and Lieut. S. W. Corbin.

I will thank you to make inquiry into the present whereabouts and status of Private Edward M. Jones, of Mosby's command, who was captured some three months ago, and when last heard from was confined in Alexandria, Va. He is the son of an old friend of mine. Will you not deliver him?

Will you please make inquiry into the fate of a young man named King, son of Montgomery King, of Washington, who was wounded in front of Washington City on the occasion of Early's invasion?

I understand there are three chaplains at Johnson's Island, two of whom, Reverend Mr. Price, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, and Reverend Mr. Ash, Second Kentucky Cavalry, have been there for fourteen months. Will you please make inquiry and have them released?

Will you please make inquiry [if] Lieut. John Latane, who was some time ago at the Old Capitol Prison, is dead?

I will thank you to inform me where and how is Sergt. S. E. Mosely, Fourth Texas, who lost a leg and fell into your hands on the 7th of October last, before Richmond.

John Blassingham, a citizen of Surry County, Va., was arrested some time ago on the charge of cutting telegraph wires. Will you please inform me what has been done with him?

[RO. OULD.]

HEADQUARTERS C. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Lawton, Ga., November 8, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders received from headquarters post, bearing date November 8, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of Federal prisoners received, died, enlisted in Confederate service, detailed at work at post, and the number remaining on hand:

Number received at this prison *a*	10,229
Number died	486

a Have taken the number died and enlisted from the number received; detailed men as remaining on hand.

Enlisted in Confederate service	349
Detailed at work at post	285
Remaining on hand	9,394

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. VOWLES,

Captain, Commanding Prison.

FRANKFORT, KY., *November 9, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

General John B. Houston, a loyal man and prominent citizen, was arrested and yesterday started off by General Burbridge to be sent beyond our lines by way of Catlettsburg for no other offense than opposition to your re-election. Stay the hand of this second Paine and save your Administration the odium and your country the shame of such iniquities. You are doubtless re-elected, but surely it cannot sanction this ostracising of loyal men who honestly opposed you.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

OFFICE CHIEF SURGEON,
C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA,
Camp Lawton, Ga., November 9, 1864.

Surg. R. R. STEVENSON, *In Charge Post, Andersonville, Ga.:*

SIR: * * * We have been quite busy for the last two days in selecting the sick to be exchanged. After getting them all ready at the depot we were notified by telegraph not to send them and had to take them back to the stockade. Many of these poor fellows, already broken down in health, will succumb through despair.

* * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. H. WHITE,

Chief Surgeon.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., *November 9, 1864.*

Col. R. H. CHILTON,

Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., War Department, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th instant, inclosing reports from General Winder and officers of his post, and requiring me to "take up the replies of General Winder and his officers and reply to each point, traversing a statement of your (my) report, giving a full and clear explanation of every point made therein."

In order to enable me to comply with the requirements of your letter I have the honor to request that I may be furnished the original report and accompanying documents, or copies of them.

With much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. T. CHANDLER,

Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 267. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, November 9, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIII. Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, commanding, &c., will authorize Brigadier-General Vaughn, should the opportunity offer, to negotiate

with the military authorities of the enemy in East Tennessee on equitable terms for the exchange or liberation of all political prisoners or non-combatants held on each side, embracing especially therein the Hon. Mr. Heiskell, and to report his proceedings to this Department.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 10, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Suspend execution of Major Wolf until further order, and meanwhile report to me on the case.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 10, 1864.*

Governor BRAMLETTE, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

Yours of yesterday received. I can scarcely believe that General John B. Houston has been arrested "for no other offense than opposition to my re-election," for if that had been deemed sufficient cause of arrest I should have heard of more than one arrest in Kentucky on election day. If, however, General Houston has been arrested for no other cause than opposition to my re-election, General Burbridge will discharge him at once, I sending him a copy of this as an order to that effect.

A. LINCOLN.

OFFICE SUPT. AND INSPECTOR OF MILITARY PRISONS,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 10, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: At my inspection of Gratiot Street Prison this morning the utter incapacity of the prison to accommodate such large numbers of prisoners as are at present confined there, already noticed in my previous reports, was once more clearly demonstrated to me, when I saw how those rebel prisoners recently arrived here are huddled together in two rooms like a flock of sheep. This state of things cannot long so continue without producing the most serious results in the form of epidemics. You know very well, colonel, that it is not sympathy with rebels but the dictates of humanity that prompt me to lay this matter before you, and to recommend that in case there is no probability of these prisoners being very soon sent away, at least a part, if not the whole of Palm's Foundry, the building intended for the new military prison, be ordered to be immediately vacated and to transfer those prisoners there. Another point, colonel, I wish to submit to your consideration, and that is the inefficiency of the present guard at Gratiot Street Prison, as far as numbers are concerned. My representations in this respect to Colonel Baker have been returned with the reply that with the present garrison it would be impossible to furnish larger details of men for that purpose. I suppose I am held responsible for the safe-keeping of these prisoners, and am perfectly willing I should be, but I need more men. While pondering over the possibility

of obtaining them, the idea forcibly struck my mind that we might perhaps upon consultation with the mayor of the city procure from the mayor's guard a sufficient number of men to make up this deficiency until Colonel Baker shall be enabled to furnish them from his garrison.

Requesting that you give these suggestions a favorable consideration, colonel, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Lieut. Col., Superintendent and Inspector of Military Prisons.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 10, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the commanding general with a request that orders may be issued for the vacation of Palm's Foundry. The board appointed has selected it, and as all the papers have been forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners through headquarters I presume it would not be premature to issue the order.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Approved. Orders to be issued.

D. B.

[Third indorsement.]

Special Orders:

Authority to take possession of the buildings vacated known as Palm's Foundry, to be used as a military prison.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 10, 1864.

Col. R. G. SHAVER, *Commanding Post, Camden, Ark.:*

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that Federal prisoners will not be made to work on the fortifications. The officers will not be made to do any work. The privates and non-commissioned officers will be made to police the guard-house in which they are confined, and other police duty in the town if necessary. The four negroes will be sent by you to Washington, Ark., to be turned over to Major Johnson, chief of the Labor Bureau, who will be directed to publish their names and dispose of them as provided in General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, series of 1863.

You will cause the wounded prisoners to be placed in hospitals for treatment.

The general wishes you to see to the necessary wants of the prisoners and have them supplied as far as possible.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 268. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, November 10, 1864.*

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XIV. The prisoners recently brought in by the Tallahassee at Wilmington, N. C., will be sent to Florence, to be there held until exchanged or discharged.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 280. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 11, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty at Washington as Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners for the section of the country east of the Mississippi River. He will immediately relieve Brevet Brigadier-General Hoffman, in charge of the office in Washington and of the duties connected with the section of country to which he is assigned.

II. Brevet Brigadier-General Hoffman is assigned as Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners for the region west of the Mississippi until further orders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 11, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 6th instant in reply to mine of the 30th ultimo has been received.

The Confederate Government will deliver on board one of your vessels near Mobile 1,000 bales of cotton, to be forwarded to the city of New York and there sold, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of our prisoners, in accordance with the recent agreement. The cotton will be ready to be delivered within a week. Whenever the Federal vessel is ready to receive it notification can be given to Major-General Maury, commanding at Mobile.

I venture to suggest some details, all of which I believe are in accordance with the tenor of your letter of the 30th ultimo.

First. Major-General Trimble, now at Fort Warren, has been selected as the Confederate officer to whom the consignment shall be made at New York, who will there make the necessary and proper arrangements for the sale of the cotton, and the purchase of the articles needed by our prisoners. In the event of the disability of Major-General Trimble, Brig. Gen. William N. R. Beall is designated as his alternate. The selected officer shall be put on such parole as will enable him to discharge the duties assigned to him with facility and effectiveness.

Second. Such officer shall be allowed to make his purchases at those points where they can be made with the greatest advantage.

Third. As the Confederate Government proposes to forward without charge such supplies as you may send for the relief of your prisoners,

we take it for granted that the cost of transportation from the place of purchase will be borne by the United States Government. The officer selected by us will make all necessary arrangements for such transportation.

Fourth. The reception of the supplies and their subsequent distribution amongst the prisoners on both sides shall be certified by a committee of officers confined in the prisons so supplied. Such a parole will be given to such officers as will enable them to carry out this agreement with due facility. They will report through the proper agents their proceeding to their respective Governments.

Fifth. Receipts will be given when the cotton is delivered on board your vessel and a bill of lading forwarded to Major-General Trimble or his alternate.

Sixth. I will thank your authorities to furnish General Trimble or his alternate, as near as may be, the number of prisoners confined in your respective prisons in order that he may duly apportion the supplies. Similar information as to our prisons will be furnished whenever it is asked.

I trust that these details will be agreeable to you. If they are found to be inconvenient or defective, they can be amended by the consent of both parties.

I will thank you for a reply to this communication at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, November 11, 1864.

His Excellency Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with your telegraphic orders of the 10th instant I transmit inclosed a printed statement* of the case of Major Wolf,† C. S. Army, and of the other rebels who were executed by my orders, for the purpose of teaching the enemy that if the laws of war and humanity are not sufficient to secure our prisoners from murder I will add to their force the motive of personal interest. Your Excellency will perceive a case of cold-blooded murder of Major Wilson and five other prisoners of war by the permission or orders of Confederate officers, as well proven as the mind of any intelligent man could require. As to the right, and even duty, of a commander to hold the members of any organized body of men responsible for the actions of their organization, I presume there can be no doubt. War itself proceeds on this ground, to kill men who individually have done no wrong and to destroy the property of those who individually have not harmed the nation who makes it.

As to the policy of doing as I have done, I leave you to judge after reading the records in the case. All other motives having failed to secure my soldiers who have surrendered themselves prisoners of war from cold-blooded assassination or official murder by Price's command, I felt bound to appeal to the sense of personal security by declaring to these men that I should hold them individually responsible for the treatment of my troops while prisoners in their hands. This prin-

* Not found. † Sent to City Point, Va., for exchange, February 24, 1865.

ciple has been acted on by the rebel authorities from highest to lowest during almost the entire war. Among the instances Your Excellency will remember the incarceration of twelve of our officers, and the orders given by the rebel Government that they should be executed in case we executed, even by legal sentence, twelve pirates. You will also remember two officers, prisoners of war from my army, who were put in irons by order of the rebel Government and condemned to death for the execution, by General Burnside's order, of two rebel officers caught in disguise recruiting in the State of Kentucky, convicted and sentenced by court-martial, and that they were only saved by the order that Fitzhugh Lee [W. H. F. Lee] and another officer should answer for their execution.

To these remarks I will only add that last night a woman claiming to be Mrs. Major Wolf arrived in this city, who, on being questioned, informed me that she came from a place where she had been staying in the country this side of Pilot Knob, expecting her husband, with Price's command, would winter in Missouri. How were they to live? By robbing our loyal people, innocent of any harm to them except that of trying to live under the Government of their choice, despite the wishes of Price and his invaders. With the foregoing statement, I leave the matter in your hands. It is hardly necessary to say that no man repudiates more absolutely than I the savage principle of doing acts of barbarism because our enemies perpetrate them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff Armies of United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 3d instant, inclosing a published letter signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett as "Acting Agent of Exchanges, Department of the South."

The publication of this letter was not authorized by me, but done without my knowledge. In carrying out the instructions of the War Department with reference to such exchanges as have from time to time been ordered in this department and in transmitting money and such supplies to our officers and soldiers, prisoners of war, as have been allowed to be sent to them and in the requisite care and critical accuracy involved the services of one or two officers have been constantly required.

The first officer detailed for this duty was Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, and during his absence Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett has been performing the duty.

To render the duty distinctive I permitted Colonel Woodford to use the title of "Agent of Exchanges for Department of the South." I have, however, in accordance with your direction, abolished the office, and will also prohibit all money and packages from being sent to our officers and privates, in accordance with your instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 11, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that several large steamers, bearing between 3,000 and 4,000 sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, have arrived in this harbor. Others are to follow, bringing, in all, 10,000 men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford, agent for exchange, is here and is prepared to enter upon an exchange of these prisoners for our own sick and wounded in your hands at once. He will ascend the Savannah River to-day, and meeting your flag-of-truce boat will make proper arrangements with Colonel Ould, or such agent of exchange as may be designated, to facilitate the exchange.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to transmit copies of statements made by Union officers and soldiers who have recently escaped from the rebel lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of Union officers who came into our lines on the 5th of November, having escaped from the Southern Confederacy.

C. J. Epeneter, captain, Sixth Regiment U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, captured at Fort Pillow April 12: I was carried to Macon, Ga., and from there to Charleston, S. C. Have been in Charleston since July 28. On the 4th of October the officers were all sent to Columbia. I escaped in the confusion and crawled through a drain. I was helped by some person in the city and stayed there until the 4th of this month. I got protection papers, signed by the acting consul of Prussia, which were made out for other persons.

Lieut. E. Hepp, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry: I was captured at Gettysburg, Pa., on the 1st of July, 1863.

Capt. I. Burton, First Kentucky Cavalry, captured at Philadelphia, East Tenn., October 21, 1863: On the 4th we all went out as a working party to New Station, near Adams Run. We went over the Savannah railroad bridge, we came down on the Edisto River, and met a gun boat there, and were sent to the admiral, and from there to Morris Island. On the south and east battery there are mounted one 13-inch smooth-bore gun and three or four 32-pounders. On Cooper River they have three batteries on the city side, two or three guns each. They are building a new battery on the Ashley River, near the Savannah wharf. One of these officers, Lieutenant Hepp, Eighty second Regiment Illinois Infantry, went afishing down the harbor, and went within a few yards of Sumter. The face of Sumter toward Moultrie is partly knocked down. He heard that there were two field pieces in Sumter. There are two Quaker or wooden guns in Fort Ripley.

There is a telegraph from Fort Sumter to Fort Johnson. There are 200 negroes at work on Castle Pinckney.

There are between 1,300 and 2,000 U. S. soldiers who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy; 400 of them have arms and are on James Island; the others are in camp at Summerville. They are clothed in the C. S. Army uniform. General Hardee's headquarters are at Summerville. General Ripley is also there. There are two companies of the Thirty-second Georgia in Sumter. The Thirty-second is encamped at Mount Pleasant; Colonel Harrison is in command—300 strong.

The blockade-runner Fox ran in on the 3d. The General Whiting is waiting to run out; she has 1,500 bales of cotton. The Coquette ran out Tuesday night with 1,200 bales of cotton.

The yellow fever is still prevalent, some eight or ten deaths a day.

All of the provisions were taken out of the boxes sent to the prisoners.

One soldier and ten other refugees also escaped and are now with the navy.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of U. S. soldiers who came into our lines on the 8th of November, 1864, at Long Island, S. C., having escaped from the Southern Confederacy.

Lawrence Ballou, private Company F, Fourth Regiment U. S. Infantry, captured at the North Anna River, near Richmond, Va., May 24, 1864.

Samuel Kennedy, sergeant, Company K, First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, captured at Chiles' Farm May 10.

James D. Salsbury, sergeant Company K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, captured near Petersburg, Va., May 24, 1864; was a scout for the Tenth Army Corps.

Salisbury states that to save his life and health he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment Georgia Volunteers, knowing it was stationed on James Island, so that he could desert and come into our lines.

There are 150 U. S. soldiers who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America, and enlisted in the same regiment.

Large numbers of our prisoners are doing the same. Two hundred of them are stationed at Fort Johnson. The Forty-seventh Georgia is encamped at Secessionville, on James Island. It has about 500 men.

Ballou and Kennedy state that there are 12,000 U. S. soldiers confined at Florence. Seven hundred of them broke through the guard (which was composed mostly of boys) and escaped; many of them have since been recaptured.

The negroes helped us a great deal. We passed through Charleston in a commissary wagon to James Island and came from there to Long Island.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., November 12, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff of the Army:*

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you copies of correspondence between Judge Robert Ould, agent of exchange, and myself.* The correspond-

*See Ould to Grant, October 30, p. 1063; Grant to Ould, November 6, p. 1101; Ould to Grant, November 11, p. 1117; Grant to Ould, November 12, p. 1122.

ence explains itself. Please forward instructions to the commanding officers in Mobile Bay to notify General Maury when he will be ready to receive the cotton specified; also to require an officer to receipt for it, giving bills of lading consigning it to one or either of the rebel officers named by Judge Ould, the officer receipting for the cotton accompanying it until it is turned over to the party to whom it is consigned.

You will see by the correspondence with General Lee on this subject that the officer paroled to attend to this business is to be accompanied by a Federal officer whilst he is at large.

Please make a detail of an officer for this duty. You can arrange the wording of the parole given as you wish to carry out the agreement.

I have tried to be very liberal with the rebel authorities in this matter, because, as we get the same privileges, I thought it would better secure the main object—supplying the wants of our suffering soldiers in the South.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
November 12, 1864.

Judge ROBERT OULD, *Agent for Exchange:*

SIR: Your communication of yesterday is received. All that you ask will be complied with. I will send instructions immediately to the Federal commander in Mobile Bay to notify General Maury of his readiness to receive and ship to New York City 1,000 bales of cotton to be assigned to one of the parties you name, who shall have every facility asked by you. My instructions in this matter will have to go by way of Washington and New York cities, and may be ten days in reaching their destination.

All shipments of clothing, provisions, &c., for distribution among prisoners of war will be sent from the place of purchase to the point of delivery free of charge, as you suggest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose two Savannah papers of yesterday, brought me by the flag-of-truce boat.

The article upon the "Yankee prisoners who took the oath" contains, without doubt, some facts. Two deserters from the Forty-seventh Georgia Infantry, formerly in our army, and while prisoners in Charleston induced to take the oath to the Confederate States of America and enlist, came to Folly Island last week. They represent that their necessities forced them to enlist in the rebel regiment, which they did in order to obtain an opportunity to get over to our troops on Morris Island; that there are 150 of our men in the same regiment, recently enlisted, and that another Georgia regiment, also on James Island, has about 200 more.

Reports from Savannah represent that many of our prisoners now in that city have also taken service in the rebel army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford has arrived with ten steamers, containing sick and wounded rebel prisoners, and is about entering upon the business of their exchange.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant for his information.

Advices from other sources indicate that many of our foreign troops and substitutes, prisoners of war, are joining the rebel service.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS PRISON OFFICE,
Camp Chase, Ohio, November 12, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 12, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, good; clothing much improved since their arrival at this post; bedding, good; state of quarters, clean; state of mess-houses, clean and well arranged; state of kitchen, clean and well conducted; food, quality of, first-class ration; food, quantity of, full ration allowed by order of Commissary-General of Prisoners; water, good; sinks, perfect; police of grounds, perfect; drainage, good; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, sufficient; hospital diet, healthy; general health of prisoners, improving; vigilance of guard, good.

Remarks and suggestions.—All orders which are requisite for the government of the prisons have been promptly issued and as promptly obeyed as it was possible to procure material. The sink in Prison No. 1, of which mention was made in my last report, is not yet complete, in consequence of a delay in procuring material, but will soon be completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Captain, Eighty-eighth Ohio Vol. Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Clothing not yet received. Quartermaster believes it will arrive in a day or two. Mortality for the last month very heavy, but now decreasing. Cooking-ranges all in operation in Prison No. 2. Result so far satisfactory. Will soon be completed in Prison 3. The commissary proposes to issue for a short time an equivalent of potatoes for the bean or hominy ration. He has a large lot which he purchased very cheaply and wishes to use them before freezing. I have permitted it until you direct otherwise. The prisoners do not now complain of the quantity of their ration and are quiet and submissive. There is a universal desire among them to be permitted to purchase pepper, and I would recommend that it be allowed.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Post.

[NOVEMBER 12, 1864.—For Foster to Hardee, in relation to exchanges, see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 327.]

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT OF PRISON,
Camp Sumter, November 12, 1864.

Capt. T. W. NEELY, *Assistant Quartermaster:*

CAPTAIN: I yesterday received by railroad eighteen packages of clothing for the Federal prisoners of war at this post, to wit:

Five bales of blankets	pieces..	399
One box shoes	pairs..	60
Four boxes pants	do....	240
Three boxes drawers	do....	396
One box socks	do....	396
Four boxes shirts	do....	324

I shall distribute them without delay and forward you the receipts of the prisoners when completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WIRZ,
Captain, Commanding Prison.

[NOVEMBER 13, 1864.—For Foster to Hardee, in relation to "transmittal across the lines of money or other supplies to prisoners of war," see Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part II, p. 328.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY PRISON,
Elmira, N. Y., November 13, 1864.

Col. B. F. TRACY, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 13, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, good; clothing, there is some destitution; bedding, the same as previously reported; state of quarters, fair; state of mess-houses, good; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, full ration; water, good and plenty; sinks, good; police of grounds, good; drainage, good; police of hospital, not good; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, good; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guards, good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. JORDAN,
Captain, Twenty-ninth Maine Vols., Acting Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The barracks for the use and accommodation of the prisoners are progressing. The ditch has been commenced and is progressing, which, when completed, will remove one of the most intolerable nuisances the camp is subject to.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, November 13, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS, *Commanding Camp Morton:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 12, 1864:

Conduct, very quiet, no attempts to escape; cleanliness, good; state of clothing good, except shirts, of which about 500 are required; bedding, good; state of quarters, good condition except some of the roofs, which are being repaired; state of mess houses, have none; state of kitchen, good condition; food, quality of, first class; food, quantity of, sufficient, being in accordance to orders; water, sufficient; sinks, sufficient and kept clean; police of grounds, owing to extreme wet weather not so thorough as when dry; drainage, complete; police of hospital, thorough; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, first class; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, ordinary.

Remarks and suggestions.—I would respectfully suggest that owing to the extreme wet weather during the week it has been impossible to keep the grounds thoroughly policed, and it has also exposed the defects in the roofs of the barracks, which are now undergoing the necessary repairs to put them in as good condition as barracks built as they are can be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, Inspecting Officer.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 13, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: In the matter of the accompanying letter of Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn* I have the honor to make the following report:

Several months ago a proposition came from General Carter, commanding Federal forces in East Tennessee, for the release or exchange of all non-combatants of that section held by the two belligerents. Upon my recommendation you accepted it, and a commission of officers was appointed, through General Morgan, to carry it out. Our commission met a similar one appointed by the Federal authorities in East Tennessee.

The first act of the Federal commission was to decline any negotiation with respect to such non-combatants as had been indicted for treason in East Tennessee, on the ground that the military jurisdiction had ceased and the parties had been turned over to the civil authorities. This class embraced a majority of our people. Their next proceeding was to produce a partial list of such of our friends as had not been indicted, and propose a special exchange of them, man for man, for the disloyal and traitorous crew whom we held. It was in vain that our commissioners protested that such was neither the spirit nor letter of the proposition tendered by General Carter. The meeting broke up without accomplishing anything further than a mutual promise that each commission would seek further instructions and meet at a future day. Our commission reported their proceedings, and you instructed me to direct them to insist upon what was understood to be the original proposition, to wit, the unconditional release on both sides of all political or non-combatant prisoners belonging to East Tennessee, including,

* See October 26, p. 1046.

of course, such as had been indicted for treason. The two commissions again met and were as far apart as ever, each party insisting upon the position it took at the first meeting.

I have always understood that General Vaughn was cognizant of these entire proceedings. He says: "The U. S. authorities at Knoxville propose to make an entire exchange of citizen prisoners with me." That "entire exchange" will be found to embrace the parties whom they are anxious to have, giving for them, man for man, those of our people whom they have not seen fit to indict for treason. I am quite confident, also, that they will refuse to deliver what excess of political prisoners they may have who are not under indictment.

Seth Lea and Jesse R. Blackburn were not under General Vaughn's control when he "agreed to exchange them for two other good loyal citizens." They had been here and at Salisbury for more than a year. I do not think that he ever captured them. If he did they had been turned over to other authority. If General Vaughn has gotten himself in a false position it is his own fault. Besides, if Seth Lea is to be believed, he committed the offense for which Corbin and McGraw were hung. In an interview with me he told me he had a recruiting commission from the Federal authorities. He was captured in East Tennessee in close proximity to our encampments. I brought his case to your notice more than once, and your instruction was to hold on to him. Of Blackburn I know nothing except that the Federals are very anxious for his release. I understand that authority has very recently been given to General Breckinridge to negotiate a general exchange of all East Tennessee political prisoners. I most earnestly hope he may be successful, and that our faithful Tennessee friends in the State jails and the Federal prisons everywhere will be released.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

Let copy of Colonel Ould's letter be referred to General Breckinridge to be considered in connection with the authority lately given him to effect exchanges in East Tennessee through General Vaughn.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 283. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 14, 1864.*

Exchange of prisoners of war.

The following-named officers and enlisted men have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war, under the orders of Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, commanding the District of Vicksburg, near Vicksburg, Miss.*

The officers and enlisted men whose exchange is announced above will proceed to join their respective regiments at the expiration of the leaves of absence which may have been given.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*List (omitted) shows 1 officer and 14 men June 24, 1864; 35 men July 23, 1864; 1 officer and 30 men July 29, 1864; 4 officers and 7 men September 8, 1864.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 14, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: Surgeon Brewer, C. S. Army, just returned from inspecting hospitals, and amongst others the prison hospital at Salisbury, reports to me that the insecurity of the prisoners at that place is the subject of common remark, the boards upon the inclosure being insecurely fastened, the prisoners occupying burrows as shelters, from which they can easily burrow under the inclosure, the guards being insufficient for detection and protection. Requisitions upon the commander of the reserve forces stationed there by the commandant of the prison are disregarded, and at one time the guard was withdrawn from one entire side of the inclosure. I have reported these facts to General Gardner, who, with great anxiety to rectify these evils, states his inability under existing arrangements to effect any good in connection with the prisoners, having no general control over the troops guarding them, or, in fact, over the prisoners themselves. As the life and safe-keeping of every prisoner is of the highest importance to us as pledges for the poor fellows in the hands of the enemy, I have deemed it a duty both to them and to the interests of the service to bring these facts to your attention, hoping you might cause measures to be adopted to remedy this, as well as the many other evils existing to our great reproach as a nation amongst the miserable wretches whom we are obliged to hold, and whose condition in every report sent up from their pens of misery strikingly illustrates the injury resulting from irresponsible management.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 284. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1864.

Exchange of prisoners of war.

I. The following-named officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Navy, who were exchanged at Cox's Landing, on the James River, Va., October 16, 1864, are hereby declared so exchanged:*

II. The following-named enlisted men of the U. S. Army, who were delivered, in place of a like number of naval prisoners, at Cox's Landing, on the James River, Va., October 16, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged and will join their regiments without delay:†

III. The following-named officers of the U. S. service, exchanged as prisoners of war on the Savannah River, opposite Oakley Island, Ga., November 3, 1864, for prisoners taken in arms against the United States, are hereby declared so exchanged:

Capt. J. E. Michener, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for Capt. A. J. Lewis, Company G, Powers' cavalry.

Capt. James H. Platt, jr., assistant chief quartermaster, Sixth Corps, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, for Capt. E. J. Hall, assistant quartermaster, First Louisiana Cavalry.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*List (omitted) contains 264 names.

†Forty-eight names follow.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } OFFICE COM. GENERAL OF PRISONERS, *Washington, D. C., November 15, 1864.*

Having been assigned to duty by General Orders, No. 280, current series, from the War Department, as Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners east of the Mississippi, and having relieved Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hoffman from the charge of the office in Washington, I hereby enter upon the duties of said office.

All reports and returns required by existing orders will be made as heretofore, and all existing orders from this office will remain in full force until otherwise directed.

The following-named officers are announced as on duty in this office, and are empowered to conduct, under the direction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, the ordinary correspondence connected with the office: Maj. G. Blagden, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, assistant commissary-general of prisoners; Surg. Thomas M. Getty, U. S. Army, medical inspector prisoners of war; Capt. W. T. Hartz, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
November 15, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

Myrtle and Gratiot Street Prisons are now uncomfortably full. The class of prisoners received renders it necessary to detain them for examination to detect guerrillas, &c. Owing to the scarcity of troops in the department there is not sufficient guard for those now in custody, and about 500 more prisoners reported on their way here. Am relieving the prisons as fast as possible.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Richmond, Va., November 15, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

SIR: The inclosed petition from the mayor and commissioners of the town of Salisbury, N. C., has been sent to me, accompanied with a letter signed by one of the latter, urging me "to use my utmost influence to get the petition granted."

Representing the district in which this town is situated, and residing, as I do, in that neighborhood, I have a knowledge of the facts set forth in the petition, and beg leave to represent that they are not only true, but that the subject, in my opinion, commends itself to your immediate and favorable consideration. I have reason to believe that those prisoners are suffering, dying, and also escaping; but the fact that the people of the town and surrounding country are bearing far more than their fair proportion of the burdens of this establishment is with me a most weighty reason why the prayer of the petitioners should be granted.

Hoping that you will be able in a short time to give a favorable response,

I am, most respectfully and very truly, yours,

JAMES G. RAMSAY.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, November 18, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to the Honorable Secretary of War.

In North Carolina there is but this single military prison. In Virginia there are three. In South Carolina three (two of them very large, one at Florence containing over 11,000 inmates). In Georgia three (all large), and in Alabama (like Georgia, not in my jurisdiction as commandant of prisons) I know of at least one large establishment of the kind. It is utterly out of the question to consider this petition. I have no other place of confinement for these prisoners, as other prisons are more crowded than this. Salisbury must bear the same inconvenience which is imposed on many other towns less able to endure it.

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War Confederate States of America:

The undersigned, mayor and commissioners of the town of Salisbury, State of North Carolina, would respectfully represent that there are now in the C. S. prison in this place nearly 10,000 Yankee prisoners; that the site of the prison is a most ineligible one, wanting in every facility for the secure confinement and proper subsistence of a large number of prisoners.

In the first place, the prison grounds are too small and the prisoners have to be crowded to an extent prejudicial to their comfort and health, causing dissatisfaction and insubordination, and increasing the probabilities of concerted movements for their enlargement.

In the second place, the supply of water is wholly insufficient.

In the third place, a sufficient amount of wood cannot be obtained for the consumption of the prison during the winter months. Since the arrival of the prisoners the wagons and teams of the country have been impressed for the purpose of hauling wood to the prison. This has already been productive of much inconvenience and loss to the farmers in gathering their corn crops and in sowing their wheat, and if it has to be continued much longer will be ruinous to their interests. Besides, this means of transportation for wood cannot be relied on in the advanced part of the winter when wagoning becomes impracticable in consequence of bad roads, and there is no other means of procuring wood except from the Western North Carolina Railroad, which is an uncertain and precarious mode.

In the fourth place, there cannot be, under the existing system of impressment, a sufficient amount of flour, meal, and meat drawn from this region of country to subsist the prisoners. The commissary at this point has been making the most active and strenuous efforts to meet the demands upon him in the matter of subsistence for the prisoners, but as yet has not been able to more than meet the current exigencies, and cannot accumulate supplies. The wheat crop of the present year in this and surrounding counties did not reach more than one-third of an average crop, out of which, after seeding, there will be but a small surplus. The corn crop now being gathered will not amount to more than one-half of an average yield. This being the case the prisoners cannot be sustained here unless provisions are imported from other portions of the Confederacy where the season during the present year has been more propitious.

In view of the facts here stated we most respectfully ask that at least one-half of the prisoners confined in Salisbury be removed to some other prison.

JNO. I. SHAVER,
Mayor.
JAMES E. KERR,
C. A. HENDERSON,
THOS. E. BROWN,
THOS. C. McNEELY,
JOHN A. SNOW,
S. FRANKFORD,
JNO. A. HOLT,
W. J. PLUMMER,
Commissioners.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., ——— —, *186—*.

Report of the sanitary condition of the C. S. military prisons at Camps Sumter and Lawton, Ga., by Surg. Isaiah H. White.

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The law of Congress creating a hospital fund to provide for the comfort of sick and wounded is completely abrogated by the Commissary Department failing to fill requisitions for funds.

The authority granted in your telegram of September 22, to divide the excess of funds at Andersonville among the new prisons, has been thwarted by the commissary at that post failing to supply funds. A large excess of funds at Andersonville will be turned over to the Treasury because the commissary at that post has failed to supply himself with funds to meet requisitions while thousands of sick, both at this post and Andersonville, are in a state of suffering that would touch the heart even of the most callous. Will not the Commissary-General supply the funds even after the monthly statement of hospital fund has been forwarded?

* * * * * * *

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S.

[First indorsement.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 15, 1864.*

Respectfully referred for the information of the Commissary-General, and asking what action will be taken by the Commissary Department with regard to this fund.

S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General C. S. Army.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL, *November 18, 1864.*

The Treasury of the Confederate States has not supplied this Bureau; $35,000,000 of requisitions are now unfilled. The commissaries in Georgia have not been able, therefore, to provide money. This Bureau cannot remedy the consequences of inability on the part of the Treasury. There are other consequences of this, viz, general indebtedness,

unwillingness of the people to seek more supplies, a deficiency of these, and the necessity of impressments without money, which is almost impossible. When the indebtedness of this Bureau is relieved, and funds furnished in addition to procure supplies with for the armies in the field, it is hoped that enough will be found to meet the regular demands of the hospitals. This Bureau scarcely expects to realize such a healthful condition of the country, and can take no action in conflict with the law, which is conclusive on the subject.

The complaint within is only a necessary result of the condition of the country, which cannot be remedied in any way that I know of.

Respectfully returned to the Surgeon-General.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Third indorsement.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 20, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War to know what can be done under the circumstances.

Much complaint is also made from the hospitals in Georgia that employés and detailed men have not been paid since last February, and that there is much difficulty from this cause in retaining the employed negroes.

S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General C. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 16, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

It is objectionable on several grounds to let General Trimble have any parole, or trust, or indulgence in relation to supplies for prisoners, or any other purpose. He cannot be trusted, and is the most dangerous rebel in our hands. General Beall is believed to be unexceptionable, and may be designated as the officer or agent under your arrangement with Mr. Ould.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Mobile, November 16, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of 5th and 10th November instant.

Captains Johnston and Murphy and Lieutenants Wharton and Bradford have been delivered in Richmond and been exchanged.

Not having in my possession particulars of the arrangement made between our authorities at Richmond and those at Washington, I cannot say positively whether they include the remaining naval prisoners captured in Mobile Bay, but I can assure you that there is nothing in it which forbids our exchange of them under the agreement made between yourself and Colonel Watts, as I have had several communications by telegraph from Colonel Ould at Richmond indorsing and ratifying the exchange as made at Pascagoula.

I trust, therefore, whilst you will allow me to express surprise of the course adopted with regard to Admiral Buchanan and the other officers

named above, and my inability to surmise upon what ground your naval authorities have adopted that course, that the balance of the prisoners will be delivered, under your agreement with Colonel Watts, as soon as Major Szymanski will be ready to deliver equivalents.

With reference to Mr. Holley's statement, forwarded by you, I will merely say that the statement is inaccurate in this, that I have in my possession eight letters with postscripts in his handwriting. I thank you, however, for the assurance that the wrong will not be repeated.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CURELL,
Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 16, 1864—11.30 p. m.

JOHN ODELL:
(Care of Bunker, New York.)

You are hereby directed to arrest Beverly Tucker wherever found within the United States and hand him over to General Dix, to be confined in Fort Lafayette.

By order of the President:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., November 16, 1864.

General D. H. MAURY, *Mobile, Ala.:*

GENERAL: Under an agreement made between Col. Robert Ould, commissioner of exchange, acting on behalf of the Confederate Government, and Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, acting on behalf of the Government of the United States, 1,000 bales of cotton are to be sent out from Mobile and laden on board of a vessel which will be provided by the Federal authorities, in the bay, near their lines. N. Hamilton Brown, agent of the War Department, will provide the cotton and have it carried out to the above-mentioned vessel upon such lighters as you can command and place at his disposal. He will receive full instructions from Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Bayne.

This cotton will be sent out to provide our prisoners of war with shoes, blankets, &c. It will be consigned to our Major-General Trimble, or in case of his disability to Brig. Gen. W. N. R. Beall, New York City.

General Grant states that the Federal commander in Mobile Bay will be instructed to notify you when he is ready to receive the cotton.

The object of making the shipment will commend itself to your kindest consideration, and I trust that you will have Mr. Brown provided with all transportation and other facilities necessary to carry out the agreement.

Very respectfully, JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *November 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe:

SIR: Every fresh arrival from Texas gives additional evidence of the sufferings of our prisoners in that quarter and suggests the importance of relieving them at the earliest possible day.

Arrangements for the exchange of all naval prisoners held in Texas were partially effected, but eventually fell through in consequence of the rebel agent insisting upon having Admiral Buchanan included in the exchange of officers captured at Mobile, and of Rear-Admiral Farragut declining to give him up, as he had been instructed to send him North.

This Department has no disposition to retain Buchanan, if by delivering him up we can secure the speedy release of the naval prisoners in Texas. He is expected North in the supply steamer Fort Morgan the latter part of this month. On his arrival we propose sending him and any others we may have to you, or placing them at your disposal, to be given in exchange for our prisoners in Texas.

The agreement between this Department and Mr. Mallory is to exchange mutually all naval officers and men, and to give an equivalent to whichever side might hold an excess.

The particulars of the recent delivery of officers and seamen at City Point belonging to the navy have not been communicated to this Department, nor has it been officially notified of their exchange. There were some who were not delivered to us on James River, but were on parole within our lines. It is not known whether they have been exchanged or not.

The Department has not ventured yet to assign any of those who came from Richmond to active duty, because it does not certainly know their status.

Regarding the persons above referred to as having been exchanged, the excess is against us, and equivalents will have to be, if they have not already been, furnished.

This Department has no roll of the rebel prisoners who were sent out in the Circassian and delivered to Commissioner Ould, and cannot, therefore, state what the excess was. We have in Texas about 50 officers and 300 seamen; we have to give for them about ten officers at New Orleans and Admiral Buchanan, together with the seamen captured at Mobile, who are also at New Orleans.

The most feasible plan seems to me to be to deliver Admiral Buchanan to Mr. Ould, and to give instructions for the rebel naval prisoners at New Orleans to be given up to the agent for exchange on the part of the rebels in that quarter, and then for Mr. Ould or the authorities at Richmond to send instructions to the agent of exchange or the commanding officer in the Trans-Mississippi Department, to deliver up our naval prisoners there to the U. S. authorities, equivalents to be given to whichever side may have an excess. To facilitate the matter this Department would be glad to take charge of a duplicate of the instructions that the authorities may issue to their officers in Texas as to the exchange, and undertake to forward it to its destination as soon as possible.

The Department requests a reply to this communication at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE EAST,
No. 125 Bleecker Street, New York, November 17, 1864.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report of Surgeon Sloan, U. S. Army, of his inspection of the prison camp at Elmira, N. Y., made by

order of the Surgeon-General. The condition of affairs there requires the immediate attention of the authority controlling the camp, and I urgently request your attention to the report and ask that its recommendations may be carried out. Deeming your authority ample in the case, I have not asked the interposition of the commanding general of the department. As the responsibility connected with the management of the medical department at that place rests upon me, I beg that you will communicate your decision upon the matters and recommendations contained in this report at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDOUGALL,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Department of the East.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, November 22, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. B. F. Tracy, commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y., for immediate report as to what has been done, what is in course of completion, and what is about being commenced to remedy the evils mentioned in within report. Full report required. Particular attention is called to the prevalence of scurvy and to the instructions from this office of August 1, 1864, in relation to the purchase of antiscorbutics. These papers to be returned with report.

By order Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners:

W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE EAST,
No. 125 Bleecker Street, New York, November 14, 1864.

Surg. C. McDOUGALL, U. S. Army, *Medical Director:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions I made a special inspection of the prisoners' camp at Elmira, N. Y., on the 12th instant. No better time could have been selected for this examination, with particular reference to its condition in unpleasant weather, as a severe storm of snow and rain was prevailing. The inspection was based upon the following indorsement of the Surgeon-General upon the report of Surgeon Sanger, U. S. Volunteers, in charge, of November 1, transmitted to you on the 10th, viz:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 10, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to Medical Inspector McDougall, New York City, who will cause a special inspection and report to be made to him of the condition of affairs at the prison camp at Elmira, N. Y., and to take such measures as may be necessary to correct the evils complained of and add to the comfort and well-being of the sick in hospital at that place. The medical director will ask for the interposition of the authority of the commanding general Department of the East to carry out these instructions, if, in his opinion, necessary to secure prompt action.

By order of the Surgeon-General:

C. H. CRANE,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

The statements made to the Surgeon-General by Surgeon Sanger in his report of November 1 were not exaggerated, although an undue warmth of language may have been exhibited, from the difficulties he had to encounter from the delays attending the filling of his requisitions and the little attention paid to his remonstrances. In the latter

part of September Surgeon Sanger, having represented the difficulties under which he labored, was instructed by you to make requisitions for everything necessary for the proper administration of his department, for your approval and the action of the general commanding the Department of the East. The reason why this was not done was explained to me. The instructions he received were submitted to the commanding officer of the prison camp, Colonel Tracy, who stated that Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, having sole charge of prisoners of war, gave all orders in relation to their management, and that all requisitions, &c., must be submitted to him for his action. To this view you made no objection, and, being informed of it, instructed Doctor Sanger accordingly, your sole object being to procure the necessary supplies and relieve the medical department of responsibility or censure. The means suggested by Doctor Sanger for the better care of the prisoners were the drainage of an unhealthy pond, the erection of sinks, the enlargement of the hospital buildings, and the erection of a kitchen, mess-hall, laundry, dead-house, offices, and store-rooms, an increased issue of vegetable diet for the prevention of scurvy, increased means of cooking and distributing food, regularity in the issue of rations, and straw for the bed sacks. For all these objects he made frequent requisitions and applications at different dates between August 13 and October 17.

On the 5th of October the surgeon made application, accompanied by plans, for buildings needed in addition to those authorized by the Commissary-General of Prisoners, viz, dispensary and offices, additional wards, mess-hall, and sinks. These buildings have just been commenced, including a kitchen, but nothing has been done toward erecting the mess-hall, dispensary, or laundry and drying room, all essentially needed. I was informed that work was about being commenced for draining and cleansing the fetid pond by introducing water from the Chemung River, through underground wooden tubing, thus creating a constant fresh-water current, which, it is admitted, will remedy the existing difficulties. It is scarcely necessary to enumerate the causes of the great ratio of mortality and sickness at this camp, but all important to suggest the means of reducing it to a healthier standard. From a full examination of the whole subject with reference to the climate and the existing condition of things, I respectfully recommend: First, the lining and ceiling of all the buildings now erected; second, the erection of additional wards, to be lined and ceiled; third, the completion of the kitchen and erection of hospital mess-hall, dispensary, offices, store-rooms, laundry, and drying room, dead-house, and sinks; fourth, the erection of a mess-hall for the camp; fifth, the use of larger stoves in the hospital; sixth, the erection of a quartermaster's and commissary store-house at the camp for the prompt issue of quartermaster's and commissary supplies without reference to the town of Elmira, and that an officer be detailed at the camp as acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary of subsistence; seventh, an issue of vegetables three times a week to the entire command and a daily issue of vegetables to those in hospital suffering from scurvy; eighth, an issue of clothing, including drawers and socks, to the prisoners. The surgeon in charge complained with justice of the perplexities arising from the delay in furnishing the supplies, particularly the straw for bedsacks. The commanding officer, while maintaining the incorrectness of these complaints, admitted the tardiness of the quartermaster. The quartermaster justified himself by asserting the scarcity of lumber and straw, an excuse, it seems to me, which can be hardly

sustained in that region of New York, in close proximity to the lumber and grain districts and on the lines of canals and the great Erie railway. The detail of an acting assistant quartermaster and commissary at the camp, as above suggested, would obviate all these difficulties by keeping on hand supplies in bulk equal to the demands of a force of 10,000 men. I was informed that everything being referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, the requisition of lining the buildings to make them comfortable for the winter was disapproved and the stopping of cracks and open places ordered. A personal inspection convinced me that this measure would not remedy the evil. The winters are exceedingly cold and bleak at Elmira and the buildings were hastily erected of green lumber, which is cracking, splitting, and warping in every direction. An inside lining would prevent the access of cold winds, snow, and rain, and repay the expenditure in the end in the saving of fuel. I feel confident that if these suggestions are presented to the Commissary-General of Prisoners and the commanding general of the department, their force will be manifest and the proper steps be taken immediately on account of the approach of winter, and thus prevent the progress of pneumonia and scurvy, now ravaging the camp. With protection from the weather and the climate and with an increase of vegetable food, the winter instead of adding to the mortality will exercise a beneficial influence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 17, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have lately received several communications from Confederate prisoners at the North, stating that they had received letters from you. Some of these letters state one thing and some another. Some of them contain extracts from your letters to them. Are not the sufferings of these people already sufficient without further torture? Why delude them with false hopes, why tell some of them we are opposed to exchanges, and others that if we would give equivalents for them they would be sent home?

In order that there should be no misunderstanding between us I now say that there is not one Confederate officer or soldier in captivity at the North for whom I will not give an equivalent just as soon as he is delivered to us.

These prisoners generally write that you have informed them that if I will request their delivery, promising to send an officer of the same rank, or soldier, as the case may be, they will be sent South to their own people. I request the delivery of any and every officer and soldier whom you have in confinement, and more particularly all to whom you have told this story. I will simultaneously deliver the equivalent of each. If you refuse this, I beg in the name of common humanity that no more representations of this kind be made to our captives.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

[NOVEMBER 17, 1864.—For Cobb to Cooper, recommending the removal of prisoners from Georgia, see Series I, Vol. XLIV, p. 862.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., ——— —, 186–.

Report of the sanitary condition of the C. S. military prisons at Camps Sumter and Lawton, Ga., by Surg. Isaiah H. White.

* * * * * * *

Having been ordered to this post, I am lending my aid to the surgeon in charge in the construction of hospital accommodations. Temporary sheds are being constructed sufficient in number and capacity to accommodate 2,000 sick.

Great difficulty is experienced in procuring from the Quartermaster's Department the necessary tools for the advancement of the work. Any number of laborers can be obtained among the prisoners, and with the necessary tools the work could soon be completed.

The law of Congress creating a hospital fund to provide for the comfort of sick and wounded is completely abrogated by the Commissary Department failing to fill requisitions for funds.

The authority granted in your telegram of September 22, to divide the excess of funds at Andersonville among the new prisons, has been thwarted by the commissary at that post in failing to supply funds. Thus we are crippled and embarrassed by the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, the one failing to furnish on requisition those things which should be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, and the other to furnish funds with which to purchase them in the market.

A large excess of funds at Andersonville will be turned over to the Treasury, because the commissary at that post has failed to supply himself with funds to meet requisitions, while thousands of sick both at this post and Andersonville are in a state of suffering that would touch the heart even of the most callous.

Will not the Commissary-General supply the funds, even after the monthly statement of hospital fund has been forwarded?

Humanity and the fame of the Government demand that the extreme suffering among the prisoners should be alleviated.

* * * * * * *

ISAIAH H. WHITE,
Surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S.

[First indorsement.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 17, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for information as to the relative responsibility of the several departments for the actual condition of the sick and wounded prisoners of war at this camp.

S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General C. S. Army.

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 20, 1864.

Commissary-General and Quartermaster-General for prompt attention and report.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE, *Richmond, November 22, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War through the Quartermaster-General.

This Bureau has furnished for the use of hospitals all the money that it can obtain from the Treasury for that purpose.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Fourth indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 28, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Honorable Secretary of War.

The means at the disposal of this Bureau have always been liberally supplied to the military prisons. Under present circumstances it is impossible to obtain a report directly from the officer in charge of the post mentioned.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 30, 1864.

Noted. File.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
Shreveport, La., November 18, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
U. S. Commissioner of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: Your communication of November 1 was received on the 12th instant, during a temporary absence of the general commanding the department, whose views I was desirous of ascertaining in regard to the exchange of naval prisoners. I am instructed to inform you that no delivery of U. S. naval prisoners will be made in this department unless Admiral Buchanan is exchanged with his comrades.

I leave immediately for Galveston, and hope to meet you there on the 10th of December next.

I shall take with me all the U. S. army prisoners now in confinement at Camp Groce, Tex. The balance of equivalents for the Fort Gaines capture the general commanding desires to make up from the quota due us of the U. S. wounded paroled prisoners delivered to you by Major Levy June 17, 1864. They have had ample time for recovery since their release, and our Government has never claimed immunity to its wounded or disabled soldiers. Should the number not be sufficient the deficiency shall be made up from Camp Ford. If there be any doubt on your mind as to the fairness of such action I request that you lay the matter before Major-General Canby, whose high sense of honor and justice has always been acknowledged by our officers, and whose decision will, I am sure, be in accordance with the most liberal justice to both Governments.

It will afford me pleasure to have you bring such stores as you may desire for your prisoners. Our authorities are ever anxious to alleviate the sufferings of those in our charge.

I am pleased to learn that Major-General Canby has made application for the exchange of Fort Butler prisoners, and hope they, together with those specified in Articles II and III of cartel entered into between us July 28, 1864, may be delivered without delay.

Agreeably to my promise I forward the list of U. S. naval officers at Tyler and Camp Groce. You already have a list of the crews of the different transports. I beg to inquire what disposition you wish made of them, and also of the teamsters, sutlers, and other army followers in your possession?

I inclose surgeon's report of the death of Mr. Crighton, also a note from a relative of Ex-Maj. Batt Barrow with regard to his detention in New Orleans, with a list of mechanics and non-combatants captured near Saint Joseph, La., while crossing the Mississippi River. You will preceive that I was in error in my former communication with regard to Mr. A. J. Ruguley. He is not a captain, his status being the same as that of those enumerated in the inclosed list.

I regret not to have received the promised official acknowledgment of the validity of the Brashear City capture and hope that you may bring it to our rendezvous at Galveston.

I also inclose a few letters for persons within your lines.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Asst. Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. Army.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 18, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: In the matter of the accompanying resolution of the House of Representatives I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 1st of November, 1864, in my report detailing the operations of the Exchange Bureau, I used the following language in relation to special exchanges, to wit.*

In addition to the foregoing, I beg leave to state that I have been frequently importuned to procure the release of particular individuals amongst our prisoners at the North by proposing to the enemy their exchange for any prisoner of their rank who might be designated by them. I have refused to do so in any case, for two good reasons:

First. It made a discrimination amongst our prisoners. The enemy holding an excess of officers, such a rule, even if all the Federal officers in our possession had been sent North, would have left a large number of our people in prison. Those who were not selected and their friends at home would have had just cause of complaint against their Government for thus leaving them in the hands of the enemy while others with no better claims had been selected for restoration to liberty.

Secondly. Such a proceeding would have enabled the enemy in a very short time to secure the release of such parties as they were anxious to release from captivity, and for whom strenuous efforts have been made by influential friends. If the enemy in this way had secured the release of some 200 or 300 of their people they would have cared very little about the fate of the others, and thus a general exchange would have been made hopeless. For the same reasons I have constantly refused to send Federal prisoners North on their parole to

*For quotation (here omitted) beginning, "An error respecting special exchanges," and ending "after liberty had dawned upon him," see p. 1079.

secure the release of specially named parties. I have in some cases even refused to recognize the special parole of some Confederate officers who were sent home to secure the release of some particular Federal prisoners. In one case the Confederate officer was sent back into captivity. In others I have refused to send the designated Federal officers and given some other equivalent. The Federal authorities, perceiving our resolution in this respect, have for some time past refrained from giving such paroles. Whilst I have ignored special exchanges, I have taken every means in my power to notify our prisoners at the North that we are not only anxious for their release, but were ready at all times to give an equivalent for any officer or soldier delivered to us, and at the time of his delivery. The only exceptions that I am aware of up to the course herein indicated have been the cases of the exchange of Brigadier-General Kemper for Brigadier-General Graham in September, 1863, and Maj. Thomas D. Armesy for Maj. N. Goff some three months ago. The first was proposed by the enemy and accepted, and in the other case the parties had been respectively placed in close confinement and in irons, one in retaliation for the other. Brigadier-General Kemper was captured in July, 1863, and Major Armesy early in 1863. I further state that in cases of retaliation, where parties on both sides have been placed in close confinement or in irons, I have offered to make an exchange one for the other. It was on this principle that Major Armesy was exchanged for Major Goff. I trust this exception of this class of cases from the general rule will find its excuse in the release from torture of those true and faithful men who have served their country so well as to call down the special vengeance of our foe.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, November 18, 1864.

General J. H. WINDER:

Movement of W. T. Sherman may render necessary removal of prisoners. Advise by telegraph what steps can be taken, and what you would recommend for their safe disposition.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER, or
COMMANDING OFFICER, *Mobile Harbor:*

SIR: In accordance with arrangements made by Lieutenant-General Grant with Robert Ould, agent of exchange at Richmond, General Maury, or commander at Mobile, will ship 1,000 bales of cotton on our transports to be consigned to Brig. Gen. William N. R. Beall at New York. You will therefore notify General Maury of your readiness to receive the cotton specified, and will appoint an officer to receive and receipt for it, giving bills of lading and consigning it as above directed. The officer so appointed by you will accompany the cargo till it is delivered to General Beall, as above directed, when he will return to his post.

I inclose herewith copies of Mr. Ould's proposition and General Grant's acceptance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Duplicates of above letter and said inclosures sent by same mail to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

The within instructions were sent to Generals Canby and Granger on the 19th of November last. They have been repeated via Cairo and New York.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

OFFICE SUPT. AND INSPECTOR OF MILITARY PRISONS,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 19, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., *Acting Provost-Marshal-General:*

COLONEL: I have carefully read the report of Major Bond, aide-de-camp, in reference to the condition of Gratiot Street Prison, and am pleased to find that in substance and in particulars he complains of exactly that which I have done in all of my reports for the last three months. When Gratiot Street Prison contained on an average of about 480 men the different quarters and apartments were pronounced clean and the prison generally well kept by the many inspectors who were sent from here and Washington. At the same time it was unanimously pronounced an unfit, unhealthy, and unsafe place for prison purposes, which could only be kept in comparatively good order with great care and expense in men and money. Of all this I took particular care to convince the authorities in my weekly reports, and in particular in the one dated October 28, containing eight pages legal cap, accompanied with plans and specifications for a new military prison, as recommended by the board of officers especially appointed by the major-general commanding. When the arrival of several hundred prisoners of war was announced I reported verbally to the provost-marshal-general, as well as to Colonel Baker, that Gratiot Street Prison would not possibly hold any additional number of prisoners without great inconvenience, and recommended in my written report of November 1 that the place already recommended for a new prison be prepared or another place be taken at once. I was then informed that the prisoners would only remain here a day or two, and that Gratiot Street Prison would be good enough for that time. I thought so myself, and the prisoners were accommodated there as well as possible, but we had to take rooms which had hitherto been used as cellar and for storage, long ago pronounced unfit for human beings. After the prisoners were confined in these unfit quarters and overcrowded in the other rooms, known as healthy and good rooms for a proportionate number of prisoners, I made a special report upon Gratiot Street Prison, dated November 10, in which I said: "This state of things cannot long continue without producing the most serious

results in the form of epidemics." And I further demonstrated that it was no more a case of necessity, but a question of humanity, that another place should be procured. I also reported that the number of guards was insufficient in proportion to the number of prisoners to be guarded; when we had 480 prisoners there was 50 more for guard than we have since the last increase of prisoners.

In my weekly report for the week ending November 14, I found fault with about the same that Major Bond in his special inspection report complains of. Major Bond says that the number of prisoners confined in the lower round room and in the large room upstairs should at once be reduced one-half. Where shall we put the other half? There is no other room in the whole building. And as long as we cannot move one-half of the prisoners out of the rooms, it is hardly possible to thoroughly police, scrub, or wash out those rooms. When these three rooms contained proportionate numbers, the prisoners of one room were all put into another for the purpose of thoroughly cleaning that room, and thus we proceeded until all the rooms were put in shape. I contend that this is the only way of cleaning those rooms. Can we do this now? I say, no; even if we have one-half of them in the rooms no such thing as a systematical and accurate policing would be possible. You may say, colonel, "put the prisoners into the yard." This I would never do on my responsibility. There is but one yard of about twelve by fifty feet, with an old wooden fence inclosing the west side, guarded by two sentinels inside and two outside. Who would risk to put one-half of the inmates of one room in that yard under the circumstances? By putting even but fifty or seventy-five men in that yard, they might overpower the sentinels and effect an escape, as they did in June last under similar circumstances, after which it was ordered by Colonel Sanderson that but a small number of prisoners should be allowed in the yard at a time.

The sinks at the prison offer facility for about twenty-five men at a time, and are continually occupied (a fact Colonel Chipman, the commissary-general's inspector, who happened to see it while in the city, can bear witness to), so that stools became necessary for the interior. Now, it is very natural that a room containing 200 or 300 prisoners, who are using about twenty hospital stools with as little care as that class of people does, cannot have a good, pure atmosphere, notwithstanding the fifteen windows that give ventilation to that one room. As a radical remedy to correct all the evils connected with this prison I recommend that another prison building be found and the number of prisoners reduced at once. I do not agree with Major Bond in his first suggestion, referring to the appointment of a board of survey. I believe that the report of Major Bond alone should be sufficient to convince the major-general commanding of the absolute necessity of a change of location, not speaking of the many other opinions given upon the subject by numerous other inspecting officers for the last three months. But I do heartily agree with him that a new female prison should be found. This I did also propose in a special report dated October 5, on which day I forwarded diagrams and specifications of a certain building situated on Tenth street between Clark avenue and Walnut street. The building now occupied as female prison is only taken temporarily: as to its safety, an architect was consulted before occupying it, who knows that building for the last ten years, and who pronounced it perfectly safe for a limited number of female prisoners. This building did contain until a few days ago but sixteen women and thirteen children, for which purpose the building was large enough. The regular female

prison situated near the branch hospital was converted into part of the male prison hospital, and this is the reason why the present place appears in every respect insufficient.

In conclusion, let me say, colonel, that I have exhausted all arguments in reference to the necessity of a change of location, and hoping that some definite orders will be the result of these frequent inspections and reports,

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,

Lieut. Col., Inspector and Superintendent of Military Prisons.

HEADQUARTERS PRISON OFFICE,
Camp Chase, November 19, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 19, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, in most cases good; clothing, improved since their arrival at this post; bedding, good; state of quarters, clean; state of mess-houses, clean and well arranged; state of kitchen, policed frequently; food, quality of, first-class rations; food, quantity of, full ration as allowed by Commissary-General of Prisoners; water, good; sinks, in good condition; police of ground, perfect; drainage, good; police of hospital, frequent and perfect; attendance of sick, sufficient; hospital diet, excellent; general health of prisoners, not good; vigilance of guard, excellent.

Remarks and suggestions.—The increase of sickness and mortality, in my opinion, is attributed to cold and wet weather and men exposing themselves by visiting the sinks in their night clothes. Erysipelas, pneumonia, and smallpox are the predominant diseases. Although their clothing in many instances is not sufficient for this climate, yet it is much improved since their arrival at this post. I would recommend that the ration of vegetables be increased, and believe it would be conducive to health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Captain and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

I have already reported fully in regard to the health, rations, and clothing of prisoners at this post.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT MARY'S DISTRICT,
No. 335. } *Point Lookout, Md., November 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Captain McKeever, Veteran Reserve Corps, in charge of officers of the Florida, will proceed with them to Fort Monroe, Va., and deliver

them to Commodore D. D. Porter, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Barnes:

C. H. DREW,
Capt., Veteran Reserve Corps, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., November 19, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: During the last spring a permit was given to Miss Mary Cherry, of Memphis, to be allowed, if it met the approval of General Polk, to take out 200 bales of cotton, which it was expected would be given her by citizens of Mississippi, to be sold in Memphis, and the proceeds appropriated to the relief of our wounded and imprisoned soldiers at that place. Miss Cherry was represented, from undoubted sources, as having devoted herself and exhausted her own means in affording relief to our soldiers so situated, and it was believed that the cotton so permitted to be sent would be certainly applied to the purposes indicated. General Polk gave the required approval, and Miss Cherry, as I learn, proceeded to take out some twelve bales, when an accident, incurred in endeavoring to minister to the soldiers at Memphis, laid her up for many weeks, and prevented for a time the further fulfillment of her designs. Having now partially recovered, she seeks to resume the duty, and represents herself as having incurred, on the faith of this permit, serious responsibilities in affording supplies to the wounded and imprisoned at Memphis.

I have again made inquiries as to her character and fidelity, and have the strongest assurances that she may be relied upon entirely for the faithful appropriation, for the relief of our soldiers, of the proceeds of all cotton she may be allowed to take out.

We have recently made an arrangement with the Federal authorities by which a cargo of cotton is to be sent at once to New York, to be applied to the relief of our suffering and imprisoned soldiers; but that will by no means suffice to afford the supplies necessary to alleviate the condition of those in the more Eastern prisons. It is entirely in conformity with the spirit of this arrangement to allow the cotton designed to be taken out by Miss Cherry to be similarly applied. While, therefore, I do not design a positive instruction in relation to a matter which comes appropriately within the discretion of the commandant of your department, and of which you have better means of judgment, I would recommend the allowance of this permit, unless you have some satisfactory information to induce doubt of the fidelity with which the proceeds will be applied.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., November 19, 1864.

General J. H. WINDER, *Millen, Ga.:*

You must judge and use your best efforts for the removal and security of the prisoners as the enemy shall advance or threaten in any

direction. What number remains at Andersonville? It seems more immediately in danger.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CAMP LAWTON, *November 19, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

Fifteen hundred prisoners at Andersonville and 10,000 here. Am ordered by General Hardee to remove the prisoners to Savannah for the present, and establish prison on the Gulf Railroad at Waresborough, Ware County, Ga.

JOHN H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 275. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, November 19, 1864.*

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XVI. Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner will proceed without delay to Columbia, S. C., and make an examination of the country with a view to the selection of the most suitable point for the location of a camp of prisoners of war.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Clay, assistant adjutant-general, respecting negroes confined at Salisbury.*

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

Returned to General Gardner.

I do not understand this as an order to send these parties off by flag of truce, but simply that they are subject to be sent when a due occasion offers. If I am wrong I can be corrected. If I wait awhile I can make good use of them. Please let me have your views.

[RO. OULD.]

KNOXVILLE, *November 20, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Have just received letter from rebel General Vaughn saying he is authorized by his Secretary of War to meet me or other agents to agree upon terms for exchange of non-combatants of East Tennessee held by either Government. I am authorized by Secretary of War to complete arrangements of exchange already commenced. Shall I meet him?

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General and Provost-Marshal-General, East Tennessee.

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* Brought from Pennsylvania by C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY PRISON,
Elmira, N. Y., November 20, 1864.

Col. B. F. TRACY, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 20, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, much improved since last report; clothing, good; bedding, most of the men have blankets but no straw; state of quarters, very fair; state of mess-houses, good; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, plenty; water, very good; sinks, fair; police of grounds, very good, considering the state of weather; drainage, fair, except at the pond; police of hospital, very good; attendance of sick, appears very good; hospital diet, good; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, very good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. JORDAN,
Captain, Twenty-ninth Maine Vols., Acting Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Six of the new barracks for the use of prisoners are completed and occupied. Four others will soon be done. With the force now at work nearly one building per day can be erected. The conduit is progressing finely; 125 prisoners per day of eight hours are employed on its execution. It is rather more than half completed. There have been 3,000 feet of the ditch dug and 1,000 feet of the pipe (wooden) laid and covered.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Comdg. Prisoners' Depot.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, November 20, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS, *Commanding Camp Morton:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 19, 1864:

Conduct, very insubordinate, having made several attempts to escape; cleanliness, good; state of clothing, good, except shirts; bedding, good; state of quarters, good condition and kept thoroughly policed; state of mess-houses, have none; state of kitchen, good condition; food, quality of, first class; food, quantity of, sufficient, being in accordance with orders; water, sufficient; sinks, sufficient and kept thoroughly cleansed; police of grounds, thorough each day; drainage, complete; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, first class; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, ordinary.

Remarks and suggestions.—I would respectfully suggest that during the past week the prisoners generally have been very insubordinate, and on the night of the 14th instant made a break on the guard and several prisoners escaped, a part of whom were recaptured. And on the night of the 18th instant preparations were made for another break, but owing to the extra vigilance used by the officers on duty at this camp, in connection with the guard, the plans concocted by the prisoners were ferreted out and broken up before being put into execution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

CAMP MORTON, IND., *November 22, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Deputy Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state in reference to the remarks of Lieutenant Davidson, Veteran Reserve Corps, inspector of the camp, that a full report of the escape of prisoners on the 14th instant is being made and will be forwarded in to-day's mail; also a requisition for shirts and blankets for issue to prisoners.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT LAFAYETTE,
New York Harbor, November 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Lafayette:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 20, 1864:

Conduct, very good; cleanliness, very good; clothing, good; bedding, iron bedsteads, husk mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows; state of quarters, very good; state of mess-houses, excellent; state of kitchen, excellent; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, circular of June 1, 1864, complied with; water, excellent (Croton); sinks, cleanly; police of grounds, excellent; drainage, good; police of hospital, no hospital at post, prisoners very sick are sent to Fort Hamilton; attendance of sick, Doctor Gibson attends to sick every morning; hospital diet, none at post; general health of prisoners, very good; vigilance of guard, guards vigilant; prisoners verified three times during the night.

Remarks and suggestions.—There are 130 prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette, consisting of prisoners of war, state prisoners, and blockade-runners. Their treatment as regards quarters and exercise is excellent. Everything allowed by existing orders is furnished them, and a good degree of satisfaction is expressed by them for the uniform excellence of their treatment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WILKINS CARTER,
First Lieut., Seventeenth U. S. Infty., Post Adjt. and Insp. Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Treatment, &c., in accordance with instructions received, is strictly adhered to.

HEADQUARTERS WEST'S BUILDINGS HOSPITAL,
Baltimore, Md., November 20, 1864.

Surg. A. CHAPEL, U. S. Volunteers, *Commanding Hospital:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 19, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, good; clothing, scanty, so far as personal clothing is concerned; bedding, good; state of quarters, good; state of

mess-houses, good; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, excellent; food, quantity of, sufficient; water, good; sinks, good; police of grounds, good; drainage, good; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, could not be better; hospital diet, good; general health of prisoners, good as could be expected from nature of wounds and disease; vigilance of guard, good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO ROBERTS,
Second Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The present clothing of the men is in very bad condition, being in many cases nearly worn out, and many others have none at all, so that when they are all able to walk about the wards we have to supply them from the sanitary stores of the hospital. I would respectfully ask how I am to obtain clothing for them from the Government, and whether overcoats and blankets are allowed? Of course, these articles will not be needed while in hospital, but in case of transfer there should, in my opinion, be a sufficient supply on hand to make them comfortable to whatever point they may be sent, as the weather will soon be too inclement to send them without. Shall I receive donations of clothing from persons in the city for the benefit of the hospital, such as can be made useful for prisoners of war? Any information upon these points will be thankfully received.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. CHAPEL,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Hospital.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., November 20, 1864.

General JOHN H. WINDER, *Camp Lawton, Ga.:*

Concert with General W. J. Hardee and make such arrangements for the removal of prisoners as he may approve and direct.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CAMP LAWTON, *November 20, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

In obedience to your orders and General Hardee's, the prisoners will be removed to Savannah and thence to Waresborough, Ware County, Ga., on Gulf Railroad.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: Orders have been sent to Major-General Granger to receive from the commanding officer at Mobile 1,000 bales of cotton and to consign them to Brig. Gen. William N. R. Beall, at New York.

now a prisoner of war in our hands, to be sold and the proceeds appropriated as agreed upon between Lieutenant-General Grant and Judge R. Ould, as per inclosed copies of official correspondence.*

The Secretary of War has selected you to attend to the execution of this agreement on our part by paroling the said Brigadier-General Beall, accompanying him to New York to receive the above-mentioned cotton, in its sale, and the expenditure of the proceeds, as well as the distribution of the articles purchased, as specified in the inclosed agreement. While you will allow to Brigadier-General Beall all proper facilities for carrying out this agreement, it must be understood that all his acts are to be subject to your supervision, and that no sales, purchases, or distributions are to be made without your knowledge. All his business transactions and accounts must be subject to your inspection. The Commissary-General of Prisoners will furnish him through you with the number of prisoners at each depot, as provided in paragraph 6 of the agreement.

The form of parole to be given by General Beall† is submitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 28, 1864.

These papers are respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Wessells, Commissary-General of Prisoners of War, with the instructions to carry out so much as may belong to his office.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

OFFICE ASST. AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW YORK,
Savannah River, November 21, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER, *Commissioner for Exchange:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have up to the present time received over 3,000 of our men. Their physical condition is rather better than I expected, but their personal is worse than anything I have ever seen—filth and rags. It is a great labor to cleanse and clothe them, but I am fairly at work and will progress as rapidly as possible. I have much to say, but have little time for writing now. I have got off two vessels to-day and will try and get off two to-morrow, and so on. Matters have been rather queerly managed here in the mode of conducting truce business. I have nothing whatever to do with the old matters, or the business of this department. Inclosed I send you latest papers, and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and U. S. Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

[NOVEMBER 21, 1864.—For Foster to Halleck, referring to exchange of prisoners under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford, see Series I, Vol. XLIV, p. 517.]

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*See Ould to Grant November 11, p. 1117, and Grant to Ould November 12, p. 1122.

†Form here omitted. For parole as executed, see Gibson to Hartz, December 7, p. 1199.

measure of the penalty adjudged be enforced with energy and without abatement. It seems proper to remark that, although the President's and Secretary's orders were made early in August, the prisoner is still at Little Rock. It cannot but be deplored that the military authorities should have felt warranted in extending to so conspicuous a criminal a lenity which is without sanction as it is undeserved.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., November 22, 1864.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list* of Federal troops paroled by the enemy at this point November 15, 1864, together with copies of the terms of capitulation entered into between their commanding officer and Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, C. S. Army, upon which the paroles are granted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MORGAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The paroling of these officers does not seem to have been done in the spirit of the cartel and of recent orders from the War Department.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen. of Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.
W. T. HARTZ,
Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. (in General Wessells' absence).

[Second indorsement.]

DECEMBER 2, 1864.

Without expressing any opinion upon the military necessities or propriety of entering into terms of capitulation as stated, the undersigned perceives no irregularity other than the fact that the terms of capitulation contain an express provision that General Washburn shall act, but this it is presumed is not important.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Third indorsement.]

DECEMBER 23, 1864.

I consider these paroles as null and void and given in violation of positive orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 26, 1864.*

The views of Major-General Halleck are approved, and the officers and men will be immediately ordered to duty.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

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*Omitted.

[Fifth indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn., with reference to indorsement of the Secretary of War.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.
G. BLAGDEN,
Major, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Assistant to Commissary-General of Prisoners (in General Wessells' absence).

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Agreement entered into at Athens, Ala., on the 24th day of September, 1864, by Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of the C. S. Army, and Col. Wallace Campbell, One hundred and tenth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry.

We, on the part of our respective Governments, stipulate and agree that the following articles shall be faithfully executed and maintained:

First. On the part of the United States Government, by Col. Wallace Campbell, that the United States and public Government property at this point be, and hereby are, surrendered to Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of the C. S. Army.

Second. On the part of the Confederate States Government, by Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, that all commissioned officers surrendered or surrendering as above be, and hereby are, permitted to go to Meridian, or some other point in Mississippi; and the said officers shall, so soon as Major-General Forrest can communicate with Major-General Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, be sent to Major-General Washburn or the commanding officer at Memphis, Tenn., to be retained on their parole of honor not to act in opposition to the forces of the Confederate States until they are duly exchanged by Generals Washburn and Forrest, which exchange shall occur as speedily as possible. This exchange is to be conducted by an exchange of officers of same rank and man for man.

Again, said commissioned officers shall, and hereby are permitted to, retain and keep possession of all their personal property, including horses, saddles, side-arms, and clothing—all this permanently.

Again, the enlisted men (soldiers) of Col. Wallace Campbell's command shall be kindly and humanely treated, and turned over to the Confederate States Government as prisoners of war, to be disposed of as the War Department of the Confederate States shall direct.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.
WALLACE CAMPBELL,
Colonel 110th U. S. Colored Infantry.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Agreement entered into at Sulphur Springs, Ala., on the 25th of September, by Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of the C. S. Army, and Lieut. Col. J. B. Minnis, U. S. Army.

We, on the part of our respective Governments, stipulate to and agree that the following articles shall be faithfully executed and maintained:

First. On the part of the United States Government, by ———— ————, that the fort and U. S. forces at this point be, and hereby are, surrendered to Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of the C. S. Army.

Second. On the part of the Confederate States Government, by Major-General Forrest, that all commissioned officers surrendered or surrendering as above be, and hereby are, permitted to go to Meridian, or some other point in Mississippi, and the said officers shall, so soon as Major-General Forrest can communicate with Major-General Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, be sent to Major-General Washburn, or other commanding officer at Memphis, Tenn., to be retained, on their parole of honor not to in any manner act in opposition to the forces of the Confederate States until they are duly exchanged by General Washburn. This exchange is to be conducted by an exchange of officer for officer of same rank and man for man.

Again, said commissioned officers shall and hereby are permitted to retain and keep all their personal property, including saddles, side-arms, and clothing—all this permanently.

Again, the enlisted men (soldiers) shall be kindly and humanely treated, and turned over to the Confederate States Government as prisoners of war, to be disposed of as the War Department of the Confederate States shall decide.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
In the Field, September 26, 1864.

Captain WALKER, *Commanding Garrison, Rockland Station:*

I have the garrison commanded by you invested with a force amply sufficient to storm and capture it. In order to prevent the effusion of blood I demand an immediate surrender. All the forts and block-houses from this place to Decatur have surrendered, and I can grant you the same terms upon which they surrendered.

If you force me to storm your works and take them I cannot be responsible for the result.

You can have an interview with me personally, should you desire it, and examine the terms upon which the other forts and block-houses surrendered.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

ENTERPRISE, *October 15, 1864.*

I certify on honor that I am the officer to whom the note was addressed, and was commanding, as within set forth. I further certify that I at once surrendered to Major-General Forrest upon the receipt of the within documents and upon the conditions granted to Colonel Campbell and the officers under him.

A copy of said conditions was never furnished me, as had been stipulated by General Forrest.

H. J. WALKER,
Capt., 111th Regt., U. S. Army, late Comdg. Block-House No. 17.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, November 22, 1864.

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Deputy Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the Commissary-General of Prisoners to letter from this office of the 6th instant, in relation to the construction of four additional hospital wards for the accommodation of the sick at this camp.

In pursuance to instructions received from Brevet Brigadier-General Hoffman two new wards have been erected, also an administrative building and kitchen, but as they are located upon grounds in the new portion of the camp, and some distance from the old hospital, these cannot be used until the additional wards required are put up, when the patients in the old hospital and in tents can be removed and the new hospital opened. I will also state that the old hospital wards can easily be converted into barracks, and that they are much needed to accommodate prisoners now occupying tents, which are old and much worn and very uncomfortable at the present time. As will be seen by reference to my letter of the 6th instant, the erection of this new hospital is in accordance with the recommendations of Surgeon Alexander, medical inspector of prison camps, and upon the grounds and location selected by him when here. In the present situation, the two new wards, administrative building, and kitchen, cannot be used without the addition of the other wards mentioned, and I would therefore respectfully request their construction without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

HDQRS. C. S. MIL. PRISONS, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA,
Camp Lawton, November 22, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that all the prisoners have been sent from this post to Savannah on their way to Waresborough, Ware County, Ga., or some point on the Gulf Railroad in that vicinity, except a few shoemakers and butchers, who will leave in the course of a few hours. The place selected by Lieutenant-General Hardee, whom I am instructed to obey by the Secretary of War.

I send them with reluctance; as you will see by reference to the map that Trader's Hill, the head of navigation on the Saint Mary's River, is about twenty-five miles from the new post, Brunswick about fifty miles, and the railroad crosses the Altamaha about forty miles, at which point it is a bold, navigable stream.

If the enemy should occupy this part of the country, retreat by Savannah would be extremely difficult, and should they come up the Altamaha to the crossing, impossible. It would also render retreat in the other direction impossible, as we would be cut off from transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 30, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

DECEMBER 3, 1864.

Directions have been given for their removal to a place of greater security.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

Second. On the part of the Confederate States Government, by Major-General Forrest, that all commissioned officers surrendered or surrendering as above be, and hereby are, permitted to go to Meridian, or some other point in Mississippi, and the said officers shall, so soon as Major-General Forrest can communicate with Major-General Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, be sent to Major-General Washburn, or other commanding officer at Memphis, Tenn., to be retained, on their parole of honor not to in any manner act in opposition to the forces of the Confederate States until they are duly exchanged by General Washburn. This exchange is to be conducted by an exchange of officer for officer of same rank and man for man.

Again, said commissioned officers shall and hereby are permitted to retain and keep all their personal property, including saddles, side-arms, and clothing—all this permanently.

Again, the enlisted men (soldiers) shall be kindly and humanely treated, and turned over to the Confederate States Government as prisoners of war, to be disposed of as the War Department of the Confederate States shall decide.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
In the Field, September 26, 1864.

Captain WALKER, *Commanding Garrison, Rockland Station:*

I have the garrison commanded by you invested with a force amply sufficient to storm and capture it. In order to prevent the effusion of blood I demand an immediate surrender. All the forts and block-houses from this place to Decatur have surrendered, and I can grant you the same terms upon which they surrendered.

If you force me to storm your works and take them I cannot be responsible for the result.

You can have an interview with me personally, should you desire it, and examine the terms upon which the other forts and block-houses surrendered.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

ENTERPRISE, *October 15, 1864.*

I certify on honor that I am the officer to whom the note was addressed, and was commanding, as within set forth. I further certify that I at once surrendered to Major-General Forrest upon the receipt of the within documents and upon the conditions granted to Colonel Campbell and the officers under him.

A copy of said conditions was never furnished me, as had been stipulated by General Forrest.

H. J. WALKER,
Capt., 111th Regt., U. S. Army, late Comdg. Block-House No. 17.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, November 22, 1864.

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Deputy Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the Commissary-General of Prisoners to letter from this office of the 6th instant, in relation to the construction of four additional hospital wards for the accommodation of the sick at this camp.

In pursuance to instructions received from Brevet Brigadier-General Hoffman two new wards have been erected, also an administrative building and kitchen, but as they are located upon grounds in the new portion of the camp, and some distance from the old hospital, these cannot be used until the additional wards required are put up, when the patients in the old hospital and in tents can be removed and the new hospital opened. I will also state that the old hospital wards can easily be converted into barracks, and that they are much needed to accommodate prisoners now occupying tents, which are old and much worn and very uncomfortable at the present time. As will be seen by reference to my letter of the 6th instant, the erection of this new hospital is in accordance with the recommendations of Surgeon Alexander, medical inspector of prison camps, and upon the grounds and location selected by him when here. In the present situation, the two new wards, administrative building, and kitchen, cannot be used without the addition of the other wards mentioned, and I would therefore respectfully request their construction without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

HDQRS. C. S. MIL. PRISONS, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA,
Camp Lawton, November 22, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that all the prisoners have been sent from this post to Savannah on their way to Waresborough, Ware County, Ga., or some point on the Gulf Railroad in that vicinity, except a few shoemakers and butchers, who will leave in the course of a few hours. The place selected by Lieutenant-General Hardee, whom I am instructed to obey by the Secretary of War.

I send them with reluctance; as you will see by reference to the map that Trader's Hill, the head of navigation on the Saint Mary's River, is about twenty-five miles from the new post, Brunswick about fifty miles, and the railroad crosses the Altamaha about forty miles, at which point it is a bold, navigable stream.

If the enemy should occupy this part of the country, retreat by Savannah would be extremely difficult, and should they come up the Altamaha to the crossing, impossible. It would also render retreat in the other direction impossible, as we would be cut off from transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 30, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

DECEMBER 3, 1864.

Directions have been given for their removal to a place of greater security.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

WYTHEVILLE, *November 22, 1864.*

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

COLONEL: I am surprised to see that Captain Wirz, commanding prison at Andersonville, Ga., in his report of 27th of September, makes me responsible for the following: "Major Hall remarked that it, the prison at Andersonville, was about on a par with the Federal prison at Johnson's Island." I did not express any such opinion, nor did I ever use any language, which the utmost ingenuity could pervert into such a misrepresentation of my conviction.

The report of inspection of the post and prison at Andersonville, forwarded by Colonel Chandler, assistant adjutant and inspector general, 5th of August ultimo, was made by him from notes taken by both of us on the spot. He consulted with me while preparing it, and as you will perceive, the fair copy is in my handwriting. I fully concur in it. Colonel Chandler's communication to you of this date is also entirely in accordance with my observation of the facts and the statements in which reference is made to me and with my full knowledge and consent. My recollection of General Winder's language, quoted by Colonel Chandler and Captain Wirz, relative to the issue of peas, rice, fuel, &c., is clear and distinct. No vestige remained of the 1,000 posts to which Captain Wirz refers and no allusion to them was made. The only hut or other building in the stockade was a small frame house used exclusively as a sutler's shop. On each of my visits of inspection to the interior of the stockade I noticed a large number of men digging in the marsh for roots and learning their purpose called Colonel Chandler's attention to the fact. At my request, Captain Wirz went with me to the stockade on one occasion specially to attend "sick-call," as I desired to obtain accurate information in regard to the manner of conducting it.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. CARVEL HALL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: In answer to your reference of the letter from Colonel Dwight to yourself, dated New Orleans, 28th ultimo, in relation to the exchange of prisoners, I have to say that the arrangement agreed upon prior to the reception of the order suspending further exchanges will not be interfered with by that order, but will be carried into effect.

By order of the Secretary of War:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
Rock Island Barracks, Ill., November 23, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 23, 1864:

Conduct, very good; cleanliness, good; clothing, now being issued; bedding, none; state of quarters, good; state of mess-houses, no mess-houses; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of,

as per circular from Commissary-General of Prisoners; water, good; sinks, not very good, improvements nearly completed; police of grounds, very good; drainage, good; police of hospital, very good; attendance of sick, very good; hospital diet, very good; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps and Provost-Marshal of Prisoners, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The within report is corroborated by a personal inspection. The weather since last report up to this day (25th) has been remarkably cold for this time of year, and work on the water-works consequently stopped until yesterday, when the weather moderated and is now pleasant, and if it continues so for a week or two, everything will be finished shipshape, but if it only lasts a day or two it will be impossible to complete this job and the condition of the sinks and water will be deplorable. A batch of 587 prisoners arrived yesterday from Saint Louis. They were generally well clothed, but very filthy and a great many sick among them. They are now all distributed and settled.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. J. JOHNSON,

Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 23, 1864.*

Surgeon GETTY,

Medical Inspector of Prisoners of War, Elkton, Md.:

SIR: You will proceed without delay to Elmira, N. Y., and make a minute inspection of the prison at that place, particularly in reference to its sanitary condition, being mainly governed in this duty by your instructions of 6th of September last. Unfavorable reports are continually received at this office, and it is desirable to correct existing evils. With this view make to the commanding officer such suggestions for immediate action as you may deem advisable, and if possible ascertain his ability to carry them out. Having performed this duty you will return to this city and report the result of your inspection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,

Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 23, 1864.*

Maj. MASON MORFIT, *Quartermaster, Salisbury, N. C.:*

MAJOR: Your letter of the 16th instant has been referred to me to answer. I call your attention to Special Orders, No. 93, headquarters post, Richmond, herewith inclosed.*

It is not the practice here to permit any but officers and patients in hospitals to receive the monthly allowance, but there can be no objection to so doing if the number of prisoners is not too large and the officer has the time to make the payments. Northern currency must be converted into Confederate money and held for the Confederate States

* Not found.

Government. Coin may be disposed of in the market. Prisoners cannot give orders in favor of second parties, as in the case of a fellow-prisoner it would enable a man to withdraw and get into his possession too large an amount; of course as intercourse between prisoners and outsiders is not allowable it is hardly necessary to say that such orders could not be respected. Nor can the officers and employés at prisons have any dealings with them. Prisoners when exchanged and sent away can leave transfers for the benefit of their fellow-prisoners.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MORFIT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., November 24, 1864.

General J. H. WINDER, *Camp Lawton, Ga.:*

Confer with General W. J. Hardee, now on his way to or possibly at Augusta, with regard to safety of prisoners.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } OFFICE COM. GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of War those prisoners of war who refused to be paroled at the surrender of Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863, and who were sent North and are now held as prisoners within the Federal lines, will—those that may so desire—be released on taking the oath as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863. For this purpose commanding officers of the several stations at which said prisoners are confined will immediately forward to this office for approval lists of prisoners of the class mentioned who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of said oath. No prisoner of war will be released under this order until the lists have been properly approved and returned, unless otherwise specially ordered.

By order of Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *November 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner for Exchange, Fort Monroe:

SIR: This Department has to-day been furnished with the official declaration of the exchange of naval prisoners at Cox's Landing, on the James River, on the 16th ultimo.

I find that the exchange embraces only those who were delivered up at the point named. There are some others whose names were submitted for exchange, and who are now within our lines on parole, that ought to have been included. I now furnish you with a statement of their cases and hope that you may be able to effect their exchange as early as practicable. Lieut. Commander E. P. Williams was permitted

to come North for the purpose of effecting an exchange. He was the bearer of a communication from Mr. Mallory regarding naval exchanges. His parole expired, but the Department considered it unnecessary for him to return to imprisonment, in accordance with its conditions, thinking, of course, he could be included in the general exchange. Acting Ensign F. W. Sanborn came North under a similar parole to effect an exchange for Acting Master Bonneau. Acting Master Bonneau was sent down in the Circassian, but this Department finds that Acting Ensign Sanborn is not included in the declaration of exchange. He was captured in the Columbine. Acting Master Michael Hickey, Acting Master's Mate E. N. Wild, Acting Assistant Paymaster C. S. Simms, of the U. S. S. Queen City, captured June 24, 1864, on Arkansas River, were paroled at the time. Acting Ensign A. H. Brady, of the Granite City, captured May 6, 1864, was severely wounded and on that account has been permitted to return home on parole.

There are some thirty seamen of the captured steamers Queen City, Signal, and Covington on parole.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army:

SIR: The Secretary of War desires that a special effort be made for the exchange of Col. Stephen M. Weld, jr., of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, and directs me to send his name to you accordingly. He was captured July 30, 1864, in front of Petersburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

Miss Dix's respects to General E. A. Hitchcock. Has visited the prisons and hospitals at Elmira, in both which the rebels are receiving all necessary care, and provision fully adequate to all necessities; health, good; sick-call, moderate; serious illness, but few cases; mortality, low; prisoners, about 8,000; probably 7,400 fully able for field service.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 25, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: Since the recent agreement allowing supplies to be sent by the respective Governments, it seems to me that it would be proper that any restrictions heretofore existing on either side relating to contributions to prisoners should be removed. If I am correctly informed, persons at the North, unless they were near relatives of sick prisoners, have not been allowed since the 10th of August last to send supplies to Confederate officers and men in your custody. I also understand that the prisoners have not been permitted to make purchases, except of the most limited character, and then only from sutlers. Some doubt also has been entertained by our people whether money sent to our prisoners at the North is delivered to them.

The Confederate authorities are entirely willing that your prisoners confined here shall, in addition to Government or State supplies, receive any contributions sent by private individuals, either North or South, and whatever sums of money may be sent to them to be expended in accordance with humane and proper prison regulations. Will your Government not agree to the same? I will thank you for an early reply.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE U. S. ASSISTANT AGENT FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., January 6, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange of prisoners, Washington, D. C.

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and U. S. Assistant Agent of Exchange.

CAMP LAWTON, *November 25, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

The prisoners all left this post. Capt. D. W. Vowles left here in charge of public business. Will I be permitted to choose my headquarters? The telegraph operator will leave here with his battery for new post. I will await instructions at Augusta. Please let me hear soon.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 26, 1864.*

SIR: Mr. Edward A. Pollard, now in Brooklyn, has been directed to proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the senior military officer in command there as a paroled prisoner, and with the view of being exchanged.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 26, 1864.*

Surg. J. SIMPSON, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Baltimore, Md.:

Make arrangements with Surgeon Vanderkieft to transfer those able to travel to Baltimore and for the care and comfort of 6,000 exchanged prisoners now arriving at Annapolis, most of them sick.

JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

BALTIMORE, *November 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. K. BARNES, *Surgeon-General U. S. Army:*

Telegram received. Surgeon Vanderkieft reports arrival of first installment of exchanged prisoners. Condition indescribable. Hos-

pitals at Annapolis nearly full. Can accommodate in Baltimore and Annapolis Junction 800, and have ordered that number to be sent up. Can transfer only about 250 from Baltimore to Philadelphia; remainder are men from the Valley, too badly wounded to bear transfer. If 6,000 sick arrive there will be a deficit of 3,500 vacant beds in the department. What shall be done?

C. R. GREENLEAF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 26, 1864.*

Asst. Surg. C. R. GREENLEAF, U. S. Army,
Assistant Medical Director, Baltimore, Md.:

Instructions have been sent by mail to send surplus sick and wounded exchanged prisoners who are able to travel to Philadelphia.

JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

[NOVEMBER 26, 1864.—For Sweet to Wessells and Fry, in relation to raids projected from Canada for the purpose of releasing prisoners of war, &c. (with accompanying papers), see Series I, Vol. XLV, Part I, p. 1076 *et seq.*]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP CHASE,
Near Columbus, Ohio, November 26, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 26, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, perfect; clothing, much improved since their arrival at this post; bedding, good; state of quarters, clean; state of mess-houses, clean and well arranged; state of kitchen, clean; food, quality of, first-class ration; food, quantity of, full ration as allowed by Commissary-General of Prisoners; water, good; sinks in good order; police of grounds, perfect; drainage, good; police of hospital, perfect; attendance of sick, sufficient; hospital diet, healthy; general health of prisoners, improving at present; vigilance of guard, good.

Remarks and suggestions.—I would earnestly recommend that gravel be hauled in Prisons 1, 2, and 3, and be distributed by Lieutenant Sankey's order. There are several places in the prisons which require gravel very much indeed. Some five or six stoves, used in Prison 1, are very imperfect. I would recommend that new stoves be purchased for their use. Everything has been done to render prisoners at this post comfortable consistent with orders from Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Captain and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The health of prisoners has improved since last report; smallpox abating. On the night of the 24th instant the bodies of six deceased

prisoners were stolen from the grave-yard attached to camp where prisoners only are buried. I arrested the perpetrators of this outrage and referred the matter to General Hooker and was by him directed to turn the prisoners and papers over to the prosecuting attorney of this county, which I have done.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

ANNAPOLIS, *November 26, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. HARTZ:

I have received the order to furlough the paroled prisoners now arriving. I have also received an order from the War Department to have them all paid two months' pay. I have received 1,800 men in three steamers without rolls. I can accommodate at Camp Parole and at the hospitals 7,000 well men and about 1,200 sick men. The men who arrived to-day are in good condition in all respects. Yesterday many who arrived were in poor condition.

A. R. ROOT,
Colonel.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., November 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN S. SAUNDERS, *Columbia, S. C.:*
(Care of Post Commander.)

COLONEL: After inspection of the foreign regiment organized under Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker's auspices, extend your inspections to the Yankee prisons in Georgia and South Carolina. Forward with your reports returns of guards, all staff officers connected with the posts and prisons, the number of prisoners in each, their condition, and that of the prisons and all departments connected with them; the character of the records kept, whether giving full description of each prisoner from capture to exchange or death. See if supplies furnished by the Yankee Government are properly distributed, the system prevailing in receiving those supplies, and their distribution, the checks upon their diversion from parties for whom intended, and all matters relating to them which require correction. The shocking condition of these poor wretches, at Andersonville and other points, as heretofore reported, is calculated to bring reproach upon our Government, and while humanity suggests the extension to them of that treatment due from a Christian people, even to Yankees, policy and a regard for our own poor fellows in the hands of the Yankees would suggest such prison treatment to those in our power as we would have them to show to ours. They have already taken advantage of the reports respecting our prison system, supposing we have had any, to inflict sad cruelties upon those captured from us.

Look particularly into the course adopted with regard to money or other property found upon the prisoners. Strict rules should be adopted in relation to this, and the receipt and distribution of supplies, as they afford wide fields for abuse and embezzlement. Where abuses exist probe them to the bottom, giving facts in such form as will fully establish your statements, as it is important to obviate further inspections by after inspections, upon recriminations which may arise from

the complete reports. In reference to character of officers, their habits, &c., which should be ascertained in all inspections, let such statements be made upon a separate report from your general report.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SALISBURY, *November 26, 1864.*

Maj. GARNETT ANDREWS:

Casualties—Guard, 2 killed, 10 wounded; prisoners, 14 killed, 35 wounded. Telegraph Secretary of War and General Holmes in regard to force. Guard insufficient and prisoners again threatening.

JNO. H. GEE,
Major.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, November 27, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Half of Major Gee's force has been taken away. He has little over 500 men to guard nearly 10,000 desperate prisoners.

In the absence of and for General Gardner:

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 27, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *November 26, 1864.*

General R. S. EWELL:

Yesterday at 2 o'clock prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., made an attempt to escape. They succeeded in getting arms from and killing two of the guards. The guard on the parapet witnessing the affair immediately opened with musketry and two pieces of artillery, killing between forty and fifty of the prisoners. Everything then quieted down. Nothing from Georgia.

J. T. CALDWELL,
Superintendent, &c.

OFFICE ASST. AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW YORK,
Venus Point, Savannah River, November 27, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the latest Southern papers possible to obtain. I am unable to hear much either of General Sherman's or the enemy's movements. All persons I meet are very reserved, unusually so, and papers are very reluctantly brought forward. I learn that our forces are moving in three columns and covered by cavalry parties. The enemy are still in doubt as to the point

Sherman intends to strike. Re-enforcements from North Carolina have arrived at Augusta. More have been promised from farther north. I may be able to communicate more news by the next steamer, which will follow twenty-four hours later.

I have received about 4,500 prisoners. We are retarded by Sherman's movements. Our men have all been removed from the camps they occupied ten days since.

Our returned prisoners are in bad condition, particularly in regard to clothing, though on the whole their physical condition is not so bad as I had expected to see.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and U. S. Assistant Agent for Exchange.

FORT WARREN, *November 27, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Pardon me for intruding a moment on your time. It would be a source of regret to you, I am sure, if the arrangement between yourself and General Lee (conceived and agreed to in a humane and liberal spirit, and which I to-day see noticed in the public prints with commendation) should fail to produce the good results intended by you and him from failure or oversight on the part of either Government to grant the necessary facilities for its prompt execution.

The rigors of winter in the North are approaching and there is but little time left to do all that is to be done, viz, to ascertain the relative wants of each prison, to purchase or contract for clothing and blankets, to inspect and ship them, and distribute fairly among so many prisons. Most of this labor can be done or prepared for before the cotton reaches New York, so as to ship all articles as soon as sales are made. You can well understand what time can be saved by going to work at once with proper activity and with the proper number of agents.

Therefore (though in ignorance of what facilities may have been the subject of stipulation, and from a desire to avoid all causes of delay) I venture to address [you] on the subject as one who having originated the work may feel a desire to see it carried out to a humane result, and ask of you the favor of doing what you can with propriety to procure for me, if not already allowed, permission to associate with me six or more Confederate officers (among them General W. N. R. Beall) "on parole," to aid in effecting the satisfactory execution of the business. Similar facilities will, of course, be granted by Confederate authorities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

I. R. TRIMBLE,
Major-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, November 27, 1864.

Col. CHARLES W. HILL,
128th Ohio Vol. Infty., Comdg. U. S. Forces, Johnson's Island:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 27, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, good; clothing, comfortable, except a few needing trousers; bedding, half the prisoners without straw, but all

have blankets; state of quarters, clean; state of mess-houses, fair; state of kitchen, clean; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, full prisoners' rations, except potatoes; water, prisoners carry it from the bay, good quality; sinks, good, except on the northwest side, new pits are being blasted out of the rock; police of grounds, fair; drainage, good; police of hospital, very good; attendance of sick, very good; hospital diet, varied and abundant; general health of prisoners, good; deaths since last report, one; vigilance of guard, good.

Remarks and suggestions.—I have the honor to recommend that books (other than military) be added to the list of articles that prisoners are allowed to receive from relatives or purchase from the sutler.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,

Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Under the impression that paragraph 5, General Orders, No. 226, July 8, 1864, Adjutant-General's Office, prohibited the further issue of potatoes to prisoners, the commissary of subsistence at this post declines such issue. I think he is in error, as that order seems to relate to subsistence for troops exclusively, but await instructions. I think books to be allowed should be merely literary, religious, historical, biographical, or scientific; that geographies or maps should not be included. With this qualification the foregoing report is approved. The prisoners have always had a free run of newspapers and the disloyal ones are, of course, generally preferred. I recommend a restriction in that regard.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CHAS. W. HILL,

Colonel 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,

Camp Morton, Indianapolis, November 27, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS, *Commanding Camp Morton:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 26, 1864:

Conduct, very quiet, no attempts to escape; cleanliness, good state; clothing, good, except shirts; bedding, good; state of quarters, bunks kept clean, but the floors being ground it is impossible to keep them clean in wet weather; state of mess-houses, have none; state of kitchen, good condition; food, quality of, first class; food, quantity of, sufficient, being in accordance to orders; water, sufficient; sinks, being portable, cannot be kept thoroughly cleansed in cold, freezing weather; police of grounds, thorough when dry enough to police; drainage, complete; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, first class; general health of prisoners good; vigilance of guard, ordinary, owing to one-half of the guard being new recruits.

Remarks and suggestions.—I would respectfully suggest that for the cleanliness of the barracks and the health of the prisoners therein confined they be raised at least two feet from the ground and good substantial plank floors be put in them, as it is impossible to keep a ground floor in a perfect state of cleanliness during the cold, wet weather of the fall and winter season, for the prisoners are constantly running in and out, and always carry in more or less mud with them, which keeps the ground floor constantly damp and muddy, whereas if they had good plank floors they could be washed and kept clean every day, and by

being raised from the ground will give sufficient ventilation from below to dry the floor during the night. In regard to the sinks, I would respectfully suggest that three large stationary sinks be built, as it is impossible to use the portable sinks in freezing weather.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. W. DAVIDSON,]
First Lieutenant and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

CAMP MORTON, IND., *December 2, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Deputy Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that owing to the absence of Lieutenant Davidson on special duty this report was mislaid, which will account for its delay. I would respectfully state that an invoice of shirts has just been received from Cincinnati, Ohio, which will be duly issued as occasion requires.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, November 27, 1864.

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Deputy Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, dated November 21, 1864, relative to the erection of hospital buildings at this camp; and also to report without delay the cost of constructing the wards in the manner recommended by Surgeon Kipp.

In reply I would respectfully state that the cost of the two wards constructed and reported in letter of the 20th of October was $915.46, and with the addition of plastering the side walls of the building would increase the cost of the wards about $50 each, as recommended by Surgeon Kipp. From the knowledge I have of this climate, and particularly during the winter months, I can fully indorse the suggestions of Surgeon Kipp as a matter of economy in the saving of fuel alone, besides the great importance as a sanitary measure as regards the health and recovery of the patients. I would also remark that in accordance with the instructions of your letter of the 21st instant the material for the construction of the four new wards is being collected together as rapidly as possible, and every effort will be made to push the work forward to an early completion, the old wards being much needed for the accommodation of prisoners now in crowded barracks.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
Rock Island Barracks, Ill., November 28, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 28, 1864:

Conduct, very good; cleanliness, good; clothing, now being issued;

bedding, none; state of quarters, very good; state of mess-houses, no mess-houses; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, as per circular from Commissary-General of Prisoners; water, good; sinks, improvements being made, nearly completed; police of grounds, very good; drainage, good; police of hospital, very good; attendance of sick, very good; hospital diet, very good; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps and Provost-Marshal of Prisoners, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The within report on the condition of the prison and hospital is, after a personal inspection, found correct. The weather has moderated, and the best hopes are entertained for the completion of the improvements now under way before winter fairly sets in. If more guard was at the disposal of the quartermaster's department the work could be guaranteed. As it is, the few troops on duty here are worked hard, and we have few to spare to guard prisoners at work on these improvements.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. J. JOHNSON,

Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS PRISON CAMP,
Elmira, N. Y., November 28, 1864.

Col. B. F. TRACY, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 24, 1864:

Conduct, fair; cleanliness, good; clothing, insufficient; bedding, want some blankets, no bedsacks are supplied; state of quarters, police good, putting up wooden buildings in place of tents; state of mess-houses, good; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, legal allowance; food, quantity of, beef very lean; water, good and plenty; sinks, good; police of grounds, good for the season, some mud; drainage, good; police of hospital, fair; attendance of sick, good, with the exception of guard-house, no regular provision for sick there; hospital diet, good and full supply of vegetables; general health of prisoners, large number sick; vigilance of guard, good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. JORDAN,

Captain, Twenty-ninth Maine Vols., Acting Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

There are three new barracks occupied; four more begun. Mess-hall, kitchen, and laundry completed. Coal stoves substituted for small wood stoves in hospital. Six old barracks are set apart for convalescent wards and the surgeon ordered to fit them up and use them as such. Dispensary and offices ordered to be constructed and contract for lumber given out. A new requisition for clothing is being prepared. Health of camp steadily improving, although pneumonia is prevailing and is alarmingly fatal.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

B. F. TRACY,

Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

U. S. DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, November 28, 1864.

Col. CHARLES W. HILL,
Comdg. U. S. Forces at Johnson's Island and Sandusky, Ohio:

COLONEL: As president of the Masonic Prison Association I desire to make an appeal to you in behalf of the sick confined here. I am sure your nature must be too generous to refuse to do anything in the real interest of humanity that may be in your power, and that you will indulge me a moment. It is cheerless, indeed, to be sick away from home under the depressing influences of the prison, and recovery is often retarded—sometimes prevented—by mental anxieties. Under present orders, however much we ourselves may be inclined to aid our fellow-prisoners, we cannot go beyond the simple offices of the nurse, and mere sympathy, which, though valuable, can never restore the deranged stomach or stay wasting disease. We do not wish to invade the department of medicine, but if allowed we can supply the sick with many things that will cost the Government nothing and will be of vast service in restoring their health and in relieving their sufferings. Diarrhea is a common and often fatal disease in this prison, and apples and other fruits, jellies, cordials, and what are termed generally hospital delicacies (real necessaries), are much needed for this class of sick. I know that there is real distress caused by the craving of the appetite for changes of diet and for these simple things which cannot be had. If permitted to do so, many of these wants can be supplied through our association, and we will not confine ourselves to the sick of our own fraternity, for (under the circumstances, I may be pardoned for saying) the diffusive charity inculcated by our order extends to all mankind and should embrace even an enemy in distress and relieve him with a hearty good will. Sick prisoners who have relatives within the Federal lines can obtain these things upon application to them, approved by the surgeon, but there are very many who have no such relatives and can get nothing of the kind. If the orders shall be so relaxed (which we respectfully ask) as to permit us to procure the class of articles alluded to, I give you the most solemn assurance that they shall be appropriated solely for the benefit of the sick, and I will myself, if required, become responsible as a hostage under such penalties as you may prescribe for their faithful disposal. If you have discretion in the premises I feel quite confident you will go as far as you may deem just in behalf of the sick, and if, as I apprehend may be the case, the subject is not within your discretion, I most earnestly ask that you give us the aid of your kind offices to accomplish the end desired by referring the subject to the Commissary-General of Prisoners or to the Secretary of War, or in such other way as in your judgment may seem best. Pardon me, colonel, for thus trespassing upon your time, which, I trust, will be justified by the subject-matter.

Respectfully, JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Captain, &c., President of Masonic Prison Association,
Block 1, Ward 1, Room 16.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, December 3, 1864.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, U. S. Volunteers, Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

I see no objection to granting this application if the supplies are issued under the supervision of the prison commander.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 22, 1864.*

Not approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 282. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 28, 1864.

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XXXI. Surg. Isaiah H. White, at Camp Lawton, Ga., is assigned to duty as chief surgeon of hospitals attached to military prisons east of the Mississippi River. He will receive his instructions from the Surgeon-General's Office.

XXXII. Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson is temporarily assigned to the command of the post at Salisbury, N. C., and of the prisoners of war confined at that place. He will report to Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE ASST. AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW YORK,
November 29, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER, *Commissioner for Exchange, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that to the present time we have received about 4,600 prisoners from the enemy. They have, however, been unable to get a prisoner into Savannah since last Friday.

Yesterday Captain Hatch came down and informed me that 1,000 were on the way from Florence, and exhibited a telegram to that effect. They should have arrived in Savannah last night; but we have had no communication with Savannah to-day, and I am inclined to think the Charleston and Savannah Railroad has been cut by General Foster's command. I shall hear to-day, and if possible will inform you by this mail.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and U. S. Assistant Agent for Exchange.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW YORK,
Venus Point, Savannah River, November 29, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER, *Commissioner for Exchange, &c.:*

GENERAL: Since the proposition made on the part of our Government to the Confederate authorities, relative to furnishing our respective prisoners with supplies, was submitted to them, I have given the matter much consideration, and I find difficulties suggesting themselves which will, I fear, in a measure thwart the designs, or at least embarrass in no small degree the successful carrying out of the plan proposed.

The most serious of these is, in my estimation, the inability (as is apparent) of the enemy to transport our supplies in quantities sufficient and with that regularity of dispatch which, when this arrangement is once in operation, will have become a necessity for the proper subsistence of our prisoners at the various prisons of the South.

All the large prison depots are now and doubtless will be continued on the principal thoroughfares of the Confederacy. These lines must naturally be taxed to their utmost capacity in the regular demands upon them. They are also most liable to interruption and attack, in which cases the enemy might be only too ready to permit any disaster to prevent the transit of supplies for our men, and answer their just complaints by charging the failure upon our own Government.

The effect of any movement on the part of our armies upon the transportation of the enemy is to suspend all regular business and yield only to the demands of the emergency. This is clearly demonstrated in the case of Sherman's late movement, as shown by the fact that since last Friday they have been unable to deliver in Savannah a single prisoner. Some lines are cut, and others are unequal to the demands made upon them by the military authorities for the transportation of men and munitions. And now the question presents itself under such circumstances as these, which are likely to occur frequently, What would be the effect upon our prisoners who might happen to be dependent for supplies on a line so embarrassed, and would not the Confederate authorities claim justification in the failure on their part to deliver our stores in accordance with the agreement by charging the responsibility upon us?

In view of the difficulties herein suggested, and to secure, so far as is in our power, our prisoners against liability to want and suffering, I have thought it might be practicable for us to propose to the Confederate authorities the establishment of a depot for prisoners of war at one or more convenient seaport towns, and to meet a natural objection of the enemy to such an arrangement I propose a guarantee on the part of our Government that in case the said post should by any military operation be embraced within our lines then all prisoners thus coming into our possession should be considered on parole until regularly exchanged.

This may at first appear a very strange proposition, but I feel it is one the United States can well afford, in consideration of the assurances thus secured, that all supplies forwarded to our prisoners will be placed through our own agents within the reach of those for whom they are intended.

I have the honor to submit the foregoing for your consideration, and remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and U. S. Assistant Agent for Exchange.

(Forwarded December 7, 1864, by General Butler to General Grant for his information.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 29, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., *Acting Provost-Marshal-General:*

COLONEL: We have the honor to report that in accordance with your invitation we this day visited Myrtle Street and Gratiot Street Prisons. At the Myrtle Street Prison we were shown about by the commanding officer, and we think we visited every apartment. At this prison we think the inmates have so little confinement that it can be hardly called imprisonment. The rooms, with one exception, were in a fair state of cleanliness, and a few of the smaller rooms were as clean as could be desired. The same cannot be said of the halls and court-yard, for in those places there was an abundance of filth.

We suggested that there might be much improvement made in the case of the rooms by having the bunks kept neater, the bedding shaken, blankets folded, cobwebs brushed from the walls, &c. We noticed the refuse from the kitchen running through the yard and thought that either a drain should be dug or else the simple plan of having a tub placed under the spout which could be emptied often should be done. The kitchen and dining-room were in very good condition. The entire place, in our opinion, should be whitewashed. The prisoners looked healthy and robust and were reported all well.

At Gratiot Street Prison neither the commanding officer nor the second in command were present, and we were shown about by a soldier, who could give us no definite information. We first visited the strong rooms and found them, with the adjacent halls, quite clean, they having been washed but a few minutes before. In passing into the lower and larger rooms we found dirt and filth that ought not to be tolerated in any place. It was to be found under the bunks, between the bunks, and in some instances in the middle of the floor. The spittoons were overflowing with filth and looking as though they were not emptied often, and the stoves are used as a mark to spit upon, so that when a fire is built the stench will be great. Of the three large rooms, one was empty, and of the other two we thought that the largest contained the least number of prisoners. The quarters of the officers were in fair condition, but of the large room in front, in which they exercise, we think it should be changed in some way so that they cannot have the same means of inter-communication with the public.

The hospital we thought in as excellent condition as the crowded wards will admit, and the surgeons (rebels) appear to take an interest in their patients. The kitchen, wash-room, and dining-room were in a fair state of cleanliness.

The sink was in a filthy condition and emitted a bad odor, which one cannot help noticing in passing in and out of the court-yard.

The prisoners seem satisfied with their treatment and with their rations.

At the female prison we did not have a good opportunity to see how it was kept, for the rooms were being whitewashed and otherwise cleaned. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the keeper to put and keep it in a proper condition.

At both the Myrtle Street and Gratiot Street Prisons we think there should be facilities for extinguishing a fire, should one occur. It is fearful to contemplate the effects of a fire in these crowded rooms with prisoners in chains.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-first Illinois.
JAS. McGINNIS.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 30, 1864.

Respectfully inclosed to Lieut. Col. Gustav Heinrichs, superintendent and inspector military prisons, with request that this inclosure may be returned after perusal.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT COLUMBUS,
New York Harbor, November 29, 1864.

Col. J. V. BOMFORD, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending November 28, 1864:

Conduct, orderly and quiet; cleanliness, good; clothing, rather deficient of necessary clothing; bedding, scant, some having no blankets or bedding whatever; state of quarters, clean and comfortable; state of mess-houses, have none; state of kitchen, clean and kept in good order; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, according to order; water, good; sinks, use tubs in casemate, kept in good order; police of grounds, good; drainage, none required; police of hospital, have none, patients treated in post hospital; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, as required, same as other patients in post hospital; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Captain, Tenth U. S. Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: Reliable information having been communicated to the Confederate authorities that George Dusky, a soldier of the Confederate Army, and Lieutenant Gandy, an officer of our service, are in solitary confinement in cells at Wheeling, orders have been given to place in similar condition Lieut. W. D. Hoff, Fifteenth [West] Virginia, and Capt. D. R. Boice, Third New Jersey Cavalry.

It appears that the first-named parties have been turned over to certain officials in Western Virginia. Why Confederate soldiers are so treated I do not know. As soon as satisfactory information is furnished that they are released from their close confinement and put upon the footing of prisoners of war a similar course will be pursued toward the two Federal officers herein named.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE U. S. ASSISTANT AGENT FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., January 6, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange, Washington.

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and U. S. Assistant Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., November 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In pursuance of instructions from the Commissary-General of Prisoners, dated November 22, 1864, I have the honor to report that six hospital wards were erected at the prison camp previous to September 8, 1864, when, more being deemed necessary, authority was granted to erect as many hospital wards as were deemed indispensably necessary, to be erected upon the cheapest plan and to be neither plastered nor ceiled. (See communication dated September 8.) Under this authority two wards have been constructed and are now in use. One more is needed and will be constructed as soon as possible, making in all nine wards, besides six old barracks which have, under my orders, been converted into convalescent wards. This makes, in all, accommodations for over 700 sick men. None of the wards have been ceiled. On the 24th of October, on the weekly inspection report, I said that "the hospital wards will be very cold this winter and should be ceiled, as it is too late and they are too full of patients to be plastered." To this I received a reply, dated October 27, 1864, saying that the hospital wards could not be ceiled. A new hospital ward which was being constructed had been converted into a mess-hall and a small wing added for a kitchen, which is all completed and the furniture being put in. The laundry is completed also. The dead house and the dispensary, &c., are not yet commenced. Both are ordered, and the timber for the dispensary is contracted for and will be delivered soon. No mess-hall for the camp is needed. The present one is ample to accommodate a camp of 10,000 men. Its construction is somewhat defective, but not so much as to warrant the construction of a new one. This report is the first intimation I ever had that any one thought it necessary to dispense with the present mess-hall. Lieutenant Colonel Eastman thought it necessary to erect an additional mess-hall, which was refused. (See letter of Colonel Hoffman, dated September 8, 1864.) I agree with Colonel Hoffman that the present one is sufficient. The use of larger stoves in hospital was ordered previous to Doctor Sloan's visit, and the order was then being filled. I believe they are all furnished, and are being put up. There has been nothing done about the erection of a quartermaster's and commissary building for the prison camp. I have raised the question myself whether it would not be better to have such a building, with officers detailed for that duty. It increases largely the expense of the post, and whether it would expedite business I have my doubts. I desire more time to consider this question before recommending it, and as we could not obtain the timber to construct the building until after the contract for the barracks is filled, there will be no unnecessary delay. Desiccated mixed vegetables have been issued to the entire camp two days in five since August. In October 206 bushels of potatoes and 160 bushels of onions were issued, and since October fresh vegetables—15 pounds of potatoes and 8 pounds of onions per 100 men—have been issued to the entire camp every three days in five. I have been repeatedly informed and always understood that the scurvy patients in hospital have vegetables and antiscorbutics daily. There was expended from the hospital fund during the month of October over $2,000, and I have never received an intimation that it was not ample for this purpose. I cannot delay this communication to say all I desire upon this subject, and shall therefore make this and some others

the subject of a future letter, when I will give dates and facts to support what I may say.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. TRACY,

Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

CITY POINT, *December 1, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I think it had better be announced in orders that all contributions of clothing and provisions for our prisoners in Southern hands will be received by Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford, assistant agent of exchange, and also where they will be received. Some regulation should be made as to what articles will be received. If the Secretary of War will notify me who from among our prisoners he would like paroled to receive contributions and distribute them, I will ask his parole. Two names had better be submitted.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 2, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Wessells, to report names of several officers deemed competent for the duty proposed; also, list of articles which should be sent.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,

Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: By authority of the Secretary of War and in the absence of General Wessells, Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners, I have the honor to inform you that Corpl. R. H. Curry, Company F, and Private W. J. Neeley, Company H, Twelfth South Carolina Regiment, prisoners of war confined at Fort Delaware, have been selected as hostages for Corpl. James Pike, Company A, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Private Charles R. Gray, Company D, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, two scouts sent into the country occupied by the rebel army in May last by William D. Whipple, brigadier-general and assistant adjutant-general, headquarters Army of the Cumberland.

It is respectfully requested that the rebel authorities may be informed that said hostages have been selected, and that they will be subjected to the same treatment as they inflict upon the two soldiers named.

Inclosed please find copy of the order from this office authorizing the selection of the hostages, and of communication from General Schoepf, commanding Fort Delaware, reporting the execution of the order.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HARTZ,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Both papers omitted.

Articles of agreement respecting the exchange of non-combatants and citizens of East Tennessee, made by Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, on the part of the United States, and Brig. Gen. J. C. Vaughn, on the part of the Confederate States:

Agreement for the exchange of non-combatants from East Tennessee, entered into this 1st day of December, 1864, at New Market, Tenn., between Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, on the part of the United States authorities, and Brig. Gen. J. C. Vaughn, on the part of the Confederate authorities:

I. It is agreed that all Union citizens from East Tennessee who are held by the Confederate authorities shall be, with as little delay as possible, brought to the lines of the U. S. forces in East Tennessee and delivered to the U. S. authorities.

II. All citizens who have been arrested by the U. S. authorities as hostages for Union men held by the Confederate authorities shall be delivered at the Confederate lines in East Tennessee and released with as little delay as possible.

III. Brigadier-General Carter binds himself to use his best efforts to secure the release of William H. Turley, as well as other parties against whom no charges are pending in the civil courts.

IV. Brigadier-General Vaughn binds himself to endeavor to procure the release of Capt. Shad. Harris, U. S. Army, and to deliver him at the Union lines in East Tennessee, and General Carter binds himself to deliver Captain Battle, C. S. Army, at the Confederate lines in East Tennessee, or if Captain Rogers, late of General Morgan's staff, is a prisoner in the hands of the U. S. authorities he will endeavor to secure his release and exchange for Captain Harris.

V. All citizens who have left their homes shall be permitted to return and remain so long as they conduct themselves peaceably and conform to the requirements of the authorities.

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your communication of November 29 has just been received.

The major-general commanding the department directs me to say that you and General Carter can continue negotiations for the exchange of non-combatants at a designated place during eight or ten days, or longer if necessary. Ladies within your lines whose husbands or relatives are in our army, and who may wish to come into our lines, will be received. Ladies within our lines who may wish to go within yours must apply to the proper authority for permission. These negotiations, &c., not to interfere in any manner with or suspend the military operations of the U. S. forces in East Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CAMP EXCHANGE PRISONERS,
Collins House, near Vicksburg, December 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH, *Commanding U. S. Forces, Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose list of names of parties who, I am informed, are held as prisoners of war in Vicksburg. If you will exchange or deliver on parole I will return the same number, same grade, &c. I am here with thirty-two men—soldiers, citizens, and employés—and request a conference in relation to their exchange or parole. I learn that Lieut. J. H. Yerby, of General Dobbin's staff, is kept in close confinement at Helena, Ark., whilst others are permitted the limits of the prison grounds. Should there be charges against him you will confer a favor by reporting them to me, to be referred to my Government for adjustment, if possible, with your Government at Washington City. I desire from time to time to parole certain officers and men of yours, prisoners in our hands, with liberty to go North, conditioned that there be returned to me on parole in a given time their equivalent, to be specified by me, or re-deliver themselves to me in that time. This proposition is, of course, to be reciprocal with you. And in view of the recent action of our respective Governments for the amelioration of the condition of prisoners on both sides, and for the furtherance of the cause of humanity, I venture the hope this proposition will be favorably entertained.

I call your attention to my former communication relative to citizen Vancleve, captured by General Slocum and by him ordered released, and respectfully ask why he is still detained. The communication of Charles E. Mudge, referred by you to me, was received too late for answer by this flag. The matter shall receive full investigation and be replied to. This communication will be delivered at the picket-post by Maj. R. W. Sanders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. WATTS,
Lieut. Col. and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FEDERAL PRISON,
Cahaba, Ala., December 1, 1864.

Colonel SURGET, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward inclosed a copy of a stipulation entered into between Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, U. S. Army, and myself at Memphis, Tenn., November 15, 1864. So far as Captain Whytock was concerned, it was perfectly understood between us that General Maury had control over his lines, and the introduction of Captain Whytock would solely depend upon his approval.

I have within the last two months been twice to Memphis with flag of truce, and both times been received into the city and treated with the utmost confidence and courtesy. If not detrimental or hazardous to the public service I would be glad the courtesy were extended in this instance. I would suggest that, in case the application were granted, Captain Whytock might be taken inside until the obstructions, batteries, and other defenses were passed. I will be in Mobile to receive the supplies and would take charge of Captain W. and accompany him to Cahaba. While there he would be a guest at my house and under my constant supervision. I would not allow him to visit the prison or converse with the prisoners. The prisoners requiring clothing would

be brought by details, under guard, to my office, and the articles there distributed under the joint supervision of Captain Whytock and myself.

The business completed, I would at the proper time and place return him through the lines. If desirable, the affair could be further fortified by requiring him to take a parole of honor. I have conversed with Colonel Jones, commanding post, and he has no objection to Captain Whytock being brought here, as I have suggested. Please answer this by telegraphic dispatch to Maj. James R. Curell, agent of exchange at Mobile, Ala.

I shall leave here to-day for Mobile, Ala., to receive and forward the supplies to Cahaba and Meridian, and your decision would reach me at Major Curell's office.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Captain and Agent.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., November 15, 1864.

It is stipulated between Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, and Capt. H. A. M. Henderson, agent of exchange, C. S. Army, that the said Major-General Washburn may send to the Federal prisoners, now in the possession of the Confederate authorities at Cahaba, Ala., via Mobile, Ala., under a flag of truce and in charge of Capt. John Whytock, of the staff of said General Washburn, the following articles of clothing, viz: 2,000 coats, 2,000 pair pants, 2,000 pair drawers, 4,000 pair socks, 2,000 pair shoes, and 2,000 hats for distribution among said prisoners; also, five reams of paper and 2,000 envelopes, which articles said Captain Whytock will superintend the distribution of among said prisoners, and should the amount be in excess of what is required for the Federal prisoners at Cahaba, the excess shall be sent by the said Captain Henderson to the Federal prisoners at Meridian, Miss. It is also stipulated that a sufficient amount of medicines to supply said prisoners may also be taken.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Captain and Agent of Exchange, C. S. Army.

In addition to the articles above enumerated, it is stipulated that General Washburn may send to the destination, and for the purpose above recited, 1,500 blankets and 100 mess-pans.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Captain and Agent of Exchange, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *November 15, 1864.*

It is understood that General Maury, commanding District of the Gulf, has perfect control of his lines, and that hence the fulfillment of the stipulation, so far as Captain Whytock is concerned, will be based upon the approval of Major-General Maury.

H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Captain and Agent of Exchange.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, December 1, 1864.*

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, December 1, 1864.*

Exchange Notice No. 13.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered by the Federal authorities at any place prior to November 25, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.
2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4, 1863, who reported at any parole camp, either east or west of the Mississippi River, at any time prior to November 1, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

RO. OULD, *Agent of Exchange.*

By order:

S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 295. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 2, 1864.*

Exchange of prisoners of War.

The following prisoners of war, received and delivered at Rough and Ready, Ga., the 19th, 22d, 28th, and 30th days of September, 1864, in pursuance of an agreement between Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, and General Hood, are declared duly exchanged:

United States prisoners received—146 commissioned officers, 212 noncommissioned officers, 770 privates; in all equivalent to 2,047 privates.

Confederate prisoners delivered—128 commissioned officers, 225 noncommissioned officers, 979 privates; in all equivalent to 2,045 privates.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[DECEMBER 2, 1864.—For Grant to Butler, and Butler's reply, in relation to the presence of Pollard, the Southern historian, at Fort Monroe, &c., see Series I, Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 782.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, *In the Field, December 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WESSELLS,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Mr. Ould has by a notice in the Richmond papers declared all prisoners delivered for exchange or paroled by our Government to the Confederates up to November 25 exchanged.

I see no reason under the cartel or otherwise why a similar declaration should not be made both for naval and army prisoners of war received on parole for exchange by us up to that time. Please advise me and I will issue such declaration, as provided in the cartel.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

STATE OF INDIANA, CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPREME COURT,
Indianapolis, December 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: An application has been on file for several months in your department on behalf of Lefebre and about 300 other Louisianians captured at Vicksburg who refused to accept the parole and returned to our lines under certain promises that they should be allowed to take the oath. Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, applied at one time for their discharge and subsequently application was made by the men, through me as adjutant-general of Indiana. Nothing has been heard from your office and since your appointment as Commissary-General of Prisoners, I am prompted to call your attention to the case and request an examination of the question and your views on it. If deemed necessary, I can furnish letters from Major-General Logan, of Illinois, and Major-General Hovey, both of whom were at Vicksburg and cognizant of the facts, recommending the granting of the application. Your early attention will receive the thanks of,

Yours, very respectfully,

LAZ. NOBLE.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 2, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: I have been reliably informed that Lieut. John H. Yerby, Lieutenant Casteel, Lieutenant Thomas, and Privates Thomas [A.] Quarles, Thomas Stoneham, and John [G.] Smith are confined in the cells of the jail at Helena, Ark., by order of General Buford. All of these are regular soldiers of the Confederate States, and they have done no act which justifies the treatment they are receiving. I will thank you to make inquiries into the matter and inform me why these men are so held, and whether it is the intention of the U. S. authorities to treat them as other prisoners of war.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *December 2, 1864.*

His Excellency Governor BONHAM:

I have the honor to inform you that the board of regents of the Lunatic Asylum of South Carolina was convened this day at your request to consider the application of General Winder for the male asylum to be used as a place of confinement for Federal prisoners. The board is of opinion that under the laws of the State it has no authority to use the buildings and premises for any other purpose than that for which they are now appropriated. Such authority, as is conceived, can alone be exercised by the General Assembly. The board, however, feel no hesitation in expressing its views of the expediency of the measure, and have adopted the following resolution:

The board of regents, in view of the great necessity of receiving the prisoners and protecting our defenseless women and children from any injury which may occur from their going at large, deem it expedient to allow General Winder the use of the grounds of the State asylum east of the buildings, under such restrictions as the board may adopt.

I am further instructed to urge that if possession be given General Winder the occupation be only for a short period, as otherwise the interests of the institution would suffer materially.

I have the honor to be,

M. LA BORDE,
President Board of Regents Lunatic Asylum.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, S. C., December 3, 1864.

Approved:

M. L. BONHAM.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., December 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General WESSELLS, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

SIR: On the 1st instant Doctor Turner, superintendent of the New York Inebriate Asylum, came to Elmira at the request of the Sanitary Commission for the purpose of making an inspection of the prison camp and hospital at this place. I hesitated about admitting him, but deeming it important that the inspection should be made and the report published for the purpose of correcting the impression that seems somehow to have got abroad that the prisoners here are cruelly treated, I concluded to admit him, with the understanding, however, that no report is to be made until my action is approved by you. Doctor Turner is a gentleman of fine literary and scientific attainments and well qualified to make this inspection and report. Please inform me whether the report shall be made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Louisville, Ky., December 3, 1864.

Capt. S. E. JONES,
Additional Aide-de-Camp and Asst. Com. Gen. of Prisoners:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 3, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, very good; clothing, Confederate, good; bedding, blankets, good; state of quarters, good, state of mess-houses, good; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, full prison ration; water, sufficient; sinks, in good order; police of grounds, good; drainage, good; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, Confederate nurses; hospital diet, prison ration; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, good.

Remarks and suggestions.—I have carefully inspected the prison and find that there is not sufficient guard, the Twentieth Kentucky Volunteers being on duty, numbering only 138 men. Of these they are obliged to furnish seventy-six enlisted men for guard daily, besides supernumeraries. There are two companies of this regiment on duty at the fortifications, which, added to the present force at the prison, would make the guard sufficiently strong for the security of the prisoners. Great credit is due Captain Pratt for his efficient discharge of the duties of

his position. The dining-room and kitchen of the prison are not large enough to accommodate the number of prisoners now confined here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. FOLSOM,
Captain, 101st Illinois Infantry Vols., Post Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Having been unable as yet to secure the detail permanently of a competent inspecting officer for the prison, I was compelled again to call upon the post commander for an officer to make the inspection, by whom Capt. L. B. Folsom, inspecting officer for the post, was detailed for this special duty.

His report is approved and respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

STEPHEN E. JONES,
Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp, Commanding Prison.

Weekly report of the condition of military prisons of Saint Louis.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *December 3, 1864.*

Condition of Gratiot Street Prison.—Buildings, same as last reported; sinks and yards, very satisfactory; kitchens and mess-rooms, clean; cleanliness of prisoners, satisfactory; quarters and bedding, very clean; hospital, nothing extra to mention since last report.

Condition of Myrtle Street Prison.—Buildings, same as last reported; sinks and yards, clean; kitchens and mess-rooms, kitchen pretty clean, the mess-room is an unhealthy basement; cleanliness of prisoners, improving; quarters and bedding, improving under the new commander.

Col. JOS. DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to the instructions contained in the letter of the Commissary-General at Washington, of September 28, I have commenced making an estimate of the costs for the new prison proposed to be established at Palm's Foundry and shall be ready to submit the plan and estimate of costs in a few days. I have therefore nothing of particular interest to mention or to recommend this week. I shall postpone all repairs or improvements in the old prison until this question is decided.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Lieut. Col., Inspector and Superintendent of Military Prisons.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., December 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Commanding Department of Arkansas:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 3, 1864:

Conduct, generally good; cleanliness, requires improvement; clothing, generally very poor; bedding, inferior; state of quarters, in good condition; state of mess-houses, in bad condition, but in process of improvement; state of kitchen, in bad condition, but in process of improvement; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, amply sufficient;

water, cistern, ample and good; well, inferior; sinks, all that is desirable; police of grounds, very good; drainage, very good; police of hospital, very good; attendance of sick, very good; hospital diet, good and sufficient; general health of prisoners, very good; vigilance of guard, excellent; but one prisoner has escaped in the fifteen months, during which time prison has been occupied.

Remarks and suggestions.—The state of cleanliness of prisoners is bad, but the superintendent states that he has been for two weeks past in daily expectation of a supply of clothing, which has been in the hands of the post quartermaster awaiting the action of a board of survey. The clothing, blankets, &c., will probably be issued during the coming week, when it is to be hoped that better reports can be made on this point. A new cooking-range has been received at the prison, and the superintendent reports will be put into operation as soon as possible, when the cooking arrangements will be very good. The cistern furnishes all the water necessary, and it is believed to be more conducive to health than well water in this locality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. CHANDLER,
First Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry Missouri Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WARREN,
Boston Harbor, December 3, 1864.

Maj. A. A. GIBSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending Saturday, December 3, 1864:

Conduct, orderly; cleanliness, satisfactory; clothing, in as good order as the limited allowance will permit; bedding, generally in good order; state of quarters, as neat and clean as the crowded condition will allow; state of mess-houses, clean and well conducted; state of kitchen, clean and well conducted; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, the full allowance; water, good and plentiful; sinks in good order and regularly policed; police of grounds, every morning thoroughly; drainage, excellent; police of hospital, no special hospital for prisoners; attendance of sick, regular; hospital diet as ordered by surgeon in charge, good; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTIS S. WILBUR,
First Lieutenant Company A, First Battalion Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The health of the prisoners is generally good, and their improvement of physical condition is manifest. Some are filthy to the generation of vermin. A few brought the itch with them. There are some one or two chronic cases of disease of the liver, consumption, and diarrhea. The comment upon their treatment is what they admit in private correspondence. About two weeks ago the brick was removed from a ventilator for the purpose of escape. This and the case reported by placing an Englishman in irons are the only exceptions to uniformly good conduct.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners:

A. A. GIBSON,
Major, Third U. S. Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1864.

Col. M. N. WISEWELL,
Commanding Military District of Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 3, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, medium; clothing, fair; bedding, fair; state of quarters, fair; state of mess-houses, medium; state of kitchen, medium; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, sufficient; water, good; sinks, good; police of grounds, good; drainage, good; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, regular; hospital diet, under medical direction; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, satisfactory.

Remarks and suggestions.—The condition of the kitchen at Old Capitol Prison is anything but creditable, considering the number of employés. The floor and tables were dirty and the walls dingy and blackened with smoke. Nothing in the culinary came up to the mark, with the exception of the cooking utensils. In my last report I recommended whitewashing, and respectfully suggest the same again, as it is really required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RAPHALL,
Lieut., Sixth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Instructions have been issued to the superintendent of the prison to remove the causes of complaint specified by the inspecting officer.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

In absence of the military governor:

THEODORE McGOWAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

Capt. R. MORROW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in conformity with the permission of the major-general commanding the department on the 1st instant I proceeded under flag of truce to New Market, Tenn., where I met Brigadier-General Vaughn, of the rebel service, for the purpose of negotiating for the release of non-combatants from East Tennessee who are held by the United States and rebel military authorities, respectively. I inclose an official copy of the cartel agreed upon by General Vaughn and myself, marked A.*

I have the honor to state further, for the information of the major-general commanding the department, that it was agreed in conversation between General Vaughn and myself that the wives and families of Union men, whether in the army or otherwise, within the rebel lines, desiring to come through to our lines, should be permitted to do so without molestation, and that the wives and families of rebels and female rebel sympathizers residing within our lines should be permitted to pass to the rebel lines, this being in accordance with instructions received from Major-General Sherman last summer.

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* See December 1, p. 1175.

General Vaughn was very desirous to secure the release of persons indicted for treason in the U. S. court for the district of East Tennessee. When informed that I was forbidden by the War Department to interfere with the issuing of capiases he agreed to make no more arrests of citizens, except that of four whom he was ordered by the rebel Secretary of War to seize as hostages for Joseph B. Heiskell, a member of the rebel Congress, who was captured by General Gillem at Rogersville last fall. I would respectfully suggest, or request, that the provisions of a public character in the foregoing cartel be published from department headquarters for the information of all whom they concern.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

[DECEMBER 3, 1864.—For Thompson to Benjamin, in relation to affairs in the Northern and Western States, and operations of the "Sons of Liberty," &c., see Series I, Vol. XLIII, Part II, p. 930.]

HEADQUARTERS C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
Columbia, S. C., December 3, 1864.

His Excellency M. L. BONHAM, *Governor of South Carolina:*

GOVERNOR: I have just received your note of this date, inclosing slip from the Advertiser complaining of the escape of Yankee prisoners, and that they are thronging the country to the great annoyance of your citizens. This complaint is reasonable and just, but it is far from just to attach blame for their escape to the prison authorities.

My own observation, since the prisons in this State have been placed under my command (very recently), satisfies me that as much vigilance and care has been used as the circumstances and facilities for guard would permit. There has been no place heretofore to confine them, no stockade, no intrenchments, not even a fence around them, and I am informed by the officer in command that application has often been made in vain for tools, and workmen, and the materials to prepare a proper stockade. It must be manifest to all that it is vain to guard a large, or even small, body of reserves in an open plain. There is no soldier who can not flank pickets and elude guards in dark and foggy nights; add to this, the guards are raw reserves and without drill, and so small a force that drill is impossible, they being constantly on guard duty. It is for these reasons, Governor, that I have so earnestly asked for temporary use the male asylum in this city. If we can have that house until a proper stockade is built the prisoners can be guarded, and permit me again urgently to ask for that locality, again assuring you that at the earliest moment the prisoners will be removed entirely from this vicinity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. PRISON CAMP, *Elmira, N. Y., December 4, 1864.*

Col. B. F. TRACY, *Commanding Depot Prisoners of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 4, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—good as practicable with the limited supply of clothing. Clothing—insufficient for this climate. Bedding—

many destitute of blankets. State of quarters—fair. State of mess-houses—good. State of kitchen—good. Food, quality of—good, with the exceptions noted in remarks. Food, quantity of—legal ration. Water—good and abundant. Sinks—sufficient and in fair condition. Police of grounds, good. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—excellent. Attendance of sick—good. Hospital diet—good. General health of prisoners—fair. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—A portion of the beef is very lean. Cows milked through the season and too poor for a respectable farmer to winter, are slaughtered and the beef issued to prisoners. I caused a quarter to be weighed, then boiled and the parts weighed. The quarter weighed 92 pounds before cooked; the meat, carefully taken off the bone, weighed 45½ pounds; the bones, 19 pounds; tallow, 4 pounds. This was a forequarter and one of the poorest. They are very nearly of the same quality. About one-half of the flour used this week has been of very poor quality. One thousand six hundred and sixty-six are entirely destitute of blankets, or have blankets nearly worthless.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. MUNGER,

Captain, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The invoice of a large amount of clothing and 4,000 blankets has just been received and the articles will be issued immediately upon their arrival.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

B. F. TRACY,

Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

U. S. MILITARY CAMP,

Camp Morton, Indianapolis, December 4, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS, *Commanding Camp Morton:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 3, 1864:

Conduct—very quiet, no attempts to escape. Cleanliness—good state. Clothing—good. Bedding—good. State of quarters—kept as well policed as is possible. State of mess-houses—have none. State of kitchens—good. Food, quality of—first class. Food, quantity of—sufficient, being in accordance to orders. Water—sufficient. Sinks—not sufficient, as the portable sinks are useless in cold weather. Police of grounds—thorough. Drainage—complete. Police of hospital—thorough. Attendance of sick—good. Hospital diet—first-class. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—ordinary.

Remarks and suggestions.—I have the honor to remark that during the past week, owing to the weather being favorable, the camp has been kept in a perfect state of cleanliness by thoroughly policing the barracks, kitchens, and grounds; but I would respectfully call your attention to the necessity of building at least three large stationary sinks in the camp, as the portable sinks now in use are getting very filthy, occasioned by the nuisance freezing so hard in the boxes as to

make it impossible to cleanse them thoroughly when taken out of camp to empty them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,

First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Deputy Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: It is extremely difficult in freezing weather to use the portable sinks, as recommended by Surgeon Alexander, medical inspector of prisons, and, although averse to the erection of the large stationary sinks in the camp, it may, however, be necessary to do so during the winter months. I would, therefore, respectfully ask the opinion of the general commanding on this subject.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. A. STEVENS,

Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,

Johnson's Island, December 4, 1864.

Col. CHARLES W. HILL,

128th Ohio Vol. Infty., Comdg. U. S. Forces, Johnson's Island and Sandusky:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 4, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—good. Clothing—comfortable. Bedding—about four-fifths of the prisoners not supplied with straw. State of quarters—clean, except one company in Block 10. State of messhouses—fair. State of kitchen—fair. Food, quality of—poor fresh beef and some sour salt beef last week. Food, quantity of—prisoners' ration, except potatoes. Water—good. Sinks, fair condition. Police of grounds—good. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—very good. Attendance of sick—good, plenty of prisoner surgeons, nurses and cooks. Hospital diet—good and abundant. General health of prisoners—good. Whole number of prisoners, 2,755; no deaths since last report. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—The prisoners receive considerable clothing from relations, but many have no relations and are supplied by the quartermaster, as the following issue for November will show: Blankets, 598; shirts, 423; stockings, 748; greatcoats, 17; drawers, 465; bootees, 599. There has been beef returned to the commissary from the prison frequently, on account of its unfitness for issue. As the commissary has no authority to purchase potatoes I would recommend that the sutler be allowed to sell them to the prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,

Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The recent decease of the late quartermaster of this post has doubtless delayed the obtaining of a supply of straw. It is a matter attended

with considerable difficulty. The fault about beef lies between the contractor and the commissary of subsistence. Prompt attention has been given to those delinquencies and measures taken to prevent their recurrence. Attention is invited to my remarks a week ago about deficiency of potatoes.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel 128th Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg. the Post.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *December 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 3, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—have good facilities for keeping clean. Clothing—comfortable with a few exceptions. Bedding—consists of bunks and blankets. State of quarters—clean and comfortable. State of mess-houses—remarkably clean. State of kitchen—excellent. Food, quality of—very good. Food, quantity of—receive full allowance. Water—good and sufficient. Sinks—kept clean with pumps and tide. Police of grounds—well conducted. Drainage, very good. Police of hospital—creditably conducted. Attendance of sick—could not be better. Hospital diet—good and sufficient. General health of prisoners—about 5 per cent. sick and only three deaths. Vigilance of guard—such as could be expected from 100-days' men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Insp. Officer.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DOUGLAS,
Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding Post, Chicago, Ill.:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 4, 1864:

Conduct—generally good. Cleanliness—with few exceptions fair. Clothing—generally comfortable. Bedding—generally comfortable. State of quarters—clean, most of them in good repair. State of kitchen—thoroughly neat. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—hardly sufficient. Water—good and plenty of it. Sinks—in good condition, cleaned daily. Police of grounds—very thorough, daily. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—very good. Attendance of sick—the sick in hospital are well cared for. Hospital diet—good. General health of prisoners—good, except smallpox, which is decreasing. Vigilance of guard—guards seem to be very vigilant.

Remarks and suggestions.—I would respectfully recommend that during the winter months the ration of meat be increased two ounces. A ration that is sufficient in this climate in summer is not enough in winter. I would also respectfully recommend that bedsacks be issued to the prisoners, as a sufficient amount of bedding could thus be furnished them at a less expense than by the issue of blankets. Many of

the prisoners have only one blanket, which will not keep them comfortable during the winter months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,
First Lieut., Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Special Inspector Camp Douglas.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *December 4, 1864.*

Maj. GARNETT ANDREWS:

MAJOR: As it may be thought that disregard was shown to the President's order to change the site of the prison from here, conveyed to me by you by telegram, by the continuation of the work for a few days, I state the following to relieve me of the charge:

As soon as I received the telegram I directed Colonel Martin and Captain Hayden to look out for another point to locate the prison, expressing the preference for some point on the railroad between this place and Charlotte; and in the meantime, as it would be no additional expense to the Government, to keep the negroes at work where they were. The Government had to feed and pay them whether they were idle or not. The work so done might be serviceable, as it was possible that necessity might compel the military authorities to send prisoners here for temporary security. The work has been stopped. General Winder is now here. He considers me relieved of all connection with prisoners, except those in Richmond. I am heartily glad to get rid of the business.

I have got by telegram fifteen days' leave. I shall not be in Richmond before the 17th of this month.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. GARDNER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Richmond, December 9, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General, to be submitted to His Excellency the President, if he thinks necessary.

In absence of and for General Gardner:

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

DECEMBER 14, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

In this connection please see letter from General Winder (W. 2903) of December 6, 1864, now sent in with this.*

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.

DECEMBER 16, 1864.

Noted. Explanation has been given the President.

J. A. S.

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*See p. 1196.

HEADQUARTERS PRISON OFFICE,
Camp Chase, Ohio, December 5, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 3, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—perfect. Clothing—much improved since their arrival at this post. Bedding—good. State of quarters—clean. State of mess-houses—well arranged. State of kitchen—in good condition. Food, quality of—first-class ration. Food, quantity of—full allowance by order of Commissary-General. Water—good. Sinks—in good condition. Police of grounds—perfect. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—good. Attendance of sick—sufficient. Hospital diet—proper in every respect. General health of prisoners—improving, excepting smallpox. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—Mention was made in my last report of the necessity of gravel being hauled in the prisons. The same necessity still exists. Too much praise cannot be awarded the officers in command of the prisons for their untiring efforts in the management of the prisons to the best interest of Government and the comfort of prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. PARKER,
Captain, Eighty-eighth Ohio Vol. Infantry, and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The health of prisoners is improving. Measures now adopted will soon eradicate the smallpox. There are but few cases of real smallpox, most of them being varioloid. The weather has been extremely cold for a few days, and some of the prisoners are not as warmly clad as they should be. I repeat my recommendation that they be permitted to buy pepper and shoe blacking.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
Rock Island Barracks, Ill., December 5, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 5, 1864:

Conduct—very good. Cleanliness—good. Clothing—good. Bedding—none. State of quarters—very good. State of mess-houses—no mess-houses. State of kitchen—very good. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—as per circular from Commissary-General of Prisoners. Water—good. Sinks—with improvements (now nearly completed) will be excellent. Police of grounds—very good. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—very good. Attendance of sick—very good. Hospital diet—very good. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The within report, by a personal inspection, is found to be correct. The weather still is mild and pleasant, and the improvements now under way are expected to be completed daily.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post.

OFFICE SUPT. AND INSPECTOR MILITARY PRISONS,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 5, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 5, 1864:

Conduct—satisfactory. Cleanliness—improving. Clothing—sufficient. Bedding—has been thoroughly cleaned to-day and ticks filled with new straw. State of quarters—improving daily. State of mess-houses—old, dark, and damp; kept as clean as possible, and will be repaired, if possible. State of kitchen—found clean. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—according to regulations. Water—plenty, but additional hydrants are recommended in case of fire (for the upper story). Sinks—not sufficiently large. Police of grounds—satisfactory. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—very good. Attendance of sick—same. Hospital diet—in charge of the medical department. General health of prisoners—improving. Vigilance of guard—good.

In reference to repairs I respectfully refer to my special report of last week and to-day, and respectfully ask that the necessary mechanics be ordered to report to me for particular instructions. The removal of so many prisoners during the last week has done a great deal of good toward enabling the commandant at Gratiot Street Prison to better ventilate and police the different rooms, which had been overcrowded ever since General Pleasonton's prisoners from Price's army had arrived.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The acting provost-marshal-general in forwarding the within report earnestly recommends the selection of another building for prison, and refers to previous reports upon the subject.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1864.

Private Michael Hoare, Company E, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, who was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels and confined at Libby Prison, Richmond, in July, 1864, makes the following statement, viz: That Lieutenant Manning, Second Massachusetts Cavalry; Lieutenant Duchesney, First Massachusetts Cavalry; Captain Driscoll, Third Ohio Volunteers, and Lieutenant McBride,* assistant adjutant-general to

* Lieut. Leopold Markbreit.

General Averell, are held as hostages at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; complain of hard treatment by the enemy; are kept in one cell, six by eight, damp, close, and filthy; are allowed but four ounces corn bread and from one and a half to two ounces of bacon per man daily, the bacon being maggoty and unfit for use. They were selected from among several officers and placed in this close confinement, but for what reason they are unable to tell, and cannot learn. Supposed to be in retaliation for similar treatment to officers of the rebel army, prisoners of war.

This statement is made by Private Hoare at the request of the officers above mentioned, who desire relief from their sufferings, or at least to be treated like other prisoners of war.

MICHAEL HOARE,
Private, Company E, Fifth Regiment Michigan Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, commissioner for exchange.

The rebel officers confined in retaliation for the treatment of the within-named officers are:

Capt. James P. Brown, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, Company K, captured at Waverly, Tenn., February 2, 1864.

First Lieut. R. J. Brailsford, First Texas Legion, Company E, captured at Queensville, Miss., November 4, 1863.

First Lieut. R. H. C. Bailey, Foster's cavalry, Company A, captured at Lauderdale, Ala., December 1, 1863.

First Lieut. A. W. Dozier, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, Company F, captured at John's Island February 9, 1864.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, December 5, 1864.

Judge OULD, *Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

DEAR SIR: There is a proposition before our Legislature to appropriate £5,000 sterling for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war. It is supposed the arrangement made by the Confederate States will be sufficient. Please inform me if you think it will, or, if not sufficient to make all of our prisoners comfortable, can this State get the privilege of shipping 100 bales to New York for this purpose and save our exchange? An early answer will oblige.

Very respectfully,

Z. B. VANCE.

FORT WARREN, *Boston Harbor, December 5, 1864.*

The ASST. ADJT. GEN. OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT,
Commanding Armies, &c.:

SIR: I respectfully request that the inclosed letter to Colonel Ould may be forwarded to him with all convenient dispatch after it has been perused by General Grant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. R. TRIMBLE,
Major-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

[Inclosure.]

FORT WARREN, *Boston Harbor, December 5, 1864.*

Col. ROBERT OULD, *Confederate Commissioner, Richmond:*

SIR: Under the recent arrangement for providing our men (prisoners) with clothing, &c., proposed by you, and assented to by General Grant, it seems that General William N. R. Beall has been selected by the United States Government to perform the duty.

If you nominated two officers (myself and General Beall) without any conditions as to choice, the selection of General Beall is regular and proper. But, on the contrary, if I was nominated, or appointed by you, and General Beall to take my place in case of disability, or other cause preventing me from doing the duty, then his selection is contrary to the spirit of your proposal, inasmuch as in health and activity I am fully able to perform the duty promptly.

If, therefore, the latter sense as above be the true intention on your part, I hope it may yet be carried out, as relief from a long confinement and change of diet are very desirable and much needed by me.

In answer to an application from me to General Grant, he assents to the selection of six of our officers to assist in carrying out the arrangement, provided the Confederate authorities allow the same to the United States.

As the purchase or distribution of clothing cannot be made with the desirable promptness in the North without the aid of assistants, I beg you will at once effect this arrangement with General Grant, in which General Beall accords with me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. R. TRIMBLE,
Major-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES IN EAST TENNESSEE,
Greeneville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Inclosed you will find a copy of an agreement between General S. P. Carter, provost-marshal-general of East Tennessee, on the part of the Federal authorities, and myself, relative to the exchange of citizen prisoners of East Tennessee under Special Orders, No. 267, authorizing me to negotiate with the Federal authorities in East Tennessee.*

I regret to state that I failed to procure the release of the Hon. J. B. Heiskell and several others who are indicted for treason, but General Carter assured me that he would communicate with the Federal authorities at Washington and endeavor to the best of his ability to secure their release.

If the agreement meets with your approbation will you have all the citizen prisoners from East Tennessee now held in confinement by the C. S. authorities sent to this department as early as practicable, and if you do not approve of it will you please notify me of the fact as soon as possible?

I desire, if it meets your approval, to arrest a number of prominent men as hostages for the Hon. J. B. Heiskell and others, if I fail in securing their release.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

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* See December 1, p. 1175.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 13, 1864.

Commissioner OULD:

For consideration and remark or conference. This seems but little equitable.

J. A. SEDDON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

HDQRS. C. S. MILITARY PRISONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Columbia, S. C., December 5, 1864.

I. In obedience to General Orders, No. 84, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., November 21, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of C. S. military prisons east of the Mississippi River.

II. Until further orders headquarters will be at Augusta, Ga., to which point all communications will be addressed to Capt. W. S. Winder, assistant adjutant-general.

III. Commanders of prisons will forward immediately complete rolls of all prisoners, stating company, regiment, and State, and will forward half-monthly returns on 1st and 15th of each month.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Florence, S. C., December 5, 1864.*

Maj. GARNETT ANDREWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

MAJOR: The communication of Sabina Dismukes,* indorsed by you, together with an editorial clipped from the Sumter Watchman, came to hand this day. The indorsements on the communication entitle it to an answer, and in reply would say that I was placed in command of this prison on the 20th of September, 1864, a short time after the prisoners had reached this post, and up to this time I have yet to learn that there is or has been anything like starvation among them. At the time that communication was written the prisoners were receiving precisely the same rations as our own troops that guarded them, but since then by an order from the Commissary-General the meat ration has been stopped and a sirup ration issued in its stead. The prisoners are now and have been for two months within a stockade, and hospitals sufficient to shelter 1,000 men have been erected, and facilities have been afforded the well ones to shelter themselves, which they have done. That there is sickness and suffering among them no one will pretend to deny, for you must be fully aware that a military prison is not a place where comforts and luxuries are to be found, and is by no means a bed of roses, and no place for a woman to visit who is in any way disposed to indulge in a display of mawkish philanthropy.

This prison has been visited by all the inspecting officers of General Hardee's staff, by your own inspector, Captain Rutherford, and more recently by Doctor Spence, of Richmond, surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S., who has had a large experience in prisons and prisoners, and all have expressed themselves highly gratified at the arrangement and discipline of the prison.

In reference to the editorial, I will only say that the only fact which it contains is "that the prisoners were in an open field," the stockade

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* See October 12, p. 976.

at that time not being completed, and that he saw one dead prisoner is by no means surprising; it is only a matter of surprise that in so large and motley a crew he did not see any more. The last paragraph of the article most certainly shows the spirit that prompted the writer. He is evidently not a fighting man, but most probably a carpet knight whose high privilege is to stay at home and croak.

With these remarks, I respectfully return the paper.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. HARRISON, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 298. } *Washington, December 6, 1864.*

Declaration of exchange of prisoners of war.

1. It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould, rebel commissioner of exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered for exchange or parole by the United States Government up to November 25, 1864, are exchanged; it is

Ordered, That all Federal prisoners of war, of the army and of the navy, and all civilians on parole for exchange up to November 25, 1864, be declared exchanged, and they are thus declared exchanged accordingly.

2. All paroled officers and enlisted men herein declared exchanged who are in camp will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps to their regiments and commands, and will be reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners accordingly. Those who are absent on leave will, on expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to the parole camps at Annapolis, Md., or Columbus, Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WARREN, *Boston Harbor, Mass., December 6, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMIES,
Headquarters City Point, Va.:

SIR: By to-day's mail I forward an application to Col. Robert Ould, agent of exchange, Richmond, Va., requesting that the U. S. agent to furnish supplies to prisoners be at once paroled, in order to enable him to make all necessary arrangements for the distribution of supplies; also that he be allowed six assistants. Feeling sanguine that my requests will be granted, I respectfully request that I be paroled at once for the same purpose, and that pending the decision as to the number of assistants, Capts. Beall Hempstead, R. M. Hewitt, and John R. Fellows (the first and last named are members of my staff), now at Johnson's Island, Ohio, be paroled and permitted to join me as assistants.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S., Prisoner of War.

FORT WARREN, *Boston Harbor, Mass., December 6, 1864.*

Col. ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

COLONEL: * * * I also learn that the agent of the Confederate States will be allowed six assistants if the Confederate authorities will allow the same number to the agent of the United States. As this number of assistants is all-important for the prompt supplying of the prisoners, I would respectfully request that an arrangement be made that will give me the privilege to select said number from the officers now in prison. * * *

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. N. R. BEALL,

Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S., Prisoner of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 6, 1864.*

Col. B. F. TRACY,

Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 3d instant, relative to the inspection of your camp by an agent of the Sanitary Commision, has been received. The formal inspection of a military prison station by private individuals is highly improper, and the publication of a report cannot be permitted unless under direction of the Department of War. Your attention is called to paragraph XVI of circular from this office, dated April 20, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,

Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, December 6, 1864.*

The Prussian Minister the Baron GEROLT:

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you, with reference to your application for the release of certain prisoners and other German subjects now held as prisoners of war, that all the men whose names are given in your letter of the 3d instant have been ordered to be released.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. DANA,

Assistant Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 6, 1864.*

To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In response to your resolution of the 23d ultimo I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of War, which conveys the information requested relative to the arrangements which have been made "for the relief of our soldiers who are prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy."

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *December 7, 1864.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

[Inclosure.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, December 3, 1864.

The PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

SIR: I have received the following resolution of the House of Representatives referred by Your Excellency to this Department:

Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States, if not incompatible with the public interest, cause to be communicated to this House the nature and extent of any arrangement which may have been made by the Quartermaster-General, or any other agent or officer of the Government, for the relief of our soldiers who are prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy.

In response I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the agent of exchange conveying the information called for by the House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Sub-inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *December 3, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: In the matter of the accompanying resolution of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to make the following report:

The accompanying papers, marked respectively from No. 1 to No. 9,* inclusive, are copies of the correspondence in relation to the subject-matter of the resolution, and show what an "arrangement" has been made.

Orders were sent some time since to Mobile for the delivery of the cotton, and I hope it will soon reach its destination, if it has not already done so. The Northern journals state that General Beall has already been paroled for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS PRISONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Florence, S. C., December 6, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Since my communication from Augusta I visited the officers' prison at Columbia and found it entirely unfit for the purpose, nothing but an open field, guarded by raw troops (reserves); the consequence is that 373 have escaped. I received while in Columbia, through the Governor, several complaints of these escapes. I immediately took steps to remedy the evil, and through the kind assistance of the Governor obtained a part of the grounds of the male Lunatic Asylum for temporary use until I could erect a stockade. I have selected a site at the fourteen-mile post from Columbia on the Charlotte railroad, and with your concurrence I shall immediately commence work on the stockade. The tract on which I propose to erect the work contains 960 acres. I would respectfully suggest that I be permitted

*Ould to Mulford, October 6, p. 926; Ould to Stanton, October 7, p. 929; Grant to Lee, October 18, p. 1008; Lee to Grant, October 19, p. 1009; Grant to Lee, October 20, p. 1018; Ould to Grant, October 30, p. 1063; Grant to Ould, November 6, p. 1101; Ould to Grant, November 11, p. 1117; Grant to Ould, November 12, p. 1122.

to purchase the tract for the Confederate States for the above and the following reasons:

The prison site at this place is both geographically and really unfit for the purpose. It is within sixty miles of Georgetown, in this State, where there is a navigable river, and with a good road to and but one river intervening, fordable in five or six places. It is still nearer navigation on both the Peedee and Santee Rivers, and is therefore always open to raids, the location in itself unfit for a prison, one-fourth being a morass which cannot be drained. I shall go from here to Salisbury, but I can safely say that the position at that place is unfit for a large number of men. The wells fail and there is no place where the sinks can be placed without being a nuisance to the neighborhood.

Salisbury could be used for shops, for which it was first intended, and if I am permitted to move the prisoners I think I can very probably establish shoe, blacksmith, wheelwright, and other shops to great advantage.

I propose, then, with your approbation, to purchase the tract spoken of, and to erect an officers' stockade and a stockade for the prisoners. There is on the tract two good mill-sites, on one of which there is a small saw and grist mill, which would be a good deal of service to the prison. The dam requires some repairs, which can be done by the prisoners themselves.

The prison at Andersonville, Camp Lawton, and the place spoken of will be sufficient, I think, for all purposes.

I would respectfully remark that purchasing would be far better than to rent and pay for the timber, as experience has shown at Andersonville that the expense would not have been one-fifth if we had purchased in the first instance, and would have saved a world of trouble.

I shall leave for Salisbury to-night; please let me hear from you at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3.

HDQRS. C. S. MILITARY PRISONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Florence, December 6, 1864.

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Iverson is hereby placed in command of Florence military prison, and will report direct and only to these headquarters.

II. All persons now on parole, except those at prison under immediate supervision of prison commander, will be immediately returned to prison, and no prisoners whatever will be paroled unless under immediate supervision and orders of prison commander.

III. Lieutenant-Colonel Iverson is hereby charged with the execution of preceding paragraphs.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 6, 1864.*

GEORGE F. PRESCOTT, Esq.,
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.:
(Care of Major Gibson, commander.)

SIR: Your note and that of your associate prisoners dated 25th, 1864,* has been referred to me by Mr. Mallory.

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* Not found.

For more than a year I have been proposing to the U. S. authorities to mutually exchange persons who have been connected with the merchant or transport service of the two belligerents respectively. I have offered to give or receive army equivalents for the excess. This proposition was accepted some months ago and afterward declined. It is unfair to ask us to give naval officers and seamen for parties connected with the merchant service when we have in our custody a large number of prisoners who are exactly in your position.

Through you I now renew the offer heretofore made. We will agree to the immediate and unconditional release of all persons connected with the merchant or transport service on either side, or if that is not satisfactory, that army equivalents be given to the party which has the excess.

Mr. Mallory authorizes me to say that he concurs in these views.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 299. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 7, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. Joseph Hayes, U. S. Volunteers, and Col. Stephen M. Weld, jr., Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, prisoners of war, are selected by the Government of the United States as the officers to be placed on parole, agreeable to the arrangement entered into by Lieutenant-General Grant and Commissioner Ould to receive and distribute to the U. S. prisoners of war such articles of clothing and other necessaries herein mentioned as may be issued by the Government or contributed from other sources.

Should either General Hayes or Colonel Weld be unable to perform these duties, Col. Thomas H. Butler, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. John A. Maus, Two hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, are designated as their alternates.

II. The United States Government will forward to its prisoners of war in the South the following articles: Uniform hats, uniform caps, uniform coats, uniform jackets, flannel shirts, drawers, bootees, stockings, blankets, woolen; blankets, gum; commissary stores.

The friends of the U. S. prisoners of war confined in the South are permitted to forward to them, by flag-of-truce-boat or other authorized channel, the following articles: Coats, underclothes, caps, suspenders, brushes, buttons, sewing cotton, pocketknives, steel pens, postage stamps, pipes, sirups, lard, bologna sausage, pepper, pants, socks, shoes, looking-glasses, combs, tape, pins and needles, paper, lead pencils, tobacco, snuff, family soap, smoked beef, corn-meal, mustard, vests, hats, handkerchiefs, towels, clothes brooms, thread, scissors, envelopes, penknives, cigars, crushed sugar, butter, beef tongue, nutmegs, table salt, salt fish, pickles, dried fruit, apples, crockery, meats and fish in cans, crackers, sauces, lemons, matches, glassware, cheese, vegetables, nuts, yeast powder, tinware.

III. All articles for prisoners of war will be forwarded to Col. John E. Mulford, agent for exchange of prisoners of war, at Fort Monroe, Va.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Resolution presented in the House of Representatives December 7, 1864.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, in his discretion and if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House the report made by Col. Thomas M. Key of an interview between himself and General Howell Cobb on the 14th day of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickahominy, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war.

Attest:

EWD. McPHERSON,
Clerk.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, December 7, 1864.

Major-General HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: You will have seen by the papers that Mr. Ould, the agent of exchange for the Confederates, has declared all persons exchanged delivered to either party up to November 25, and also declared all the paroled prisoners delivered at Vicksburg exchanged, and this applies to both naval and military.

I think there ought to be a concurrent declaration on our part. I have called the attention of the authorities at Washington to this once before. I think we are losing the services of good officers by this means.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

The previous letter (referred to) in this case was addressed to General Wessells, and was duly attended to. The exchange has been declared, dated December 6, 1864.

E. A. H.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WARREN, *December 7, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Office Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Brig. Gen. W. N. R. Beall, a prisoner of war confined at this post, was released yesterday, the 6th instant, on parole of honor, under instructions from Major-General Halleck to Brig. Gen. H. E. Paine, U. S. Volunteers, dated Headquarters of the Army, Washington, November 21, 1864. Copy of said parole of honor is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. GIBSON,
Major, Third U. S. Artillery, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

PAROLE.

I, Brig. Gen. William N. R. Beall, of the Confederate service, now a prisoner of war of the United States, having been designated to receive and sell a cargo of 1,000 bales of cotton sent from Mobile to New York

and consigned to me, and with the proceeds of such sale to purchase and distribute to Confederate prisoners of war articles needed by them, as agreed upon between Lieutenant-General Grant and R. Ould on the 11th and 12th of November, 1864, do pledge my parole of honor that I will faithfully and honestly carry out such agreement and apply all the proceeds of the sale of said cotton in the manner specified in the said agreement; that I will truly report all my acts in the premises to Brig. Gen. H. E. Paine, U. S. Volunteers, or such other officer as the United States Government may select for that purpose, and all my correspondence, accounts, and transactions of whatever kind in the premises shall be communicated or submitted to the inspection of such officer; and further, that during the existence of the parole I will give no aid or assistance, nor convey any information to any enemy of the United States, except such as is contemplated in said agreement, and that the information provided in said agreement shall be sent through the said General Paine or other officer designated to act in his place; and further, that on the conclusion of the business provided for in said agreement, or sooner, if this parole be revoked by the United States Government, I will return to my present place of confinement and surrender myself as a prisoner of war. It is further understood that during the continuance of this parole I will consider myself as a paroled prisoner of war, subject to such orders and restrictions as may be given or imposed by the authority of the United States.

WM. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S., Prisoner of War.

FORT WARREN, *December 6, 1864.*

Signed in my presence at Fort Warren this 6th December, 1864.

HALBERT E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND S. ALABAMA,
Fort Gaines, December 7, 1864.

Major-General MAURY, *Commanding, Mobile, Ala.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you the copy of a letter from Judge R. Ould, agent of exchange, dated Richmond, Va., November 11, 1864, the copy of a letter in reply from the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, and an official copy of a letter of instructions, dated Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and received by me on the 6th instant,* in accordance with which I have the honor to notify you of my immediate readiness to receive the cotton specified, and respectfully submit the following suggestions as to the mode of transshipment from the vessels upon which it may be embarked at the city of Mobile to the vessel now in waiting near Fort Morgan, Ala., which vessel is of too heavy draft to run any material distance farther up the bay.

The suggestions I would submit are that the cotton specified be received at the obstructions off the city of Mobile by an officer whom I shall hereafter designate, in the vessel or vessels in which it may have been embarked, and in such vessel or vessels conveyed to Mobile Point, Ala., where it shall be transshipped upon the U. S. S. Atlanta, the vessels

*For these inclosures see Ould to Grant, November 11, p. 1117; Grant to Ould, November 12, p. 1122; Halleck to Granger, November 19, p. 1140.

bringing it to that point to be thereupon immediately returned and redelivered to your authorities at the place where they were received.

It will be necessary that such vessels be during this time under my exclusive control, and that no person whatever from within your lines accompany them beyond the obstructions off the city of Mobile, from which point and until their return they will be navigated by crews furnished by the U. S. naval commander.

If the above suggestions are satisfactory I would respectfully invite your efforts to their speedy consummation, and in this will have the honor to second you to my utmost power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALVESTON, TEX., *December 7, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I had the honor from Shreveport of replying to your communication of 1st ultimo, advising you that I would be ready to deliver to you off Galveston on the 10th instant the army prisoners confined at Camp Groce, Tex., as agreed upon by us. I am now here awaiting your arrival to receive the prisoners. Should any accident have prevented the reception by you of my communication from Shreveport referred to above, thereby preventing your being off Galveston on 10th instant, I will with the prisoners await your arrival here.

I beg leave again to call your attention to the case of Captain Blake, detained at Fort Jackson, and respectfully request that you will bring him with you. I will make a satisfactory arrangement for his exchange.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Asst. Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 7, 1864.*

Col. B. F. TRACY,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: The following extracts are taken from the report of Surgeon Getty, U. S. Army, medical inspector of prisoners, made by him after a recent inspection of the prison camp at Elmira, N. Y., and his suggestions are approved, the changes and improvements to be made with due regard to economy.

* * * * * * *

1. That the hospital wards be lined.

2. That coal stoves be used in the old barracks instead of wood stoves.

* * * * * * *

You will please report the probable cost of lining the hospital wards; the advantages to be derived from substituting coal stoves; how many will be required, and what can be done with the stoves displaced by this substitution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 7, 1864.*

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to the erection of hospital buildings at Camp Morton, I have the honor, by direction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, to inform you that the recommendation of Surgeon Kipp is approved. The side walls of the two wards recently erected and of the four new ones now being built may be plastered, the expense not to exceed $50 per ward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BLAGDEN,
Major, Second Mass. Cav., Asst. to Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *December 7, 1864.*

Brevet Brigadier-General HOFFMAN,
Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington D. C.:

I respectfully call your attention to papers forwarded relative to prisons in this city and the necessity of establishing a new prison. Is it probable that you will visit Saint Louis soon?

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 7, 1864.

Maj. J. R. CURELL,
Assistant Agent of Exchange, Mobile, Ala.:

MAJOR: I have an appointment to meet Major Szymanski at Galveston, Tex., on the 10th instant, at which time he will deliver to me the equivalents for the prisoners of the garrison of Fort Gaines. As soon as practicable after my return from Galveston I shall deliver to you the prisoners thus exchanged for, and will give you previous notice of the time and place at which they will be delivered. This delivery will leave in our hands no army prisoners whose exchange has been negotiated between us. But I shall be glad to make at the same time a special exchange for Lieut. I. N. Earl, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, who was wounded and taken prisoner by your forces in a skirmish at Clinton, La., on the 29th ultimo.

I will deliver to you in exchange for Lieutenant Earl any officer of like rank from among the prisoners now held by us in this department captured from the forces of your department.

We have, as you know, several officers of the staff of General Hodge, lately captured at or near Liberty by the forces under Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, one captain, ——— ———, assistant adjutant-general, and one lieutenant, H. L. Davis, aide-de-camp. Either of these gentlemen will be exchanged for Lieutenant Earl.

I had the honor to address you a communication under date of November 5, asking that you would give me official information whether the naval officers sent North by Admiral Farragut had been exchanged, in order that I might communicate the fact to Major Szymanski. I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you in answer to that inquiry.

Major Szymanski still declines to make any delivery of naval prisoners unless Admiral Buchanan is included in the exchange. Admiral Buchanan has arrived at New York, and I sincerely hope that his

speedy exchange there may remove the objection to the carrying out of our agreement for the exchange of our naval prisoners here.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE ASST. AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW YORK,
Charleston Harbor, December 7, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER, *Commissioner for Exchange, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of General Sherman's operations in Georgia the Confederate authorities were compelled to abandon the further delivery of our prisoners to me in Savannah River. They so notified me, whereupon I made proposition for the continuance of the business in Charleston Harbor. General Hardee, commanding at Charleston, gave his consent. I then visited Major-General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren and received from each authority to arrange a truce for this purpose. I accordingly on Sunday, 4th instant, had an interview with the enemy and arranged that firing on the city and works in and about the harbor should be suspended for a limited period for the transferring prisoners of war to my vessels. It is provided in the agreement that no labor shall be performed by either party on works, forts, batteries, or military defenses embraced within the limits of this agreement. It is also provided that this truce shall in no way affect the blockade of the port of Charleston, S. C., by the United States. Our military and naval forces are in no degree restricted from attacking, capturing, or destroying any vessels or boats entering or leaving the enemy's lines. I have already received 1,000 men by and under the new arrangement and expect to finish this week if the weather will permit.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and U. S. Assistant Agent for Exchange.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 7, 1864.

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.,
Chairman U. S. Christian Commission, Philadelphia:

SIR: The U. S. Christian Commission of the city of Philadelphia having expressed its desire to send a suitable number of unexceptionable delegates of the commission with stores and publications to visit and minister to the Union prisoners in Southern prisons with efficient relief and benefit, and Lieutenant-General Grant having approved the plan, permission is hereby granted to the commission to send a number of good Christian men for the object proposed, whose names and residences and the points to which it is proposed to send them will first be communicated to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington.

In return, authority will be granted, if desired, on application to Lieutenant-General Grant, to proper Christian agents of the South to visit and administer to prisoners taken in arms against the United States and held in our prisons.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP, *Blackshear, Ga., December 7, 1864.*

General J. H. WINDER, *Commissary-General of Prisons:*

GENERAL: I have been in a state of uncertainty ever since I came here, and have written several times in hope to find your headquarters, but failed. I telegraphed Augusta several times, but have received no reply. This morning's telegram is the first indication of where you were. I experienced great trouble with prisoners by having at one time three trains broken down between Savannah and this place, and great difficulty in obtaining supplies. Captain West did not report here until about the 1st of December. Many of the prisoners who arrived in Savannah after I left that place were some paroled and sent to the enemy's ships, others forwarded to Florence, none of whom have been reported to me, and in consequence I am unable to account for them.

Soon after I arrived at this point I had orders from general headquarters, Savannah, to parole the prisoners and send them to Savannah. I sent under that order 1,042, and before I could send more the trains were taken off for troops from Thomasville. On the 5th instant orders were forwarded to me to ship prisoners to Thomasville without delay. Under that order I impressed a train which had on board Major Burks' battalion of Fourth Georgia Reserves and Captain Dyke's section of artillery. On this train I sent 400 prisoners and Colonel Fannin with four companies of his regiment, and returned the artillery section. I also sent Captain Moreno with orders to impress slave labor and put up an inclosure. I obtained an order from Lieutenant-General Hardee to impress, as the people refused the labor. I have also sent Captain Johnson, assistant quartermaster, forward to prepare quarters, &c., for the post. I had another train sent, on which I put 1,200 prisoners and the guard. I have on hand at this post 2,500 prisoners and the Second Regiment Georgia Reserves, with three companies of the Fourth Georgia Reserves, under Colonel Maddox, and an additional guard sent by General McLaws, of sixty men of the garrison guard (disabled men).

I would be extremely obliged to have your orders as soon as practicable, to enable me to know what to do. Shall I leave Captain Barry in charge and report to you, or shall I go on to Thomasville and perfect the prison?

I learn that in the vicinity of the streams timber is scarce, and I directed the engineer to inclose an earth-work of sufficient dimensions, inverted; that is, the ditch, twelve feet wide on the inside, to serve as a dead-line. The guard on the parapet wall, with the artillery, I think will render it perfectly safe and much more easily guarded, and I think it can be built in eight or ten days at furthest. Should this meet your approval I will continue the work as ordered. I expect it will be but temporary, and that Anderson or Lawton will be in a short time the place for prisoners.

I have received reports from Colonel Bondurant, and not knowing where to forward them, have retained them and assumed the direction of affairs in that quarter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. FORNO,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

P. S.—Shall I keep the operator and bring him with me should I be ordered to Florence?

H. F.

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS,
Cahaba, Ala., December 8, 1864.

[Major-General WASHBURN:]

GENERAL: I regret that Major-General Maury saw fit to refuse admission for Captain Whytock. Both Major Curell and myself exerted all our influence to have him distribute the clothing. I have selected Captain Hoyt, former commandant of the Irving Prison, to superintend its equitable distribution.

Very respectfully,

H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Captain and Agent of Exchange.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, December 8, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

I have to call your attention again to a violation of the rights of citizens of this State in their arbitrary arrest by the military, and transportation beyond the State for impressment. Henry P. Retter, late a surgeon in the Eighth North Carolina Troops, and a citizen of Camden County, N. C., was arrested a few days since by Colonel Gaillard, commanding at Weldon, on suspicion of disloyalty, and sent to Richmond for incarceration. Without entering at all into the question of his guilt or innocence I think I am clear in saying that such removal beyond the limits of this State is infraction of his legal rights and an infringement of the jurisdiction of North Carolina.

In a letter addressed by yourself to me in January, 1863, responding to the demand of the Legislature of North Carolina for the return of one I. R. Graves, then held in Richmond on charge of disloyalty, you admitted fully the impropriety and illegality of arresting a citizen of this State and transporting him to Virginia. In speaking of the reasons in possession of the Department for supposing the said Graves a spy, you say: "As such (that is, a citizen of North Carolina), while amenable to arrest as a spy on sufficient grounds, or even as a traitor, he could with no propriety or legality be removed from the State, but should be handed over to the appropriate authorities, civil or military, in that State, to be dealt with according to law," and, again, that there can be neither prudence nor justification for not promptly admitting the error committed by his removal and rectifying it by his immediate return and delivery under Your Excellency's demand. Extremely gratified as I was at this prompt and full concession of the rights of North Carolina's citizens, I have been constantly pained and irritated by an almost weekly repetition of the offense until it has become no longer tolerable. I have therefore respectfully to demand that the said Henry P. Retter be returned to the jurisdiction of North Carolina to be dealt with by due course of law, and to request that you will cause such orders to be issued to military commanders in North Carolina as will in future prevent such arbitrary and illegal proceedings, so well calculated to disturb that harmony which should exist between the two governments.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, December 8, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: In accordance with your suggestion in your letter of the 31st of August last, I have this day ordered the negro prisoners in the custody of the sheriff of Charleston District to be turned over to General Sam. Jones, commanding. A few of them, it is supposed, may be slaves, but the State has no means of identifying them or their masters. I have inclosed to General Jones the evidence from which it is supposed that some of them may be slaves, and I make this communication as information to yourself.

Very respectfully, yours,

M. L. BONHAM.

RICHMOND, *December 9, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

SIR: It seems that General Butler has been informed that my flag-of-truce boat would be at Boulware's Wharf, on James River, to-morrow. It will be impossible for me to be at that point to-morrow, and I cannot now state when I will be.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
Fort Monroe, Va., December 9, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD,
Confederate Commissioner for Exchange:

I have the honor to forward you copies of communications* regarding the confinement as hostages of Corpl. R. H. Curry, Company F, and Private W. J. Neeley, Company H, Twelfth South Carolina Regiment, prisoners of war, at Fort Delaware, for Corpl. James Pike, Company A, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Private Charles R. Gray, Company D, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, two scouts sent into the country occupied by the rebel army in May last, by William D. Whipple, brigadier-general and assistant adjutant-general, Army of the Cumberland.

I have the honor to inform you that these hostages will be subjected to the same treatment as your authorities may inflict upon Corpl. James Pike and Private Charles R. Gray.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

CIRCULAR.] NEW YORK CITY, *December 9, 1864.*

Will the commanding officer and superintendent of prisoners of war at ——— have the inclosed requests of General Beall, Provisional Army, C. S., presented to the prisoners of war, and in forwarding the

* See Hartz to Butler, December 1, p. 1174.

report called for through me make such remarks and suggestions as may be of service?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

[CIRCULAR.] NEW YORK CITY, *December 9, 1864.*

The CONFEDERATE PRISONERS OF WAR AT ———:

Under the late arrangement made between the Confederate States and the United States to each supply their own prisoners of war with necessary supplies, I have been selected to carry out on the part of the Confederate States this arrangement.

I therefore desire that you will at once determine, by a committee or otherwise, the supplies (clothing, blankets, and provisions) you most need; give the number of blankets and each article of clothing, naming those articles first that you need most.

Second. Give the number of officers, privates, and citizens separate.

Third. Select officers, give name, rank, and regiment in full, whom you desire to receive and issue to you the supplies on their arrival.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Confederate Agent to Supply Prisoners of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, December 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that all prisoners of war now in the Old Capitol Prison be removed thence to such permanent place of confinement as may be deemed suitable, and that in future prisoners of war be not retained for any length of time in that prison.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 10, 1864.*

Col. C. W. HILL,
Commanding Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request, by direction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, that you will furnish to this office with as little delay as possible the total number of prisoners of war who have been confined at Johnson's Island; also the total number of deaths of prisoners, the object being to ascertain the percentage of deaths.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BLAGDEN,
Major, Second Mass. Cav., Asst. to Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

(Same to Brig. Gen. J. Barnes, commanding District of Saint Mary's, Point Lookout, Md., in reference to Point Lookout; Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf, commanding Fort Delaware, Del., in reference to Fort Delaware.)

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1864.

Col. M. N. WISEWELL,
Commanding Military District of Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 10, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, medium; clothing, fair; bedding, fair; state of quarters, fair; state of mess-houses, fair; state of kitchen, fair; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, satisfactory; water, good; sinks, good; police of grounds, good; drainage, good; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, regular; hospital diet, in accordance with medical regulations; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, satisfactory.

Remarks and suggestions.—Since my last report I find the kitchen at Old Capitol Prison clean and in better order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RAPHALL,
Lieut., Sixth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, and Inspecting Officer.

DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copy of agreement entered into on 1st instant at New Market, East Tenn., with Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, acting in behalf of the so-called Confederate Government, for exchange and release of citizens of East Tennessee held by the U. S. military authorities and by the rebels.*

I also inclose list† of rebel sympathizers now imprisoned at Johnson's Island and Camp Chase, Ohio, as hostages for Union men imprisoned by rebels, and respectfully request that they be sent to Knoxville as early as practicable, in order that the proper exchange may be effected according to agreement.

For your information I send lists of rebel sympathizers held at this place as hostages who are to be released, as well as of Union men supposed to be in the hands of the rebels. Copies of these lists were left with rebel commissioner.

An effort was made by the rebel commissioner to secure release of parties indicted for treason, and to prevent further issuing of capiases he proposed, in case his object could be effected, to agree to make no further arrests in East Tennessee and to agree to a suspension of the conscript law for this district. Under your instructions I declined to consider his proposition.

Hoping that the arrangement I have made looking to the release of many warm friends of the Government who have suffered long in rebel prisons will meet the approbation of our authorities,

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Confederate Cavalry, East Tennessee:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 7th instant,

* See p. 1175. † Omitted.

inclosing list of twenty-nine citizen prisoners this day delivered at our lines. In looking over the list I am surprised to find that the name of Charles Innman, of Sevier County, does not appear. He has been arrested, as I understand, since you took command in East Tennessee, and his case was specially referred to in our interview, with a promise on your part that he should be speedily released. I trust that the apparent oversight in his case will be speedily corrected.

I have already written to Washington to have the prisoners who are held as hostages at Johnson's Island and other points sent to this place for exchange. They will be sent to your lines without unnecessary delay after their arrival at Knoxville. I trust that you will have the Union prisoners, who have been so long absent from their homes, brought to East Tennessee at as early a day as possible in order to [secure] their release.

I inclose list of hostages who are hereby released and sent to your lines. You will see that [they] have been set at liberty here. A few other persons held at Knoxville shall be sent to your lines, if they desire it, at an early day.

I have already written on the subject of treason cases, as agreed upon.

Hoping that all citizen prisoners of East Tennessee now held may soon be restored to their homes,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CARTER,

Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WARREN,
Boston Harbor, December 10, 1864.

Maj. A. A. GIBSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending Saturday, December 10, 1864:

Conduct, orderly; cleanliness, satisfactory; clothing, in as good order as the limited allowance will permit; bedding, generally in good order; state of quarters, as neat and clean as the crowded condition will allow; state of mess-houses, clean and well conducted; state of kitchen, clean and well conducted; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, the full allowance; water, good and plentiful; sinks, in good order and regularly policed; police of grounds, every morning thoroughly; drainage, excellent; police of hospital, no special hospital for prisoners; attendance of sick, regular; hospital diet, as ordered by surgeon in charge, good; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTIS S. WILBUR,

First Lieutenant Company A, First Battalion Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The following report of the surgeon of the post is respectfully submitted. The general health of the prisoners is very good, for although the number of cases of sickness reported is pretty large, the great majority of them are but trivial ailments, which would hardly be noticed by the men were they at large. Many, too, are men who came here in feeble health, the result either of hardships in the field or confinement elsewhere, and although the climate here evidently favors

their restoration to health and they almost invariably improve. the prescribed ration is hardly sufficient or of that kind to fully bring up the tone of their systems. Some are also old men, upon whom confinement is a severity. The few who are really sick are cared for in the post hospital, the others in their ordinary quarters. This has been rendered necessary because, with the limited number of casemates, it is almost impossible to find room for an extra hospital and kitchen. But it would be much better to have a separate hospital for invalid prisoners, and there are here two buildings under the control of the Engineer Corps at present unoccupied, the smaller of which would be ample for a prisoners' hospital, and which it seems probably will not again in the advanced state of this work be required by the engineers, and I would suggest that authority be obtained to use it as a hospital so long as it is not in use by the engineers.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. A. GIBSON,
Major, Third U. S. Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Louisville, Ky., December 10, 1864.

Capt. S. E. JONES,
Additional Aide-de-Camp and Asst. Com. Gen. of Prisoners:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 10, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, very clean; clothing, Confederate, good: bedding, blankets, good; state of quarters, good; state of mess-houses, good; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, full prison ration; water, sufficient; sinks, good; police of grounds, good; drainage, good; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, Confederate nurses; hospital diet, prison ration; general health of prisoners, good; vigilance of guard, good.

Remarks and suggestions.—On inspecting the military prison I find it in a very clean condition; everything in perfect order. Would suggest that the prison kitchen and dining-room be enlarged, as there is not sufficient room to accommodate the number of prisoners. The prison hospital is conducted splendidly, everything clean and in proper order, and reflects great credit on the officers connected with the prison. The guards' quarters, I must say, are in a very filthy condition. Lieutenant-Colonel Waller, commanding the Twentieth Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, states that he has not men enough to perform the necessary guard duty and has no men for policing. The Twentieth Kentucky numbers 255 men, non-commissioned officers and privates, for duty, 91 men on duty at the fortifications and hospitals, leaving 164 men for duty at the prison, taking 90 men for guard daily. The colonel commanding states that if he had his entire command he would have sufficient men to do all the duty required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. FOLSOM,
Captain, 101st Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Approved and respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

STEPHEN E. JONES,
Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp, Comdg. Military Prison.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, December 11, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS, *Commanding Camp Morton:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 10, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, good state; clothing, good; bedding, is not sufficient for the extreme cold weather; state of quarters, kept thoroughly policed; state of mess-houses, have none; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, first class; food, quantity of, sufficient, being issued according to orders; water, sufficient; sinks, not sufficient; police of grounds, thorough; drainage, complete; police of hospital, thorough; attendance of sick, good; vigilance of guard, thorough.

Remarks and suggestions.—I would respectfully suggest that straw be furnished the prisoners for bedding, as the blankets they have are not sufficient for the extreme cold weather.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, Inspector of Camp.

[Indorsement.]

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Deputy Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully state that the purchase of straw for the use of the prisoners has been ordered, owing to the extreme cold weather and upon the recommendation of the surgeon, and every effort will be made to make the prisoners as comfortable as possible in accordance with prison regulations.

The new hospital buildings are greatly needed and will be pushed forward to completion as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently for the carpenters to work outside.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

GALVESTON, *December 11, 1864.*

Col. CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Commissioner of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that the army prisoners from Camp Groce arrived here this morning. Boisterous weather prevents my going out with them. As soon as the weather moderates, which I trust will be by to-morrow morning at furthest, I will be out with the prisoners. Please accept with this, for your perusal, a file of late papers.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, December 11, 1864.

Col. CHARLES W. HILL,
128th Ohio Vol. Infty., Comdg. U. S. Forces, Johnson's Island:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of

the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 11, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, good; clothing, comfortable; bedding, half the prisoners without straw, but plenty of blankets; state of quarters, clean; state of mess-houses, clean, but in one some of the tables have been removed by prisoners; state of kitchen, fair; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, prisoners' ration, except potatoes; water, good; sinks, fair; police of grounds, good; drainage, good; police of hospital, very good; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, good and abundant; general health of prisoners, good; deaths since last report, one; vigilance of guard, good.

Remarks and suggestions.—I would again recommend that the prisoners be permitted to purchase potatoes from the sutler, as under present regulations the commissary of subsistence has no authority to purchase them and there has been no order dropping them from the prisoners' ration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,
Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The raid upon the tables in the mess-halls is receiving proper attention from the superintendent of the prison. I concur in the purpose of allowing to the prisoners the full prison ration. If this is impracticable, I think they should be allowed to purchase potatoes and onions of the prison sutler. For much of the time during the 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th the weather has been cold and severe, almost without precedent for this time of the year, and yet the prisoners have been pretty comfortable, except in their mess-halls; they are very cold.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS FORT LAFAYETTE,
New York Harbor, December 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Lafayette:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 11, 1864:

Conduct, very good; cleanliness, very good; clothing, good; bedding, iron bedsteads, husk mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows; state of quarters, very good; state of mess-houses, cleanly; state of kitchen, cleanly; food, quality of, good; food, quantity of, circular of June 1, 1864, complied with; water, excellent (Croton); sinks, cleanly; police of grounds, excellent; drainage, good; police of hospital, no hospital at post, prisoners very sick are sent to Fort Hamilton; attendance of sick, hospital, Doctor Gibson attends to sick every morning; hospital diet, none at post; general health of prisoners, very good; vigilance of guard, guards vigilant, prisoners verified three times during the night.

Remarks and suggestions.—There are 129 prisoners of war, state prisoners, and blockade-runners confined at Fort Lafayette. Their treatment as regards quarters and exercise is excellent. Everything

allowed by existing orders is furnished to them and a good degree of satisfaction is expressed by them for the uniform excellence of their treatment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WILKINS CARTER,

First Lieut., Seventeenth U. S. Infty., Post Adjt. and Insp. Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Treatment, &c., in accordance with instructions received is strictly carried out.

HEADQUARTERS PRISON CAMP,
Elmira, N. Y., December 11, 1864.

Col. B. F. TRACY, *Commanding Depot Prisoners of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 11, 1864:

Conduct, good; cleanliness, fair; clothing, comfortable; bedding, fair; state of quarters, fair and improving, all in barracks but 1,100; state of mess-houses, good; state of kitchen, good; food, quality of, fair; food, quantity of, fair; water, good; sinks, good; police of grounds, undergoing new grading and draining; drainage, improving; police of hospital, good; attendance of sick, good; hospital diet, good; general health of prisoners, hospitals full and mortality increasing; vigilance of guard, good.

Remarks and suggestions.—During the week there were three buildings erected, the last of which is incomplete, not having lumber on hand to finish it. One of those which is completed is unoccupied, there being no stoves to put in it. There was clothing issued during the week as follows: 2,500 jackets, 2,000 pair pants, 3,011 shirts, 1,216 pair drawers, 6,065 pair socks, 3,938 blankets, 162 greatcoats. The prisoners are now well clothed, having all that is requisite for their comfort, except a few pairs of pants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. BORDEN,

Captain, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Vols., Actg. Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Stoves for the new wards have been ordered and are expected in a few days.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

B. F. TRACY,

Col. 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Comdg. Depot Prisoners of War.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Sumter, Ga., December 11, 1864.

Col. A. W. PERSONS, *Commanding, Fort Valley, Ga.:*

COLONEL: In reply to your communication asking for a detail of carpenters from among the paroled prisoners at this post for the purpose of rebuilding a mill, I have the honor to state that we have no

machinists or millwrights, but if common carpenters will be of any benefit to you please let me know how many you want, and when you do want them. Send some trusty man here with an order for the men, and I will turn them over to him with the understanding that you assume the responsibility for their behavior whilst they stay at Fort Valley, and that you will return them if I should be compelled to recall them before they could have done the job. This is necessary as most of the men are to be exchanged as soon as I receive orders, as they are from the class of those whose terms of service have expired.

I remain, colonel, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WIRZ,

Captain, Commanding Prison.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
December 12, 1864.

The SECRETARY OF WAR FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Harrison H. Dodd, citizen of Indiana, was tried in September last by military commission, in session at Indianapolis, on the following charges:

1. Conspiracy against the United States.—First. In organizing the Order of Sons of Liberty. Second. In combining with others to extend such order. Third. In conspiring to overthrow the United States Government by establishing said order. Fourth. In conspiring with others to seize the U. S. arsenals at Indianapolis and Columbus, and to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Camp Morton, and elsewhere, and, having armed them, to co-operate with the rebel forces in the invasion of Kentucky.

2. Affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States.—First. In arranging with the rebel forces, while grand commander of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, an armed invasion of the United States. Second. In arranging a system of couriers, by whom the said order was to be rapidly called together to assist in such invasion. Third. In attempting to extend said order into Kentucky when in danger of invasion. Fourth. In joining said order, knowing its design to be hostile to the Government, and communicating its projects and purpose to those in rebellion.

3. Inciting insurrection.—First. In arming the society of Sons of Liberty, with intent to array them against the Government. Second. In exciting said order to violence by disloyal writings and addresses.

4. Disloyal practices.—First. In counseling resistance to the draft. Second. In accepting the office of grand commander of the order in Indiana. Third. In appointing certain persons to various high military positions in said order. Fourth. In recognizing as his highest military authority an officer unknown to the laws of the land, styled the commander-in-chief of all military forces belonging to said order. Fifth. The attempting to prevent enlistments in causing others to take an oath inconsistent with their duties as citizens, and in attempting to arm certain disloyal citizens for the purpose of resisting the laws of the United States.

5. *Violation of the laws of war.*—First. In attempting to introduce armed enemies into the loyal States of the Union. Second. In organizing a secret order to assist the rebellion.

The accused objected to the jurisdiction of the commission, but his plea was properly overruled. He then entered a general plea of not

guilty. It is needless to enter in this report into a minute detail of the purposes, principles, and magnitude of the illegal order of the Sons of Liberty, of which the accused was shown on this trial to have been a leading spirit, and to hold in it even now a position of authority only second to that of the supreme commander of the order throughout the United States. The exposition of its treasonable organization and designs has been so recently and so thoroughly made in a report from this Bureau, under date of October 8, 1864, that it would be but a waste of time to lift the veil again from its secret and hideous recesses. It is enough to say that the evidence in the present case shows that the accused was a leader in the organization; was fully aware of its secret designs against the integrity of the Government, and devoted all his energy and talents to the degradation of its deluded rank and file to a level of crime where the seeds of treason, so assiduously scattered by himself and his infamous coadjutors, would find a soil congenial to their rankest growth. He is shown to have suggested and volunteered the assassination of fellow-citizens to advance the interests and avert the betrayal of his conspiracy. He is shown to have been in consultation and communication upon the subject of the order with the arch-conspirator Vallandigham while in exile in Canada. He is shown to have caused the vast forces he had beguiled into his service to be armed and drilled in readiness for the uprising, for which Vallandigham was to give the signal. He is shown to have meditated an armed co-operation with invading rebel armies, and to have invited such invasion. He is shown to have formed and zealously promoted a plot for the secession of the Northwestern States and their erection into a separate government to be united by treaties with the so-called Southern Confederacy. The crimes by which these projects were to be carried out, such as wholesale murder and arson, some of which were actually perpetrated and others only considered and resolved upon, it is not necessary to enlarge upon in this report.

On the 7th of October, 1864, the eleventh day of the trial, it was announced by the judge-advocate that the accused had made his escape from the mitigated confinement which he had given his word to respect, and could not be found. The judge-advocate moved the court to proceed at once to judgment in prisoner's absence, and rested his case on the evidence already in. The counsel for the accused opposed the motion, but the commission overruled his objection, and having first convicted Dodd on all the charges and specifications, in which the evidence fully supported them, sentenced him to be hung at such time and place as the commanding general of the district should designate. In this sentence the requisite two-thirds of the commission concurred. General Alvin P. Hovey, commanding District of Indiana, approves the proceedings and sentence and forwards the record for the action of the President. The action of the commission in proceeding to judgment and sentence in the voluntary absence of the accused is sustained by common law authorities, and is thought to be in harmony with the rules and principles of military courts. It is the privilege of the defendant on trial before a court-martial to decline to introduce testimony in his defense or to address the court in an argument upon the facts, while it is the rule of military tribunals to exclude from their presence all persons other than the members of the court during their deliberations on the evidence and the acquittal or conviction of the prisoner. It is believed that the defendant's shameful flight is to be deemed no more than the exercise of the power to waive his defense, and while he cannot by voluntary act on his part impair the rights of

the Government, so also it is clear that his interests are not endangered by his willful absence at the time of his conviction, when his personal presence at such time is, by the universal rules of military procedure, inadmissible under any circumstances. The supreme courts of Indiana and Ohio sustain this view in several carefully considered opinions. In 7 Ohio Reports, N, 180, Charles Fight *vs.* The State, where, in the court below, the present plaintiff in error, there defendant had made default, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, notwithstanding the prisoner's absence, the supreme court of Ohio overruled his motion in arrest of judgment, in an opinion of which the following is a synopsis:

Where, pending a trial upon a criminal prosecution, the accused, being on bail, absconds, it is legal to proceed with the case and to receive a verdict of guilty in his absence.

The court rests its opinion upon the following grounds: In England, in misdemeanors, where defendant is on bail, a trial, conviction, or sentence may be had in his absence. He is present or not, at his option. In felonies a different rule prevails. But for this difference it is difficult to assign a satisfactory reason. Both before and after the conquest all felonies were bailable by the ancient common law, except treason, murder, and other specified crimes, but the court of King's Bench or any judge thereof may, in vacation, admit at their discretion any person to bail, in all cases whatsoever, though none can claim this benefit *de jure*.

The court says:

If the prisoner is on trial, I apprehend neither the courts in Great Britain nor the United States would proceed to impanel a jury in a trial for felony unless the accused were present to look to his challenges. If, however, the trial is once commenced and the prisoner, on his own wrong, leaves the court, abandons his case to the management of counsel, and runs away, I can find no adjudged case to sustain the position that in England the proceedings would be stayed. * * * The prisoner cannot be deprived of his right to be present at all stages of his trial, but that he must be, under all circumstances, or the proceedings will be erroneous, cannot, we think, be sustained.

A similar view is taken by the supreme court of Indiana, the State in which the present trial took place, in the case of McCorkle *vs.* The State, reported in 14th Indiana Reports, page 39. In the opinion of the court, delivered by Judge Perkins, the following language is used:

The Constitution and laws provide that a defendant in a criminal case shall be present at his trial. This is for a twofold object. First, that the defendant may have the opportunity of meeting the witnesses and jury face to face and of directing the course of his trial; second, that the State may be in possession of his person, so that judgment be executed thereon.

The judge then goes on to argue that these provisions are designed to confer a privilege on the accused which he may waive:

He can waive a trial altogether by pleading guilty; he can waive a trial by jury; he can waive the privilege of exemption from being a second time put in jeopardy; and can it be said that he cannot waive his privilege of being present when his witnesses are examined or any of them? If, in the case at bar, the accused had asked permission to be absent in the custody of an officer or otherwise, requesting that the trial should go on in his absence, the waiver would be clear. But how does such a step differ in substance from a voluntary departure without asking that the trial shall stop? In the one case the consent is vocally, in the other tacitly, but equally clearly, expressed.

In the case of the State *vs.* Warnire, 16th Indiana Reports, page 357, Judge Perkins delivered the opinion that the court is not bound to discharge the jury because of the voluntary absence of the defendant during the trial, he having been present at its commencement, but may

proceed to a verdict at all events in his absence, and the judge cites the cases above quoted in support of his decision. It is believed, on the foregoing authorities, as well as on the principles by which military courts are conducted, by their practice in all cases and from the reason of the thing, that the action of the commission in the case now under review was legal and justifiable. It is recommended that the sentence be approved. As the prisoner is not now in custody and is believed to be in Canada, its enforcement at present is an impossibility.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

OFF GALVESTON, *December 12, 1864.*

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply have to say that I will deliver to you off Galveston on the 19th instant the prisoners now at Camp Groce, say, naval and teamsters.

You will thus have ample time to complete your arrangements and dispatch a steamer here to receive them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Agent of Exchange,
Trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 12, 1864.*

Col. B. F. TRACY,
Commanding Depot Prisoners of War, Elmira, N. Y.:

COLONEL: Your communication of 1st instant, with requisition for clothing for issue to prisoners of war, has been received. By mutual agreement between the U. S. and rebel authorities a large amount of cotton has been shipped for New York and an officer designated to receive and dispose of it, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of clothing, &c., for the comfort of rebel prisoners of war. In view of this fact it is desirable that no more clothing shall be provided by the Government than is absolutely demanded by the ordinary dictates of humanity. You will please report your views on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen. of Volunteers and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., December 12, 1864.

General GORDON GRANGER:

GENERAL: I had the honor on yesterday to receive your letter with its inclosures relative to the agreement which has been made between the authorities of this Confederacy and those of the United States to exchange cotton for such supplies as the prisoners of the Confederate States now held by the United States Government may require.

I have no objection to offer to the suggestions made by you as to the manner in which this transfer of the cotton shall be made. I have made such arrangements as will enable me within the shortest practicable time to place the cotton in your hands.

I will duly apprise you of the time and place of the transfer, and should any modification of your suggestions be necessary will notify you of it.

I hope that you will give such instructions to the naval commandant of the fleet lying off this city as will obviate unnecessary delays

I am, general, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., December 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER, *Augusta, Ga.:*

(Care of General Fry, who will please forward.)

General Orders, No. 84, do not revoke the special orders placing General Gardner in charge of the military prisons east of Georgia. They do not relieve him, but place him under your command.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant in reference to a declaration of exchange by the rebel authorities of all prisoners of war delivered into their hands up to the 25th of November last. This letter was at once submitted by me to the Secretary of War, and by him referred to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, who directed that a similar declaration should be issued by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

A copy of the order is herewith inclosed.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 13, 1864.*

Capt. S. E. JONES,
Additional Aide-de-Camp, Comdg. U. S. Mil. Prison, Louisville, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: The inspection report of the military prison at Louisville, Ky., for the 3d instant has been received. If your guard is insufficient for the safe-keeping of prisoners in your hands, make application to the department commander for an additional force, stating the circumstances. As active operations are now going on in the field, very few troops are available for prison guards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

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* See p. 1178.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 13, 1864.*

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

COLONEL: The inspection report of Camp Morton, Ind., for the 3d instant has been received. If you find it impracticable to use the portable sinks during the prevalence of extreme cold weather you are authorized to excavate and construct temporary ones. The excavations should be deep and the structures of the most economical description, the whole to be in readiness for filling up or removal as soon as the necessity for their use no longer exists.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 13, 1864.*

Hon. Z. B. VANCE:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant has just been received. I hope and believe the efforts of the Confederate Government will be sufficient to supply the wants of all our soldiers in captivity. At the same time I see no objection to your good old State contributing what quota of means she chooses to aid the Confederate fund.

I do not think the U. S. authorities will allow you to ship the cotton. The Confederate authorities will, however, make a shipment on a U. S. vessel from some port hereafter to be designated. You can send on the same vessel what cotton you may name. You, however, will experience great difficulty in distributing the proceeds of the sale amongst North Carolina soldiers. They are scattered amongst all the Federal prisons, some twenty in number. It will give me pleasure to aid you in any endeavors you may make for the relief of your people.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

(Similar letter to Hon. E. D. Hall.)

HEADQUARTERS PRISONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Salisbury, N. C., December 13, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that having inspected at Florence, from whence my last communication was dated, I proceeded where I now am.

I am sorry to say I fear I shall be detained some days, as I find an unpleasant state of things among the officers. Indeed I fear I shall be obliged to assume command of the post for a short time, but this I shall not do unless forced to it.

In my communication from Florence I spoke of the unfitness of both that place and this as sites for prisons.

I will now state at some length the reasons why I hold that opinion.

The site at this place is very objectionable for six reasons, either of which I think conclusive:

1. There is a scarcity of water, as the wells fail and cannot afford a sufficient supply for the number of prisoners even now here.

2. There is not nor can there be a place for sinks, as there is no stream, and the sinks have to be dug inside, or if outside could only be removed a few feet. The stench is insupportable both to the prisoners and the people in the vicinity.

3. The soil is entirely unfit for a prison, being a stiff, sticky clay, and after a slight rain is over shoe-tops in mud, without a dry spot within the inclosure.

4. The prison is immediately within the town, and defenses could not be erected without destroying much property, and could not be defended when erected on account of the proximity to the buildings, which if fired would drive out the garrison. In the last outbreak one of three shots fired struck the principal hotel in the town.

5. Experience has proved that proximity to a town is extremely objectionable and injurious.

6. Wood is so distant that it is next to impossible to keep up a sufficient supply, and the expense is enormous. Thirty-nine wagons and teams are required, and then only a scant supply furnished to prison and guard. One hundred cords per day are required for troops and prison, which at $20 per cord is $60,000 per month or $720,000 per year.

In a month the saving would probably cover the expense of purchase. On the land proposed to be purchased the tops of the trees used for a stockade and the wood already on the ground would serve the post for more than a year.

A raid has reached within eighty miles of this place, and would, I am informed, have reached here but for the accidental escape of one of the prisoners captured.

I stated in my communication from Florence some reasons why I thought Florence unfit as a site for a prison. I will here repeat them. The site itself is entirely unfit for the purpose, as about one-fourth or more, probably one-third, is an impracticable morass, and cannot, without more labor and expense than building a new stockade, be in any manner reclaimed, as it would require the whole of the soil on the dry parts for three or four feet to cover the morass of marsh, and when covered would not be fit for use.

The prison at Florence is only sixty miles from Georgetown, S. C., with a good ridge road, and only one river intervening, which is fordable in five or six places.

I see that spies have been captured, one having visited the prison at this place and the other the prison at Danville. From this we may fairly infer that Florence has not been neglected.

This would indicate a disposition on the part of the enemy to operate against the prisons.

Having said this much by way of objection to the present sites (most of which objections hold good in regard to Danville), I will take the liberty to suggest the remedy:

I proposed in my communication from Florence that I be permitted to purchase a tract of 900 acres at the fourteen-mile post from Columbia, S. C., on the railroad to Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of erecting prisons. The purchase of that or some other tract instead of renting would save a large sum, as experience has shown at Andersonville. The place is, I think, as far removed from raids as any place I know, and such defensive work could be erected as would make it secure against any raid. This locality is situated in poor land, country thinly settled, and very few persons to be annoyed by the proximity of a prison. The prison at Andersonville, with a sufficient guard, could resist any raid that would be likely to be sent against it.

I would make this further suggestion: I think the property here (Salisbury) on which the prison is erected could be sold for at least $150,000. It cost originally $15,000 in bonds. This would pay the purchase money for another tract, complete the prison, and put up all necessary workshops to employ usefully to the Confederate States the

labor of the prisoners. The purchase would have another advantage. All the labor bestowed and improvements made would be for the benefit of the Confederate States, and when prisons would be no longer required could be profitably employed or sold as thought best.

With this arrangement the prison at Andersonville, the prison at Camp Lawton, and the new prison, with the small prisons at Richmond and Cahaba, Ala., as receiving depots, would answer all purposes.

The ratio of mortality at Florence and Salisbury exceeds, I think, that at Andersonville.

I feel satisfied that if authorized to carry out the above suggestions I could arrange the prisons to the entire satisfaction of the authorities, and by that means relieve the Confederate States of all expense connected with the prison, except, perhaps, feeding, and to a great extent pay for that.

I respectfully ask that as early an answer as possible be given, as it is very important to know exactly what course will be adopted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 20, 1864.

File. See telegram to General Winder, December 19, 1863.

H. L. C[LAY],
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *December 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of December 10 I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the number of prisoners of war received and died at this post in the years 1863, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Number and deaths of prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, Del., for 1863 and 1864.

Month.	Number received.	Number deaths.	Month.	Number received.	Number deaths.
1863.			1864.		
April	587	5	March	3,205	62
May	1,201	4	April	531	74
June	3,670	57	May	1,998	62
July	8,915	111	June	1,171	67
August	153	159	July	92	109
September	17	314	August	211	87
October	2	376	September	366	47
November	20	155	October	165	10
December	34	81	November	40	19
			December 10	16	7
Total	14,599	1,262	Total	7,799	664
1864.					
January	None.	78	Grand total	22,398	1,926
February	4	42			

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Number of deaths (from smallpox) of prisoners of war in hospitals at Fort Delaware, Del., in the years 1863 and 1864.

1863.			
August	1	March	10
September	8	April	15
October	78	May	12
November	70	June	5
December	31	July	25
1864.		August	14
January	11	September	3
February	1	October	1
		November	5
		Total	290

This is included in report of total deaths.

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST, C. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Salisbury, N. C., December 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Salisbury, N. C.:

GENERAL: In accordance with your verbal instructions of yesterday I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the average number of prisoners daily, and the average number of deaths among the Federal prisoners of war confined at this post, from the 12th of October, 1864, to the 12th of December, 1864, sixty days:

Daily average of prisoners	8,200
Daily average of deaths	22
Percentage	16/41

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. FUQUA,
Captain and Assistant Commandant of Post.

[First indorsement.]

SALISBURY, N. C., *December 15, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Adjutant and Inspector General.
JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 29, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 1, 1865.

Noted; file.
J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Montgomery, December 14, 1864.*

His Excellency President DAVIS:

DEAR SIR: The Legislature of this State, which has just adjourned, has passed an act requiring the Governor to supply the Alabama

soldiers now in the United States with clothing, blankets, provisions, and money. The first act required me to first correspond with the Confederate authorities before appointing an agent to ascertain what provision the Confederate authorities had made to supply the wants of our soldiers now imprisoned. But a subsequent and supplemental act dispensed with the necessity of the preliminary correspondence and required the appointment of the agent at once. I send herewith copies of these two acts, so that you may see what is contemplated. You will discover that $500,000 were appropriated and placed at my disposal to accomplish the purpose of the Legislature. I have the alternative of making a contract to have furnished these articles to our imprisoned soldiers, or to send cotton or other Southern commodities, and out of the proceeds to make purchases, through the agent appointed. I can do nothing toward carrying out the benevolent and patriotic purposes of the Legislature without the consent and co-operation of the Confederate authorities.

I learn through the newspapers that some arrangement has been perfected between the Confederate and the U. S. authorities by which the prisoners held by each may be supplied with articles of comfort, and that cotton or tobacco, or other Southern commodities, may be shipped to the United States or to Europe for the purpose of providing the means. The precise terms of such an arrangement I do not know; indeed, I do not know certainly that any arrangement has been made.

Now, Alabama proposes to furnish her own soldiers in the U. S. prisons with the articles of clothing, blankets, and such provisions as they may need. Acting under the discretion in me vested by the Legislature I have determined to send cotton rather than make contract to have the supplies furnished otherwise. The cost to the State will be trifling by adopting this mode.

I have appointed Mr. Meyer Lehman as the agent of the State, under this act, with instructions to proceed immediately to Richmond to have, if possible, the contemplated arrangements made. I have furnished him with instructions. He will call on you and present this letter. He is a business man of established character and one of the best Southern patriots. He is a foreigner, but has been here fifteen years and is thoroughly identified with us. It will be necessary for him to go through the lines. I ask that he may be furnished with proper passports and indorsed by you as the agent of the State of Alabama, to comply with the act of the Legislature to visit the Northern prisons, and to provide for the Alabama soldiers there in prison.

I ask also the privilege for the State of Alabama of shipping 1,500 bales of cotton (or whatever amount of cotton the appropriation made by the Legislature for this purpose will purchase) through Mobile or New Orleans either to Europe or the ports of the United States.

I can see no objection to allowing Alabama to do this. It will relieve the Confederate States to this extent of the burden imposed of furnishing our unfortunate soldiers with necessary comforts. Of course in shipping the cotton from our ports the consent of the U. S. authorities must be had also. I presume if the arrangements between the commissioners of exchange of the respective Governments before alluded to has not been made that it will be an easy matter to have this done. The State of Alabama will be obliged for any privilege or facilities afforded her agent in getting the consent of the U. S. authorities to the shipment of cotton.

Nothing could tend more to preserve the kind relations between this State and the Confederate authorities than allowing the purposes of

the act to be promptly and successfully effected. When so much good could thus be done to our noble soldiers and no harm will result to the Confederate authorities or our cause, I feel confident not only no objection will be interposed, but cordial assistance and co-operation will be given.

Rev. I. T. Tichenor, of this city, will accompany Mr. Lehman, as assistant. I ask the same passport and facilities for him which may be given Mr. Lehman.

I have the honor to remain, with great regard, your friend and obedient servant,

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

[First indorsement.]

AIDE-DE-CAMP:

What has been the result of this?

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

Mr. Lehman upon his arrival stated that he had the funds and would go immediately on and administer to the wants of the Alabama prisoners, and that the cotton could be afterward shipped if permitted by the Government. Efforts were made to pass him through the lines for the purpose indicated, but General Grant refused, upon the grounds that he could only permit the Confederate authorities through the proper commissioner of exchange to transact such business. In the meantime the Confederate Government had made arrangements, with the consent of the United States Government, to ship 1,000 bales and conditioned an agreement to ship 1,500 more for the benefit of the prisoners, signifying their willingness that the agents of Alabama might take a portion of the cotton if desired. Obstacles were subsequently placed in the way of this arrangement by the United States Government, and the cotton was not shipped.

[Third indorsement.]

AIDE-DE-CAMP:

Prepare an answer to the Governor as a matter of courtesy, it being probable that he is already informed through his agents.

J. D.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

AN ACT to provide clothing for Confederate soldiers from the State of Alabama in Federal prisons.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the passage of this act, to address a communication to the Secretary of War for the purpose of ascertaining whether an arrangement has been made with the United States by which the soldiers of the Confederate States in Federal prisons can be provided with suitable clothing and blankets, and if so, whether the Confederate Government will be able promptly and amply to provide for soldiers from this State.

SEC. II. *Be it further enacted*, That if the Governor shall ascertain to his satisfaction that the Confederate Government cannot make such provision for the soldiers from this State, in that event the Governor shall be, and is hereby, empowered and required to make such arrange-

ments, if the same can be done, as will provide such amount of clothing, shoes, provisions, and blankets as may be necessary to render comfortable the soldiers in Federal prisons from this State, either by making a contract with some responsible persons to deliver the same to the prisoners or to the authorized agent of the State, or by purchasing and exporting cotton or other Southern commodities and investing the proceeds in such articles as may be needed for the purposes of this act; and in determining whether the clothing and other articles shall be procured by contract for their delivery, or by purchasing and exporting cotton or other Southern commodities, due regard shall be had to the immediate wants of the soldiers, in view of the rigor of the winter season in the climate where the soldiers are imprisoned.

SEC. III. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor be, and is hereby, directed to appoint an agent for the State to receive and distribute the clothing and other articles to be procured under this act; and if cotton or other Southern commodities should be exported, to superintend the purchase, exportation, and sale of the same, and the investment of the proceeds thereof, as contemplated by this act: *Provided*, That before said agent shall enter upon the duties of his agency he shall be required to enter into bond, with good security, to be approved by the Governor, in the penal sum of five hundred thousand dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties imposed upon him by this act, and that he will make due returns of all transactions connected with his agency, and in good faith account to the State for all the money or effects which may go into his hands, and return to the State any surplus which may remain after providing the soldiers with clothing, shoes, provisions, and blankets, and the amount of money to each, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. IV. *Be it further enacted*, That if there shall be any surplus of the funds herein appropriated, after providing clothing, shoes, provisions, and blankets, it shall be the duty of the agent to distribute to each soldier twenty dollars, or in that proportion of the surplus should it be insufficient to enable the agent to distribute twenty dollars to each, for which a receipt shall be taken from each soldier and be accepted as a voucher in the settlement between the agent and the State.

SEC. V. *Be it further enacted*, That should the Governor deem it best for said agent to proceed immediately to the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the locality and wants of the imprisoned soldiers, he shall be authorized to appoint another agent to superintend the purchase and exportation of cotton or other Southern commodities, if that plan should be adopted; and such agent shall be entitled to receive for his services the amount of his actual expenses and ten dollars per day for time actually employed, to be paid out of the Treasury upon the warrant of the Governor; and such agent shall be required to enter into bond with good security, to be approved by the Governor, in such sum as the Governor may deem proper to protect the State, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties herein imposed and account to the State for all money or other effects which may go into his hands.

SEC. VI. *Be it further enacted*, That said agent provided for by the third section of this act shall be entitled to receive for his services such amount as will defray his necessary and unavoidable expenses in carrying this act into effect and three thousand dollars per annum, or at that rate for the time he may be employed in the service of the State, to be paid in treasury notes of this State or of the Confederate States.

SEC. VII. *Be it further enacted*, That to carry this act into effect the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Governor.

SEC. VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That should a vacancy occur in the office of agent provided by this act the Governor shall appoint an agent to fill said office, who shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond as required of the agent herein appointed.

Approved December 10, 1864.

[SEAL.]

[Inclosure No. 2.]

AN ACT amendatory of and supplemental to an act therein named, relating to clothing for Alabama soldiers in Northern prisons.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened*, That the communication which the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide clothing for Confederate soldiers from the State of Alabama in Federal prisons," approved December 10, 1864 [authorizes], and all that relates to such communication, be, and the same is hereby, dispensed with and set aside; and the Governor is hereby authorized to proceed forthwith to execute and carry into effect all the other provisions of said act, without waiting upon the Secretary of War or Confederate Government, or upon any arrangement from that quarter.

Approved December 13, 1864.

[SEAL.]

NEW YORK, *December 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to forward an application of General Beall for assistance in the distribution of supplies to the Confederate prisoners of war.

It will be impossible to carry out strictly the terms of the arrangement at those prisons where there are no commissioned officers, and there seems to be an absolute necessity for making some other provision for such cases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HALBERT E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *December 20, 1864.*

Forwarded to Commissary-General of Prisoners, with copy of reply.*

Respectfully,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Returned to Headquarters of the Army December 29, 1864.

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* See Halleck to Paine, December 20, p. 1248.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *December 29, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant, with letter from General Beall of December 26, 1864.*

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., *December 15, 1864.*

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to inclose copies of letters of 6th instant to General Grant and Colonel Ould,† in reference to getting some assistants to aid me in the performance of my duty of supplying Confederate prisoners of war under the late arrangement. Having had no answer to either one of my communications I fear that they have been lost, and the importance of having the assistants is so great that I write directly to you. I would respectfully call your attention to the fourth paragraph of Mr. Ould's letter, which was agreed to:

> The reception of the supplies and their subsequent distribution amongst the prisoners on both sides shall be certified by a committee of officers confined in the prisons so supplied, &c.

If I am not mistaken but few of the prisons have officers confined in them, and unless officers are transferred to the different prisons it will be impossible to comply with this article. Had I six assistants, the number applied for, I could send them from prison to prison and have them distribute the supplies. For this purpose I would most respectfully ask that Capt. Beall Hempstead, Capt. J. R. Fellows, Capt. R. M. Hewitt, Capt. Q. A. Ross, Col. M. L. Woods, and Colonel Powell, of Texas, all at Johnson's Island, Ohio, be paroled, and the first three directed to report to me at this place, the remaining three to be ready to leave the Island for any one of the prisons I may direct. I in this selection have taken three of my staff officers, and all the officers asked for are men of character, discretion, and honor, and would in nowise take advantage of the required parole.

I would also ask permission to send to the prisoners who have near relatives such articles of clothing, of a better quality than the Confederate authorities can send, as their relatives may desire to contribute.

I feel sure that the Confederate authorities will grant to the U. S. agent all I ask, and hope that the same may be granted me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

LIBBY PRISON, *Richmond, Va., December 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Lieut. W. D. Hoff, D Company, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry, and myself are held as hostages in close confinement in a cell under Libby Prison in retaliation for Lieutenant Gandy and Private George Dusky, who are held in close

* See Beall to Paine, p. 1277. † See pp. 1194, 1195.

confinement and in irons at Wheeling, W. Va., by the State government of Western Virginia.

For what cause Gandy and Dusky are in confinement we are not informed. I inclose the written communication from Major Turner, commandant of this prison, stating the cause why we were taken out of the general prison and placed in solitary confinement.

I would further state that we have both of us been general prisoners of war for several months. That we are in consequence greatly debilitated physically; are now quite unable to bear imprisonment of this character. We have been in close confinement for the last six days. Therefore, in view of the great suffering we have already endured, we pray that our Government will not leave us now in our new and greatet peril as our physical energies must soon be destroyed, but that we may be speedily released and exchanged and restored to our respective commands.

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL R. BOICE,
Captain E Company, Third New Jersey Cavalry.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. J. Washburn, commanding post, Wheeling, W. Va., for report.

By order of Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners:

W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Wheeling, W. Va., January 25, 1865.

Respectfully returned with report.*

JAMES WASHBURN,
Colonel 116th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Military Commander.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
Richmond, December 12, 1864.

Capt. D. R. BOICE and
Lieut. W. D. HOFF, *Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry:*

GENTLEMEN: This is to inform you that you are held in close confinement in retaliation for Lieutenant Gandy and Private George Dusky, who are now in close confinement and in irons at Wheeling, W. Va. The latter-named parties are held by the bogus government of West Virginia.

Your obedient servant,

TH. P. TURNER,
Major, Commanding.

P. S.—You can inform your Government and friends.

T. P. T.

* See January 25, Vol. VIII, this series, p. 130.

RICHMOND, *December 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN:

SIR: I regret that I cannot give my approval to the recent agreement made between Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter and yourself in relation to East Tennessee prisoners.*

Whilst it requires that all "Union citizens of East Tennessee who are held by the Confederate authorities" shall be released, there is no corresponding stipulation in respect to our own loyal people. It is well known that a large number of Confederate citizens have been arrested by the U. S. military authorities in East Tennessee and turned over to the State for indictment. Most of the Union men whom we hold were arrested in retaliation, and in fact are held as hostages for such persons. The agreement not only leaves such as have been turned over to the State authorities to an almost hopeless captivity, but fails to require the release of all other citizen prisoners. The Federals only agree to deliver the hostages. It is believed there are some, if not many, loyal Confederates now in confinement who have not been turned over to the State and who are not held as hostages. As to such General Carter only agrees "to use his best efforts" for their release.

The Confederate authorities are willing to enter into an agreement for the release of all citizens or political prisoners on both sides belonging to East Tennessee. They cannot be charged with any want of liberality in this proposition, as it is generally conceded that the larger part of the population of that country, not under arms, is hostile to us.

Capt. Shad. Harris is a deserter from our service; he was tried as such and condemned to death. The mercy of the President saved him from a just doom.

Captain Battle is unjustly held as hostage. To give up Harris for Battle would strengthen the hands of the enemy in their avowed purpose of contesting our right to try deserters from our service. Captain Rogers is now safe within our lines.

The fifth section of the agreement, if adopted, would, I am afraid, lead to difficulties. What is meant by conforming to the "requirements of the authorities?" We and the enemy will in all probability give very different constructions to such a phrase and thus again precipitate what we wish to avoid.

In the event of your inability to secure general release of citizen prisoners belonging to East Tennessee, including Mr. Heiskell, I approve of your desire "to arrest a number of prominent men as hostages."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF PRISONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Salisbury, N. C., December 15, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: I most respectfully ask the attention of the Department to the destitute condition of the prisoners of war at all the prisons in regard to clothing and blankets. They are suffering very much for want of them. I hope some measures may be immediately taken to supply the want.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

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*See December 1, p. 1175.

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Salisbury, N. C., December 15, 1864.*

General J. H. WINDER, *Commissary-General of Prisoners:*

GENERAL: In obedience to orders I have the honor respectfully to state that on the 25th ultimo the prisoners of war confined in C. S. military prison at this place made a desperate attempt to escape by overpowering the relief guard of nine men and sergeant as they were coming out of the prison after relieving the guard stationed in the prison for the purpose of guarding hospitals, water, separating prisoners, and enforcing proper policing.

They succeeded in getting possession of most of the guns and commenced an attack on the sentinels on the parapet at the same time that a rush of about 1,000 was made for the water gate and that part of the fence near the sinks where there are no troops encamped. The guard, consisting of reserves, were with difficulty got to fire upon them, some of them throwing down their arms and running off.

By great exertions, however, a few were induced to fire, which with three discharges from two 6-pounders were sufficient to quell the revolt.

One of the pieces was loaded with a shell which failed to explode, struck the ground and ricochetted into the town, doing no damage. The two other discharges were of canister.

The result of the affair was 2 of the guard killed, 1 mortally wounded, and some 8 or 10 slightly wounded.

The prisoners had 13 killed, 3 mortally wounded, and 60 others wounded. Three ringleaders, who were arrested after the disturbance was over, were sent to Major Carrington, Richmond.

I beg leave to call to the attention of the general commanding the praiseworthy conduct of two convicts, one of whom, Northwood, fired the first gun at the prisoners, which gun had been abandoned by a sentinel on the parapet. The other, Wilson, killed the prisoner who killed the sergeant of the guard.

Also similar conduct on the part of three Federal deserters, viz. Victor Cent, James Murphy, and Count Manano, the first named killing one prisoner and wounding another.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. GEE,
Major, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } OFFICE COM. GENERAL OF PRISONERS, *Washington, D. C., December 16, 1864.*

Arrangements having been made between the United States Government and the rebel authorities by which each is to supply its own prisoners of war with necessary supplies, and Brig. Gen. H. E. Paine, on the part of the Federal Government, and Brig. Gen. William N. R. Beall, on the part of the rebel authorities, having been appointed agents to carry out these arrangements, every necessary and proper facility for the purpose will be given by the commanding officers of the various military prisons when request is made or properly authorized by Brigadier-General Paine.

By order H. W. Wessells, brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners:

G. BLAGDEN,
Major, Second Massachusetts Cavalry,
Assistant to Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CELL IN LIBBY PRISON, *Richmond, Va., December 16, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I am confined in a cell under Libby Prison in retaliation for the confinement in irons of four privates of the Southern armies at Johnson's Island. I am informed by the C. S. authorities that my treatment will be in accordance with that said privates receive, and that when they are released and sent South I shall be sent North. The following copy of a document I have received will give you all the official information I have upon the subject:

OFFICE C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, *Richmond, Va., December 12, 1864.*

Captain BLISS, Lieutenants PAVEY, TOWLE, and MARKBREIT:

GENTLEMEN: This is to inform you that you are held in close confinement in retaliation for the treatment received by Privates George P. Simms, W. S. Burgess, John Marr, and Thomas M. Campbell. These men are now held in close confinement and irons by the order of your Government at Johnson's Island.

Your obedient servant,

T. P. TURNER,
Major, Commanding.

P. S.—You can inform your Government and friends.

T. P. T.

My health is already impaired by wounds and long confinement, so that I am illy prepared to endure the hardships of my present dismal life. With the hope that you will give this your personal attention and speedily restore me to the protection of the flag under which I have faithfully served for three years,

I have the honor to remain, yours, respectfully,

GEORGE N. BLISS,
Captain Troop C, First Rhode Island Cavalry.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

All prisoners held in close confinement or in irons for prisoners held in like manner have been ordered to be released and sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford for exchange, by direction of the Secretary of War.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1865.*

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 25, 1865.

General Wessells has correctly indorsed this paper.

An exchange is momently [expected] to be heard of.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

OFFICE U. S. ASST. AGENT FOR EX. OF PRISONERS,
FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW YORK,
Charleston Harbor, S. C., December 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding Northern District, Department of the South:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the truce arranged between myself and the Confederate authorities in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., for business pertaining to the exchange of prisoners of war, will, by agreement, terminate at 10 a. m. on Saturday, December 17, 1864, at which time the status existing previous to the establishment of this truce may be resumed by the respective belligerents. This notice is final and official.

Thanking you for your kind co-operation and courtesies extended to me during my presence in Charleston Harbor,

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and U. S. Assistant Agent for Exchange.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 16, 1864.*

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 2d instant I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, that directions for the discharge of the Vicksburg prisoners referred to have already been given by the Secretary of War. The order for their release will be issued as soon as the necessary rolls can be received from Camp Morton, Ind.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. BLAGDEN,
Major, Second Mass. Cav., Asst. to Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, *December 16, 1864—10 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WESSELLS,
Commissary-General of Prisoners:

The steamer Varuna has just arrived with 800 paroled prisoners of war. No officers among them. The men are in very fair condition.

A. R. ROOT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: With reference to your letter of the 23d ultimo, in which you assent to the carrying into effect of all arrangements for exchange made before the receipt of General Grant's order at these headquarters, I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding (who is confined to his quarters in consequence of wounds), to request that you will be pleased to forward to us for exchange the prisoners referred to in Articles II and III of the cartel of July 28, 1864, viz, first, the prisoners captured at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863; second, all the prisoners captured by the forces of Major-General Steele in the Department of Arkansas prior to July 28, 1864, and now confined in Northern sta-ns. Also the officers (Major Shannon and others), supposed to be

in number, captured at Fort Butler, Donaldsonville, La., in June, 1863, who are still confined at Johnson's Island. The exchange of these officers was agreed upon by the cartel of January 4, 1864.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The commanding general also requests that Private George A. Preston, of the rebel Signal Corps [*sic*], on the 16th of August last, at Fort Warren, may be sent down here, as an advantageous special exchange can be made with him.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 27, 1864.

The request within, being in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of War, is sent to General Wessells, Commissary-General of Prisoners, for execution.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
In front of Murfreesborough, December 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Murfreesborough:

GENERAL: I have captured recently a good many Federal prisoners belonging to your command, and who, being unable to make the marches required to get them to a Southern prison, are very anxious for an exchange. I am informed, also, that you have some of my command, as well as other soldiers of the Confederate Army, prisoners now in your hands. For the sake of humanity on behalf of both parties I now propose to exchange prisoners, man for man, rank for rank, as far as the prisoners you have may hold out. Any special officer or soldier whom you may desire exchanged in this way I will forward to you if they be under my control. I ask as a special favor that Mrs. Dave Spence, who is now in Murfreesborough, be allowed to come through your lines to see her husband, who is now very ill and exceedingly desirous to see her. Mrs. Spence, if allowed to come out, will find her husband at Doctor Manson's.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your communication of this date by flag of truce is received. I accept your proposition to exchange prisoners man for man, rank for rank. Accompanying this is a list of prisoners of war now in custody here and for exchange. I desire that such of the Sixty-first Illinois and Michigan Engineers as were captured in the affair on the railroad of yesterday may be first exchanged, and after that as far as my prisoners will go to be exchanged for those of the One hundred and

fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, captured on railroad between here and Nashville. In this connection I call your attention to the capture of the railroad employés on train captured on yesterday morning, and to G. D. Smith and Mr. Follen taken away from farms near this place. These men are citizens, the latter two having no connection with the Government service, and against whom there are no charges that I have heard of. I suppose there will be no objection to releasing the employés as well as Smith and Follen, but if you deem it your duty to hold them, or any of them, I shall feel myself called upon to arrest and hold in custody as hostages at least as many rebels as their number may amount to. I also call your attention to the capture of certain guards, invalid soldiers, placed at the houses of citizens to prevent marauding, and who were assured that they would not be disturbed by your forces. As a part of the police of the country I think they should not have been captured, and respectfully ask that they be discharged without exchange. I hope the Federal prisoners exchanged will be allowed to bring back the clothing and private property they had when captured, as I shall certainly see that the Confederate soldiers are so treated. I shall comply with your request and allow Mrs. Spence to go at once to her husband. Captain McConnell, of my staff, accompanied by Lieutenant Sheets, of Van Cleve's staff, will deliver this communication. The place of exchange may be fixed by Captain McConnell for me.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., December 16, 1864.

His Excellency M. L. BONHAM,
Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, informing the Department of your having turned over to General Sam. Jones the negro prisoners, as was suggested in my letter of the 31st of August last to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR.] OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1864.

Circular of June 1, 1864, from this office, is so far modified as to permit the issue of a proportionate ration of salt beef in lieu of the ration of pork or bacon now allowed to prisoners of war.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *December 17, 1864—12.50 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Commissary-General of Prisoners:

The steamer Northern Light has just arrived with 700 paroled prisoners of war, including 100 officers. The men are in poor condition, with many hospital cases.

A. R. ROOT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WARREN,
Boston Harbor, December 17, 1864.

Maj. A. A. GIBSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending Saturday, December 17, 1864:

Conduct—orderly. Cleanliness—satisfactory. Clothing—in as good order as the limited allowance will permit. Bedding—generally in good order. State of quarters—as neat and clean as the crowded condition will allow. State of mess-houses—clean and well conducted. State of kitchen—clean and well conducted. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—the full allowance. Water—good and plentiful. Sinks—in good order and regularly policed. Police of grounds—every morning thoroughly. Drainage—excellent. Police of hospital—no special hospital for prisoners. Attendance of sick—regular. Hospital diet as ordered by surgeon in charge—good. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTIS S. WILBUR,
First Lieutenant Company A, First Battalion Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers, Inspecting Officer.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, December 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant I have the honor to report that the result of a careful examination of the official records on file in the office of the superintendent of prison rolls and correspondence shows that up to the present date 7,377 prisoners of war have been received at this depot, among whom 198 deaths have occurred, the prevailing diseases being pneumonia, typhoid, and camp fevers, and chronic dysentery, about 90 per cent. of the whole number of deaths being attributed to these causes, and in the majority of cases the disease had been contracted before imprisonment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP CHASE,
Near Columbus, Ohio, December 17, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 17, 1864:

Conduct—fair. Cleanliness—moderate. Clothing—generally in good condition. State of quarters—comfortable and tolerably well policed. State of mess-houses—fair. State of kitchen—wanting in furniture, but is being supplied. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—sufficient. Water—fair supply. Sinks—in good condition. Police of grounds—fair. Drainage—tolerable, undergoing improvement. Police of hospital—good. Attendance of sick—all that is necessary. Hospital diet—very good. General health of prisoners—improving. Vigilance of guard—unexceptionable.

Remarks and suggestions.—The present state of weather renders it difficult to progress as rapidly with the improvements that are being made in the prison and other parts of the garrison as would be desirable, yet under the efficient and well selected operatives at the different posts of duty we hope soon to be enabled to report our winter quarters complete. The bunks in Prison 2 have been furnished with straw, and in Prison 3 the bunks are being arranged so as to be supplied with straw in a very short time. There are five ranges yet to be built in the kitchens in Prison 3, but the material is being furnished and the work will be speedily completed. The wash-rooms will soon be improved so as to afford every facility for cleanliness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. ALLEN,
Captain, Eighty-eighth Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty., Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The remarks of the inspecting officer are so full as to render it unnecessary for me to add much. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to remove it, smallpox still prevails to some extent. The surgeon in charge reports that he will soon have it exterminated. The means employed is vaccination of all the prisoners.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Louisville, Ky., December 17, 1864.

Capt. S. E. JONES,
Additional Aide-de-Camp and Asst. Com. Gen. of Prisoners:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 17, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—good. Clothing—Confederate. Bedding—good. State of quarters—good. State of mess-houses—good. State of kitchen—good. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—full prison ration. Water—sufficient. Sinks—clean. Police of grounds—good. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—good. Attendance of sick—Confederate nurses. Hospital diet—prison ration. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—I have carefully inspected the military prison and quarters occupied by the troops and find the prison in perfect order, which reflects great credit on Captain Pratt for the energy shown in keeping the prison clean and in good order. The hospital department is clean and in good condition. There is great improvement in the guards' quarters, but there is still room for more. The arms are not in the condition they should be. The colonel commanding states that the guards have been strengthened, but have not had time to put arms and quarters in order. Found the men at work cleaning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. FOLSOM,
Captain, 101st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

This report is approved. The guard at the prison has been somewhat strengthened, though it is still inadequate. The demand for active operations in the field for all the troops in this department has been

so great that I have not made requisition upon the general commanding to have additional troops detailed for guard here, as instructed in letter from Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners, December 13, 1864. Captain Pratt, the officer so highly and deservedly complimented in this report, is the executive officer at the prison charged with the immediate and personal supervision of the execution of all my orders.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

STEPHEN E. JONES,
Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp, Comdg. Military Prison.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR,
Elmira, N. Y., December 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Commissary-General of Prisoners:

SIR: In answer to your communication dated December 7, 1864, requiring estimate of cost of ceiling hospital wards in prison camps, and report also of the advantages to be derived from substituting coal stoves for wood; how many will be required and what can be done with the stoves displaced by substitution, I have the honor to report: First, that the probable cost of ceiling hospital wards will be $3,500. The advantages of coal over wood are, first, it is more economical by one-fourth at least; it is more secure against fire, which I consider very important. If our barrack should get on fire I do not see how we could prevent most of the camps from burning. There are forty-two wood stoves to be replaced by coal stoves in old barracks. They can be used by Government where wood stoves are needed, but could be sold for but little more than old iron. Deeming your instructions sufficient to warrant the ceiling, I have commenced the work and it is now being put on.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel, Commanding Depot.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, STATE OF ALABAMA,
Mobile, December 17, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES NEAR MOBILE:

GENERAL: The Legislature of the State of Alabama has appropriated a sum of money with which to provide clothing, provisions, and necessary comforts to the soldiers of Alabama who may be prisoners of the United States at Ship Island.

I am directed by His Excellency Governor Thomas H. Watts to proceed to Ship Island and learn by personal examination the wants and necessities of the Alabamians there confined, provided I can obtain the permission of the officer commanding the U. S. forces. I have therefore the honor to ask of you such permission and further to ask that I may be permitted to ship into New Orleans and there sell 200 bales of cotton, the proceeds of which will be devoted exclusively to purchasing such clothing, provisions, and other supplies as I may find on examination the troops from Alabama may require. I further ask, as I am only a State and not a Confederate officer, that I may be permitted to go into New Orleans and make the purchase in person.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DUFF C. GREEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General of Alabama.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., December 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Granger, commanding, &c., Fort Gaines.

Approved.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLA. AND SOUTH ALA.,
East Pascagoula, Miss., December 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi with a copy of my letter in reply thereto.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 2, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. C. C. Dwight, agent of exchange of prisoners of division.

The cotton may be permitted to come out and General Green allowed to visit the prisoners at Ship Island, and to proceed to New Orleans for the purpose of selling the cotton and appropriating the proceeds for the benefit of the prisoners (or one officer from among the prisoners at Ship Island may be selected for this purpose and permitted to go to New Orleans on parole). The detail of arrangement is left to the discretion of Colonel Dwight, and the commanding officers of the District of West Florida and South Alabama at Ship Island, Miss., and of the Defenses of New Orleans will furnish the necessary facilities.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALISBURY, *December 17, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Operator informs me there is no communication with Savannah, and the Gulf road between Savannah and Thomasville is cut. I have ordered the prisoners on that road to Andersonville.

Please let me hear from you about removal of these prisoners.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 17, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Charleston, S. C.:*

General Winder has been informed of your telegram relative to removal of prisoners from Thomasville.

Give all aid in your power to him, or take yourself the requisite steps for the removal recommended.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SALISBURY, *December 17, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

I will communicate with General Beauregard, but I have already ordered the prisoners to Andersonville.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, *December 17, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

What shall be done with money for Federal officers (prisoners of war) received by flag of truce remaining in our hands? Officers not in Columbia.

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

For Lieutenant-General Hardee.
Respectfully submitted to Judge Ould.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

DECEMBER 21, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Adjutant and Inspector General.

This money had better be sent to this Bureau. I am now making inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining beyond doubt whether the Federal authorities have heretofore confiscated money sent North to our prisoners, and also what course will be followed hereafter by the Federal authorities as to contributions of money. If it is found out that money has been confiscated then this fund should be used to reimburse the proper parties. If it has not been, it should be sent by flag of truce to the proper parties.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

CAMP ASYLUM,
C. S. Prison, December 17, 1864.

I. The amount of money to be drawn by prisoners of war from the quartermaster is limited as follows to each prisoner, viz: In gold and exchange, $2.50 per week; in Confederate money, $100 per week, until further orders.

II. The prisoners will draw an order upon Capt. J. S. Richardson, assistant quartermaster, payable to themselves, which will be approved by the commandant of the prison, and the amount, when received, will be paid over to them.

III. The amount thus limited will not prevent prisoners from giving orders to the sutler for necessaries actually purchased by them, which orders will be approved by the commandant of the prison and the money paid to the sutler.

IV. The sutler is strictly forbidden from paying or giving money to the prisoners on any pretext whatever.

E. GRISWOLD,
Major, Commanding Prison.
T. P. HALLER,
Lieutenant and Assistant Adjutant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. C. S. MILITARY PRISONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Salisbury, N. C., December 17, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson having, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 282, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, November 28, 1864, reported for duty, will assume command of the post and prison at Salisbury, N. C.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY PRISON,
Elmira, N. Y., December 18, 1864.

Col. B. F. TRACY, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 18, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—much improved. Clothing—good, most having plenty, except overcoats, and those are on hand. Bedding—very fair, most of the men having one new and one old blanket. State of quarters—new barracks, good; old ones need some repairs, but are well policed. State of mess-houses—very good, clean and warm. State of kitchen—good; hospital kitchen, excellent. Food, quality of—good, except beef, which was only fair. Food, quantity of—abundant for men who have nothing to do. Water—excellent and plenty of it. Sinks—very fair. Police of grounds—much better than I have seen it. Tents—all taken down this side of the pond. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—not what it should be. Attendance of sick—plenty of nurses, and most of them good. Hospital diet—very good; have heard but one man complain. General health of prisoners is poor, cold weather causing much sickness. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—Found seventy men in the convalescent wards lying on the floor for want of bunks. There are a number of cases of smallpox. One man died of it and was buried within the inclosure. One hundred and one prisoners arrived on Saturday without any blankets, having had them taken from them and told they would receive others on their arrival here. Some were thinly clad. Issued blankets to them to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. JORDAN,
Captain, Twenty-ninth Maine Veteran Vols., Inspecting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, December 18, 1864.

Col. C. W. HILL,
128th Ohio Vol. Infty., Comdg. U. S. Forces,
Johnson's Island and Sandusky:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 18, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—good. Clothing—comfortable. Bedding—insufficient on account of want of straw. State of quarters—five blocks clean, four fair, and three not clean. State of mess-houses. Nos. 1 and 4—fair; 2 and 3—dirty. State of kitchen—not clean except

one, and want stoves. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—prisoners' ration. Water—lake. Sinks—fair. Police of grounds—not good on account of weather. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—good. Attendance of sick—good. Hospital diet—good and abundant. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—Whole number of prisoners, 2,885; number in hospital, 54; number deaths since last report, 4, one of which number was killed by the guard in an attempt to escape.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SCOVILL,

Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Vol. Infantry and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The investigations which I was making in person and by the aid of the acting assistant inspector-general at this post, for whose report as to the condition of the prison and prisoners I was waiting, and the incidents of the outbreak which resulted in the killing of Lieut. John B. Bowles, the prisoner mentioned by the superintendent of the prison as having been killed by the guard, with several other causes of unavoidable interruption of the usual routine, have unexpectedly delayed the intended comments upon and forwarding of this report. If I had expected so much delay I should have forwarded it at once. I shall have to take still further time to make my report upon the outbreak in the prison on the 13th instant. Efforts have been made to supply the wants mentioned by the superintendent. I find that to a limited extent cooking away from the kitchens and in some of the barracks has been going on, contrary to orders. I have given orders to cut off rations to the messes who thus violate orders, or who destroy Government property or refuse to police, if the other means tried fail, and have no doubt of success.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CHAS. W. HILL,

Colonel 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS FORT LAFAYETTE,
New York Harbor, December 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Lafayette:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 18, 1864:

Conduct—very good. Cleanliness—generally very good. Clothing—good. Bedding—iron bedsteads, husk mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows. State of quarters—very good. State of mess-houses—very good. State of kitchen—very good. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—circular of June 1, 1864, complied with. Water—excellent (Croton). Sinks—very good. Police of grounds—excellent. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—no hospital at post; prisoners very sick are sent to Fort Hamilton. Attendance of sick, hospital—Doctor Gibson attends to sick every morning. Hospital diet—none at post. General health of prisoners—very good. Vigilance of guard—guards vigilant, prisoners verified three times during the night.

Remarks and suggestions.—There are fifty-four prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette, consisting of prisoners of war and state. Their treatment as regards quarters and exercise is excellent; everything allowed

by existing orders is furnished to them, and a good degree of satisfaction is expressed by them for the uniform excellence of their treatment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEELHAMMER,

First Lieut., Seventeenth U. S. Infty., Post Adjt. and Insp. Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Treatment, &c., in accordance with instructions received is strictly complied with.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind., December 18, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS, *Commanding Camp Morton:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 17, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—good. Clothing—good. Bedding—good. State of quarters—kept well policed. State of mess-houses—have none. State of kitchen—good. Food, quality of—first-class. Food, quantity of—sufficient. Water—good and sufficient quantity. Sinks—not sufficient. Police of grounds—good. Drainage—complete. Police of hospital—good. Attendance of sick—good. Hospital diet—first class. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,

First Lieut. Co. D, Fifth Regt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Insp. Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Capt. W. T. HARTZ, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Deputy Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D.C.:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions received from the Commissary-General of Prisoners excavations for temporary sinks are being constructed for temporary use during the cold weather. The materials for the new hospital wards are being collected as fast as possible, and should the weather permit the work will be hurried forward as fast as possible.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. A. STEVENS,

Colonel Fifth Regt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Comdg. Camp Morton.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DOUGLAS,
Chicago, Ill., December 18, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding Post, Chicago, Ill.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 18, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—fair. Clothing—comfortable, except those recently received. Bedding—a great number have an insufficient amount of bedding for the winter season. State of quarters—passably clean, some roofs need repairing. State of kitchen—thoroughly neat and clean. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—insufficient for the winter season. Water—good, and an abundance of it. Sinks—in good condition. Police of grounds—thorough. Drainage—good. Police

of hospital—very good. Attendance of sick—the sick in hospital are well attended. Hospital diet—good. General health of prisoners—good, except smallpox. Vigilance of guard—guards appear to be very vigilant.

Remarks and suggestions.—The hospital accommodations are insufficient. Deaths frequently occur in the barracks. Smallpox is decreasing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,
First Lieut., Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Special Inspector Camp Douglas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT MARY'S,
Point Lookout, Md., December 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Commissary-General of Prisoners:

GENERAL: I inclose several tables of the number of prisoners received here and in accordance with your request in letter of December 10. I have had the tables made in this form to afford all the information that may be wanted. They sufficiently explain themselves.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Tabular statement of prisoners of war received, died, sick, &c., at Point Lookout, Md. from July 31, 1863, to November 30, 1864, inclusive.

Date.	Average number of prisoners sick in quarters.	Average number of prisoners sick in hospital.	Average number of prisoners not sick.	Average deaths per day.	Total number of prisoners in each month.	Total number of deaths.
July 31, 1863 *a*	.....	.....	136	.....	136	.....
August, 1863	.....	.....	963	.....	1,819	.....
September, 1863	15	22	2,241	.47	3,909	14
October, 1863	22	55	4,987	1.06	7,110	33
November, 1863	55	203	7,831	3.97	8,867	119
December, 1863	366	344	7,956	5.10	8,384	158
January, 1864	286	325	7,618	4.45	7,739	138
February, 1864	236	325	7,466	4.41	8,147	128
March, 1864	141	443	6,160	2.64	6,146	82
April, 1864	141	455	5,426	1.43	5,741	43
May, 1864	255	357	7,583	.77	12,027	24
June, 1864	626	520	12,272	3.50	14,489	105
July, 1864	613	730	11,447	6.58	9,993	204
August, 1864	331	836	6,449	6.80	7,088	211
September, 1864 *b*	380	726	5,969	3.66	7,828	110
October, 1864 *c*	298	1,184	8,298	3.58	10,387	111
November, 1864 *d*	286	286	9,409	1.73	10,376	52
Average	273	426	7,013	3.13	.....	.....

a Date of arrival of prisoners.
b Received from Fort McHenry, 73 sick.
c Received from Fort Delaware, 458 sick; from Johnson's Island, 157; from Elmira, 1,196; from Baltimore hospital, 458; from Fort McHenry, 147; total, 2,345.
d Received from Baltimore hospital, 145 sick.

Total number of prisoners received	32,140
Total number of prisoners died	1,532
Percentage of deaths	.0476
Average number of prisoners sick in quarters	273
Average number of prisoners sick in hospital	426

[A. G. BRADY,]
Major and Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Recapitulation of prisoners of war received, transferred, exchanged, deceased, released, and escaped at Point Lookout, Md., from July 31, 1863, to November 30, 1864, inclusive.

Date.	Received.	Transferred.	Exchanged.	Died.	Released.	Escaped.
July 31, 1863	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1863	1,691	.....	.....	.....	2	5
September, 1863	2,123	7	.....	14	1	11
October, 1863	3,676	439	.....	38	1	2
November, 1863	2,261	380	.....	119	2	1
December, 1863	286	93	502	156	4	12
January, 1864	237	57	.....	128	697	.....
February, 1864	989	22	.....	128	361	.....
March, 1864	233	65	1,969	82	216	.....
April, 1864	122	21	246	43	217	.....
May, 1864	6,676	2	362	24	196	6
June, 1864	2,473	651	4	165	250	1
July, 1864	258	4,528	.....	204	20	2
August, 1864	1,426	4,111	.....	211	7	2
September, 1864	1,003	51	686	110	5	1
October, 1864	5,963	.....	2,879	111	421	3
November, 1864	717	62	603	52	11	.....
Total	32,140	10,489	7,261	1,532	2,434	48

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL.,
December 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 17, 1864:

Conduct—very good. Cleanliness—proper attention given to it. Clothing—requisition made by prisoners on General Beall for such clothing as is needed. Bedding—receive allowance, which is kept clean. State of quarters—being renovated by whitewashing and improvement of bunks. State of mess-houses—in an excellent condition. State of kitchen—in an excellent condition. Food, quality of—very good. Food, quantity of—receive the full allowance. Water—a sufficient supply of good quality. Sinks—clean and well arranged. Police of grounds—the grounds are kept clean and are being improved with stone walks. Drainage—very good and in course of improvement. Police of hospital—very creditably conducted. Attendance of sick—every possible attention is paid them. Hospital diet—good and sufficient. General health of prisoners—about 6 per cent. sick; only one death. Vigilance of guard—good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Insp. Officer

HDQRS. OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
Rock Island Barracks, Ill., December 19, 1864.

COL. A. J. JOHNSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 17, 1864:

Conduct—very good. Cleanliness—good. Clothing—good. Bedding—none. State of quarters—very good. State of mess-houses—no

mess-houses. State of kitchen—very good. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—as per circular from Commissary-General of Prisoners. Water—good. Sinks, not good (1). Police of grounds—very good. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—very good. Attendance of sick—very good. Hospital diet—very good. General health of prisoners—very good except of those lately arrived. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—The recent cold weather has greatly retarded the progress of the improvements and at times the work has been altogether suspended. With favorable weather it would require but a short time to complete the same, and the work will be resumed as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

After a personal inspection the within report is concurred in. Owing to the late captures of prisoners there can be no doubt but that all the prison room on hand will be needed. The 1,797 enlisted men recruited from the prisoners here still occupy a large portion of the prison, separated from the prisoners by a high board fence, and sixteen barracks are contained in this division and occupied by these recruits. This you will perceive is a serious reduction from the capacity of the prison, and the object for keeping these men here cannot be fathomed. Their condition is deplorable, as they are poorly clad and clothing cannot be issued to them from the prisoners' stock, as they are no longer prisoners. Clothing cannot be issued to them from quartermaster's department, as they are not organized. They are under the same surveillance as the prisoners, as the parapet incloses this division on the outside. An appeal has already been addressed to the provost-marshal-general, under whose direction these recruits were mustered in, stating these facts and asking that they be removed to some camp of organization, such as Camp Butler or Camp Fry, in this State, but no response has been made, and we have been daily in hopes of receiving the order to send them away.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 19, 1864.

Col. CHARLES W. HILL,
128th Ohio Volunteers, Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio:

The President assigns you to the command of Johnson's Island, although you may be junior as colonel to Wisewell. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., December 19, 1864.

Capt. H. E. LORD,
Chief Com. of Sub., Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he has ordered the following daily ration to be issued to the prisoners of war in his hands until further orders: One-quarter pound of bread, ten ounces of corn-meal, one-half pint of pickles, one ounce of salt for five days. The prisoners are allowed to purchase what eatables they may require from sutlers or traders and from no one else.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Ship Island, December 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Commissary-General of Prisoners:

SIR: I have the honor to report the shooting of Private J. C. Dunclin, of Lockhart's battalion, prisoner of war at this post, by a sentinel, Private George Rice, Company K, Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, on the 15th of December, 1864. A thorough and immediate investigation was ordered as soon as the case was reported to these headquarters. The cooks for the prisoners of war have repeatedly complained about being unable to attend to their duties if not protected from the annoyances of other prisoners of war, who crowded around the cook-houses in violation of existing orders. On the 15th day of December, 1864, Private J. C. Dunclin aforesaid, being one of a party who persisted in cooking some victuals for himself at the cook's stove, in spite of repeated warnings from the sentinel whose duty it was to prevent it, the corporal of the guard, Robert Perkins, of Company K, Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, was called, and for the time caused the annoying parties to leave the stove; but they soon returned, and sentinel Private George Rice left his post and told them he would "waste no more time in telling them to leave," and returned to his post, from where he again ordered them to leave, but Private J. C. Dunclin, of Lockhart's battalion, obstinately persisted to disobey, when Private George Rice, of Company K, raised his gun and shot him dead. As much as I regret the occurrence of this affair, I can attach no blame to Private George Rice, who only carried out the orders of his superiors in not allowing any resistance to the performance of his duties. George Rice, of Company K, Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, is a trustworthy soldier, and the shooting of Private J. C. Dunclin, prisoner of war, has had a good effect on the surviving, undisciplined crew.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERNEST W. HOLMSTEDT,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

NEW YORK, *December 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The cotton has not yet arrived. Please grant me permission to purchase supplies and ship them to the prisoners in anticipation of the

arrival of the cotton. There are parties who will sell to me if you grant the permission.

W. N. R. BEALL,
C. S. Army, Agent to Supply Prisoners of War.

I approve the within application of Brigadier-General Beall for leave to purchase supplies without awaiting the arrival of the cotton.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., December 19, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. NAVAL FORCES MOBILE BAY:

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that I am now ready to transfer to the custody of your Government the 1,000 bales of cotton which are, by agreement between our respective Governments, to be used in furnishing supplies to the Confederate prisoners held by the United States.

Please inform me if there is any impediment to the immediate transfer of the steamer with the cotton, in accordance with the suggestions made to me by Major-General Granger.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ON BOARD THE U. S. MAN-OF-WAR BIENVILLE,
December 19, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT:

Agreeably to appointment I arrived here to-day with the prisoners from Camp Groce, and, thanks to the courtesy of Commodore Emmons, I have delivered them to him on board this steamer. Receipt for the same, signed by Captain Mullany, is herewith inclosed, together with rolls. You will perceive that, as equivalents, they amount to more than the capture of Fort Gaines. The difference we will arrange about next meeting.

I presume that you will now promptly deliver to Lieutenant-Colonel Watts the Confederate prisoners captured at Fort Gaines as agreed. I also forward a few letters and newspapers, which you will please forward to their address.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IG. SZYMANSKI,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Agent of Exchange, Trans-Mississippi Dept.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ON BOARD U. S. MAN-OF-WAR BIENVILLE,
December 19, 1864.

Received of Maj. Ig. Szymanski, assistant agent of exchange, Trans-Mississippi Department, the following-named officers and men of the Army and Navy of the United States, on parole not to take up arms against the Confederate States of America, &c., until their equivalents shall be delivered to Lieut. Col. N. G. Watts, assistant agent of exchange:

Navy—Acting masters, 2; acting ensigns, 3; acting master's mates, 3; paymaster, 1; first assistant engineer, 1; second assistant engineers,

2; third assistant engineers, 2; pay clerk, 1; petty officers, 5; seamen, 35; total, 55.

Army—Teamsters, 47; miscellaneous regiments—non-commissioned officers, 3; privates, 3; total, 53. Grand total, 108.

J. R. M. MULLANY,
Commander.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Equivalents of officers and men, prisoners of war, received from Maj. Ig. Szymanski, C. S. agent of exchange, Trans-Mississippi Department, off Galveston, Tex., December 19, 1864.

Rank.	Number.	Reduced to privates.	Total.
NAVY.			
Acting masters	2	6	12
Acting ensigns	2	4	12
Acting master's mates	2	4	12
Paymaster	1	6	6
First engineer	1	6	6
Second engineers	2	4	8
Third engineers	2	4	8
Pay clerk	1	4	4
Petty officers	5	2	10
Seamen	35	35	35
	55	.....	113
ARMY.			
Teamsters	47	47	47
Non-commissioned officers	3	2	6
Privates	3	3	3
Total	53	.....	56
Grand total	108	.....	169

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., December 19, 1864.

S. T. DICKINSON, *Present:*

SIR: I have received your note of this date inquiring if there is a law granting to the officers and enlisted men of Mosby's command 25 per centum on the value of slaves captured by them from the enemy. In reply you are informed that there is no law authorizing such a charge, nor any other charge, except such awards as may be given by the laws of the States for the capture of runaway slaves.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE, *New York City:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 15th instant to the Secretary of War, transmitting an application of General Beall for the release of certain officers, prisoners of war, to accompany him to different camps for the distribution of goods, is received, and I am directed to say that it cannot be granted.

General Beall is authorized to select prisoners of war at the several depots to assist him, under your direction, in distributing supplies as

agreed upon between General Grant and Judge Ould; but they cannot be permitted to go to other camps.

At places where there are no officers, non-commissioned officers and privates may be selected by General Beall for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE, *New York:*

The application of Brigadier-General Beall to purchase goods before the arrival of the cotton for their payment is deemed by the Secretary of War as an application to purchase goods on the credit of the so-called Confederate Government, which cannot be permitted.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Commissary-General of Prisoners.)

NEW YORK, *December 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. N. R. BEALL, *New York:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a telegram sent by Major-General Halleck in reply to your application respecting the purchase of supplies, &c.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

OFFICE SUPT. AND INSPECTOR OF MILITARY PRISONS,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. W. DAVIS,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 19, 1864:

Conduct—satisfactory. Cleanliness—improving everywhere. Clothing—sufficient. Bedding—in good condition. State of quarters—clean. State of mess-houses—old and damp, but pretty clean. State of kitchen—the same. Food, quality of—according to regulations. Food, quantity of—sufficient. Water—plenty. Sinks—would be no nuisance if there were better sewers. Police of grounds—good. Drainage—shows defection since it begins to freeze. Police of hospital—very satisfactory. Attendance of sick—same. Hospital diet—regulated by the medical department. General health of prisoners—improving. Vigilance of guard—nothing to complain of.

Remarks and suggestions.—The number of prisoners in Gratiot Street Prison has been considerably reduced, and in consequence the condition of the prison, as far as cleanliness and atmosphere is concerned, has become a much better one. I have the honor to present herewith

* See next, *ante*.

estimates of costs for the introduction of gas and an air-heating apparatus and for the repairs proposed by Colonel Darr, late provost-marshal-general.* You will see that the expenses for these repairs will amount to about $4,900. In all my previous reports upon that subject I expressed the opinion that no more money should be expended on Gratiot Street Prison, except when absolutely necessary, and if the authorities will take the trouble of seeing what amount of money is annually expended for repairs to keep that prison half-way in good order, and add the amount given above, they will find that this amount would be sufficient to fit up a new prison with hardly any more expense. In reference to this question, I respectfully refer to all of my previous reports, and especially to that of October 28, 1864, with the indorsements of Generals Rosecrans and Ewing, and Colonel Baker and Colonel Darr.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Superintendent Military Prisons, Inspecting Officer.

Remarks by Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

In forwarding the report (inclosed) of Lieutenant-Colonel Heinrichs, I do not feel like authorizing the expenditure of so much money on so poor and unsafe a building as Gratiot Prison, and still if this plan is not adopted of fitting up the Palm Foundry building I should certainly recommend the improvements as presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Heinrichs and approve the estimates. I should like very much to have some officers sent here to see the necessity of having safer and better accommodations for prisoners.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-first Illinois Infantry,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
January 14, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Col. J. H. Baker, provost-marshal-general.

It would doubtless add to the convenient arrangement of the prison to make the improvements within suggested, but as the immediate expense is very considerable, and with only a remote prospect of economy, it is not deemed advisable to approve them. The three cells may be constructed, but as it is not necessary to partition off the passage where they are to be placed, the estimated cost seems to be unreasonably large.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners West of the Miss.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, January 21, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Lieut. Col. G. Heinrichs, superintendent and inspector of prisoners, Saint Louis, Mo., for his information. This paper to be returned.

J. H. BAKER,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

* Detailed estimates omitted.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Columbia, S. C., December 20, 1864.*

I. No money will be allowed to pass into the hands of the prisoners, but they will be allowed to draw orders in Confederate money upon funds to their credit in the hands of the quartermaster, for purchases from the sutler or other persons trading with them by authority of the commanding officer of the prison; and their orders to the sutler and such persons so trading with them, approved by the officer commanding the prison, will be honored by the quartermaster.

II. All moneys in the hands of the quartermaster to the credit of the prisoners will be converted into Confederate money before it is paid out by the quartermaster, except in cases where a prisoner is exchanged, when the funds remaining to his credit in the hands of the quartermaster will be paid over to him in such funds as are then on deposit to his credit.

III. The coin and bills of exchange in the hands of the quartermaster to the credit of prisoners will be exchanged by the quartermaster for Confederate money whenever he is asked by the prisoners to do so, at the current rate of exchange, at the time the order is given for its exchange; and the U. S. bills will be exchanged for Confederate currency at the rate fixed by the Quartermaster-General. No moneys belonging to the prisoners will be converted into Confederate money except at the request of the prisoners.

IV. The quartermaster will keep the prisoners advised of the rate of exchange by weekly notices posted in the prison camp.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Salisbury, N. C., December 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Instructions having been received from the War Department to remove the prisoners from Salisbury, N. C., no building repairs, &c., will be made, and no expense will be incurred not absolutely necessary for present necessities.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

GENERAL: The report of an inspection of Fort Delaware, made recently by Captain Penrose, commissary of subsistence, has been referred by the Commissary-General of Subsistence for the information of this office, and your attention is called to the following remarks and recommendations extracted from that report:

First. That a considerable quantity of salt beef is on hand, liable to damage if not issued soon.

Second. That the component parts of the ration on hand are very unequal in quantity, some being for six weeks and others for only ten days.

Third. That the bakeries are not kept clean and that the saving arising from the prison bakery is entirely separate from the prison fund.

Fourth. That the distribution of food to prisoners is not well managed, the meat being unequally divided, the officers getting a larger piece at the expense of the enlisted men.

Fifth. That instead of pork, the soup is made of bacon and beans, this, with mixed vegetables, being greasy and unpalatable. The officer in charge of the kitchens was absent and his assistant either ignorant or unwilling to give information.

Sixth. That the assistant in charge of the kitchens stated that there was but little refuse and no more grease than was sufficient to grease their boots, whilst in a mess of some 300 a saving of one barrel of grease, worth $30, had been made in six weeks without much care or attention.

Seventh. That a considerable quantity of salt and vinegar (the issue being more than sufficient) had been saved, but not turned over to the commissary.

Eighth. That the commissary is the proper officer to be intrusted with the feeding of the prisoners; that he should have suitable assistants and care be taken that food be distributed equally.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,

Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL.,
December 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of a court of inquiry appointed to investigate the fatal shooting of Private John H. Bibb, Charlottesville Artillery, Cutshaw's Virginia battalion, prisoner of war, by Private John Deakyne, Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteers, sentinel on post. Special Orders, No. 157, from these headquarters, a copy of which is inclosed, has been posted up in all the divisions of the prisoners' barracks, and as these orders are perfectly explicit, the prisoners have no excuse for violating them. It has been a very common and annoying custom with them to urinate in a tin cup or bucket and throw it out of their windows, creating a very offensive odor about their barracks. During the last two months two men were shot at, without fatal result, for urinating at their doors, and this has resulted in their using the cups and buckets within their barracks and throwing it out of the window.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHOEPF,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *December 20, 1864.*

Proceedings of a court of inquiry convened in accordance to Special Orders, No. 443, dated Headquarters Fort Delaware, Del., December 20, 1864, of which the following is a true copy:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 443. } HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *December 20, 1864.*

A court of inquiry, to consist of the following-named officers, will immediately convene in the post library room to investigate and report to these headquarters the facts in the case and their opinion of the shooting of Private John H. Bibb, Charlottesville Artillery, prisoner of war, by Private John Deakyne, Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteer Infantry, at the prisoner-of-war barracks this morning. Members of board: Maj. William Y. Swiggett, Ninth Delaware Volunteers; Capt. John J. Young, Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Alfred Kerr, Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteers; recorder, Lieut. R. H. Lewis, Ahl's battery, Delaware Volunteers.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf:

GEO. W. AHL,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The court met pursuant to the above order. Present, Maj. William Y. Swiggett, Ninth Delaware Volunteers; Capt. J. J. Young, Battery

G, Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Alfred Kerr, Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. R. H. Lewis, Ahl's battery, Delaware Volunteers. The court then proceeded to business.

Capt. CHARLES H. STOCKLEY, on being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the COURT:

Question. Do you know anything of the shooting of John H. Bibb, prisoner of war, on the morning of the 20th instant?

Answer. I was officer of the day, but know nothing of the case except what was reported to me officially.

Question. Do you know whether the officer of the guard read the proper instructions to the relief to which Private John Deakyne, Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteers, belonged?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. What were the instructions you gave to the officer of the guard at Guard-house No. 2?

Answer. I visited the guard-house and saw that he had the printed instructions for the guard. Did not specially call his attention to it.

Lieut. R. S. LONG, Company C, Ninth Delaware Volunteers, was duly sworn.

By the COURT:

Question. Were you officer of the day at Guard-house No. 2 on the 19th and 20th days of December, 1864?

Answer. I was.

Question. Was Private John Deakyne, Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteers, a member of your guard?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Where was he posted?

Answer. He was posted in the rebel inclosure.

Question. Do you know anything of the shooting of John H. Bibb, prisoner of war?

Answer. I was at breakfast, and when I returned to the guard-house I was told that a shot had been fired and that the sergeant of the guard had gone to ascertain the cause. In a few minutes the sergeant returned and reported to me that one of the guard had shot a rebel prisoner. I asked him why. He said that the sentry had told him that the prisoner was throwing water.

Question. What instructions did the inside sentinels receive?

Answer. To prevent the prisoners from committing nuisances or congregating in crowds on the parade grounds.

Question. Did you read Special Orders, No. 157, dated Headquarters Fort Delaware, Del., June 1, 1864, to each relief?

Answer. I did not have a copy of instructions contained in that order, but gave them to the best of my recollection.

Question. Did you hold any conversation with Private Deakyne, Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteers, after the prisoner was shot?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Do you know whether Special Orders, No. 157, is posted up inside the prisoners' inclosure?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Were the sentries properly instructed in regard to warning the prisoners before firing?

Answer. I think they were. Do not know whether Deakyne received them personally. Am not personally acquainted with Deakyne. I always instruct my sentries to turn over their orders to those who relieve them.

Sergt. C. W. COFFIN, Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteers, on being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

By the COURT:

Question. Were you sergeant of the guard at Guard-house No. 2 on the 19th and 20th instant?

Answer. I was.

Question. Do you know Private John Deakyne, Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteers?

Answer. I do.

Question. Was he on guard on the 19th and 20th instant?

Answer. He was, and was posted at post No. 60, inside the prisoners' inclosure. He did not go on guard until between 9 and 10 p. m. on the 19th, being detailed to relieve a sick sentry.

Question. Do you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of John H. Bibb, a prisoner of war?

Answer. I heard a gun fired and went to ascertain the cause. Deakyne told me that a prisoner was throwing urine out of a hole in the barracks and that he had called to him repeatedly to stop it. He said that it had occurred several times that morning and that he had warned them to stop. Seeing that they paid no attention to him, he then fired.

Question. How far was he from the place where the offense was committed when he fired?

Answer. Not more than forty yards.

Question. At what time did the firing take place?

Answer. Shortly after 7 a. m. It was blowing pretty hard at the time.

Question. What instructions did Deakyne receive?

Answer. I instructed him to warn the prisoners three or four times to desist from committing nuisances before firing.

THOMAS CARROW, private Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteers, was then duly sworn.

By the COURT:

Question. Were you on guard on the 19th and 20th instant?

Answer. I was.

Question. Was Private Deakyne, Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteers, on guard at the same time that you were?

Answer. Yes, and on the same relief.

Question. At what time did the third relief go on post on the morning of the 20th instant?

Answer. At 7 o'clock.

Question. What post were you stationed at?

Answer. No. 59. Deakyne was on No. 60.

Question. Where were those posts?

Answer. Inside the prisoners' inclosure.

Question. Did you see Private Deakyne shoot the prisoner, Bibb?

Answer. I did not, but heard him warn them to desist committing nuisances three times distinctly before he fired.

Question. What were the instructions you received on being posted?

Answer. To prevent the prisoners from gathering in crowds on the parade ground and to keep them from committing nuisances.

LEONIDAS TRIPLETT, on being duly sworn, saith:

I belong to Company A, Seventh Virginia Cavalry. Am a prisoner of war at this post. This morning at about 7 o'clock I aroused my bedfellow, John H. Bibb, also a prisoner, to go to breakfast. The men in the adjoining bunk were washing at the time. A man opened the window and threw out some water, against which we have had no orders.

Question. How far was Bibb from the window?

Answer. About nine feet. He had not been at the window.

Question. How many times do you know of water having been thrown from the window?

Answer. I know certainly of twice and it may have been three times. I did not hear the sentry give orders not to do so. Bibb was innocent of the whole affair.

R. M. RETHERFORD was then duly sworn and says:

I am a member of Nelson's Georgia Rangers and am a prisoner of war at this post.

COURT: State what you know of the shooting of John H. Bibb.

Answer. I came out of the Eighth Division of the barracks this morning. I saw the sentinel walking in the rear of the Third Division in the direction of the Eighth Division. I heard the report and saw the sentry taking the gun from his shoulder. I had only been out of the barracks long enough to take about thirty steps.

Question. How far were you from the sentry when he fired?

Answer. I think about thirty steps.

Question. Do you know of any orders against filth being thrown from the windows?

Answer. Yes; every man in the barracks knows that it is against orders to throw filth from the windows at night, but I think that the orders do not forbid it during the daytime.

Question. Did you see any one in the inclosure besides yourself and the sentry?

Answer. I do not remember to have seen but one other man.

WILLIAM KELSOE, on being sworn, says:

I belong to the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, and am a prisoner of war.

By the COURT:

Question. Do you know anything of the shooting affair this morning?

Answer. I was looking out of the door of the barracks and saw the sentry fire. He was forty or fifty yards from me when he fired. I saw something thrown from the window of the barracks, but did not hear the sentry forbid it. I know that it is against orders to throw anything from the windows after night. I think the sentry was about thirty feet from the window when he fired.

Statement of Private JOHN DEAKYNE, Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteers:

I was stationed on post No. 60, inside the prisoners' inclosure, on the morning of the 20th of December, 1864. I went on post at 7 a. m. The sergeant of the guard instructed me to go around the barracks and see that the prisoners committed no nuisance or did any damage to Government property, wasted the water at the sinks, or threw any filth out of the barracks windows. In case they did, I was to warn them three or four times to cease, and if they still disobeyed I was to fire. While walking my beat I saw filth thrown from several windows. I immediately ordered

them to stop. All of them obeyed except two. They continued throwing filth from both windows, notwithstanding I warned them three or four times to stop or I would fire on them. As soon as my back was turned they would throw it out. I am sure they did it three or four times after I ordered them to stop. They could certainly hear me, as I was only about ten feet from the window, and one of them answered that it would be stopped. I turned to move away when the offense was repeated, when I again warned them to stop. After I warned them the fourth time and they disobeyed, I fired at the window. I afterward learned that a man was wounded by the shot.

The court, after mature deliberation, respectfully submits the above evidence and the statement of Private Deakyne. It is the opinion of the court that Private John H. Bibb, Charlottesville Artillery, was accidentally killed on the morning of the 20th instant by a shot fired by John Deakyne, Company F, Ninth Delaware Volunteers, in enforcing orders received from the sergeant of the guard, said orders being the same as contained in Special Orders, No. 157, headquarters Fort Delaware, Del., June 1, 1864, a copy of which is hereto attached; and further, that John H. Bibb was innocent of any breach of orders at the time he was shot.

There being no further business, the court adjourned sine die.

WM. Y. SWIGGETT,
Major Ninth Delaware Volunteers, President.
R. H. LEWIS,
First Lieut., Ahl's Independent Battery Delaware Vols., Recorder.

[Sub-inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, *June 1, 1864.*

The officer of the guard must read and explain these orders to each relief of his guard regularly before having it posted:

I. No sentinel must communicate with nor allow any person to communicate with any of the prisoners, nor permit any of the prisoners to go outside of the limits of their barracks without the permission of the commanding general or the officers in charge of the prisoners.

II. It is the duty of the sentinel to prevent the prisoners from escaping, or cutting, defacing, or in any way damaging any of the Government property, or from committing any nuisance in or about their barracks, or from using any abusive or insolent language toward them, and from any violation of good order.

Should the sentinel detect any prisoner in violating these instructions, he must order him three distinct times to halt, and if the prisoner obeys the order the sentinel must call for the corporal of the guard and have the prisoner placed in arrest; but should the prisoner fail to halt when so ordered, the sentinel must enforce his orders by bayonet or ball.

III. The sentinels are required to exercise the utmost vigilance and to exact from prisoners a strict compliance with these instructions, and must always be duly impressed with the nature and extent of their responsibility.

By command of Brigadier-General Schoepf:

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 21, 1864.*

Col. C. W. HILL,
Commanding Johnson's Island, Sandusky City, Ohio:

COLONEL: The reports of the military prison at Johnson's Island for the weeks ending December 4 and 11 have been received. I have the

honor to inform you, by direction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, that while the prisoners cannot be allowed to purchase potatoes and onions from the sutler, such vegetables, when they are necessary as antiscorbutics, may be purchased from the prison fund upon recommendation of the surgeon, approved by the commanding officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BLAGDEN,
Major, Second Mass. Cav., Asst. to Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 21, 1864.*

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.:*

COLONEL: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, transmitting plans and estimates for constructing addition to the prisoners' small-pox hospital and inclosing the same with a board fence, I have the honor, by direction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, to inform you that plan and estimate for the addition to the hospital are approved. The work may be commenced immediately, the cost not to exceed $1,028.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BLAGDEN,
Major, Second Mass. Cav., Asst. to Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives December 21, 1864.

Resolved, That if not incompatible with the public interest all communications in reference to the exchange of prisoners not heretofore published be communicated to this House by the Secretary of War.

Attest:

EWD. MCPHERSON,
Clerk.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE,
11 Bank Street, Philadelphia, December 21, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 7th of December, in answer to the request of the U. S. Christian Commission to send their delegates, with stores and publications, to our soldiers in Southern prisons. Allow me to thank you for the favor with which that request has been entertained and for the kind terms in which your reply is expressed. I would submit the inclosed form of a letter* which it is proposed to send (not yet forwarded) to Jefferson Davis, containing the terms of our proposition and your approval. You will understand the delicacy of our position in drawing up such a document. Both its form and the terms in which it is expressed are referred to you for revision and for suggestions of any needed modifications. I would also, as you request, forward the following names of gentlemen, with their residences, whom we propose sending upon the designated errand. They have signified their readiness to go, and most of them will, doubtless, be recognized by you as prominent Christian men, most loyal and true.

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* See p. 1262.

As to the points to which it is proposed to send them we cannot particularly specify. The continually changing field of the war and the changes made and liable to be made in the location of Southern prisons renders such specification difficult, if not impossible. I would therefore respectfully ask that they be granted general permission to visit the Southern prisons, the particular places to be left to the necessities and exigencies of the case and their own judgment, always premising that upon this, as upon every other point in the undertaking, we wish any direction and suggestion you may be pleased to give.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STUART,
Chairman U. S. Christian Commission.

Names proposed to be forwarded: Right Rev Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Wilmington, Del.; Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, D. D., New York City; Rev. William Adams, D. D., New York City; Norman White, esq., New York City; Horatio Gates Jones, esq., Philadelphia.

HDQRS. C. S. MIL. PRISONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, S. C., December 21, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the correspondence* with the assistant commissary of subsistence at this post, by which it will be seen that my anticipations of the difficulty in feeding the prisoners during the interruption of the different lines of communication are confirmed. The question arises whether, under existing circumstances, it would be better to place the prisoners either in Alabama—say Silver Run, about twenty miles from Columbus, Ga.—or at Andersonville. The transportation to Andersonville would be farther. Silver Run would involve the building of stockade. Provisions at both places are abundant, but during the interruption of transportation it would be difficult to place the supplies where needed.

I think the prisons in this vicinity should be established to place us in a situation to relieve Richmond and other points on the coast, and under more favorable circumstances to make it the principal depot.

I deem it my duty to place this subject before you for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Ship Island, Miss., December 22, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. HARTZ, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: Your communication dated Washington, D. C., November 21, 1864, inclosing an extract from inspection report of the condition of prisoners of war at Ship Island, made by Surg. T. M. Getty, medical inspector prisoners of war, was duly received, and in reply I have the honor to state that at the inspection of Surg. T. M. Getty there were no proper means at hand to provide for the prisoners. They arrived here destitute of tents and none could be furnished on the

*Not found as inclosures and not otherwise identified.

island. The cooking of the rations were, even until shortly, prepared in the open air, as not a board of lumber, not even for coffins, could for a time be procured at this place. The prisoners must bring their fire-wood, stick for stick, on their shoulders about three miles and a half, and on pleasant days it is rather beneficial for them, but it is sometimes difficult to get 10 per cent. of them able to perform this necessary labor. Some provisions ought to be made to supply the prison camp with fuel. For my own command, I have a detail of soldiers chopping fire-wood on Cat Island, fifteen miles from here, and by the occasional use of a light-draft steamer I am enabled to keep enough wood on hand for immediate use. One of my officers, Lieut. John Ahlefeldt, Company K, Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, was detached from the regiment by Special Orders, No. 149, current series, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, as assistant commissary of prisoners without consulting me, and, although this officer is otherwise good and faithful, he has proven unfit for the position he has been ordered to hold, and in consequence discipline and policing suffered. I would recommend that he be ordered for duty in his company, to enable me to appoint a suitable officer as assistant commissary of prisoners. The sick of the prisoners of war are as well cared for as my own, and at present time they have no reason to complain.

Inclosed I have the honor to forward a report made to me by my post surgeon, Dr. John H. Gihon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERNEST W. HOLMSTEDT,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

POST HOSPITAL, *Ship Island, Miss., December 22, 1864.*

Col. E. W. HOLMSTEDT,
Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Post:

SIR: In reply to your reference to me of a letter from the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners at Washington City, D. C., dated November 21, 1864, I have the honor to report that Surg. T. M. Getty arrived at this post on his tour of inspection a very short time after the arrival here of a large number of prisoners of war, who came unannounced, and for whose reception and proper care no previous provision had been made. We were without houses, tents, blankets, bedding, or any of the necessary means for furnishing a hospital. The men themselves were in a most filthy condition—all regard to cleanliness, either of clothing or person, having been for a long time entirely neglected. Out of nearly 1,500 there were not 300 who did not report themselves to the surgeon in charge here as being afflicted with disease. The prevailing complaints were measles, scurvy, smallpox, diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid and intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and almost every variety of contagious, cutaneous disease that results from the neglect of personal cleanliness. Many of these men were the refuse of rebel hospitals, taken from sick beds to garrison forts. Others were lads from eleven to fifteen years of age, and old men of from fifty to seventy-five, who represented themselves, almost without exception, as having been forced into the rebel service. Many of them were so feeble and emaciated that it was necessary to carry them from the boats to the encampment, and it did not require the judgment of a medical officer to foresee a large amount of mortality. As soon after their arrival as possible active exertions were made in their behalf, and through the aid of the heads

of the various departments at New Orleans they were quite as well provided for as are our own sick troops. The condition of these prisoners might now be vastly improved if they manifested a proper disposition to take care of each other or even of themselves. As a general thing they are filthy in their habits and about their persons. Unless forced to do so they will not use exercise enough to keep themselves in a healthy condition. Although their camp is located within a few feet of the beach (one of the finest bathing places in the world), to which they have free access, some of them have not washed their hands and faces since their arrival here, now nearly three months. They have not animation or decency enough to employ the means suggested to cleanse themselves of the vermin which infest their persons and clothing. Some of them die from absolute indolence and filthiness. Their cooks and nurses are selected from among their own body and furnished with everything that is afforded our own troops, and if there is any neglect of proper attention to the diet, cooking, and care of the sick the fault rests with themselves. At the time of Surgeon Getty's inspection the prisoners were without clothing to wash, and on that account no provision was made for washing. Since then the sick have been provided with beds, blankets, &c., and women have been employed to keep them clean. These, it is presumed, will receive their pay from the prisoners' fund. Scurvy, with which very many of the prisoners were afflicted when they came here, has almost disappeared, from the use of acids and vegetable diet, an abundance of which has been procured. No new cases have occurred. Most of the deaths that have taken place were cases of chronic diarrhea and dysentery, pneumonia, consumption, typhoid and other fevers. All of these were sick, and most of them helpless at the time of their arrival at this post. Vaccination was not attended to at the time of Surgeon Getty's inspection for want of the necessary means. As soon as reliable virus could be obtained it received the proper share of the surgeon's attention. The cases of smallpox were brought, not acquired, here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GIHON,

Asst. Surg., 74th U. S. Colored Infty., and Acting Post Surgeon.

LOUISVILLE, *December 22, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Many of the prisoners now passing through this city are destitute of shoes. I respectfully suggest that they be issued, to be paid for by the rebel authorities through General W. N. R. Beall.

Respectfully,

W. HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners West of the Miss.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, December 22, 1864.*

Brevet Brigadier-General HOFFMAN, *Louisville:*

The Secretary of War desires to know whether the prisoners whom you suggest should be supplied with shoes out of the U. S. stores are any part of that rebel army recently engaged in killing Union troops at Nashville, and whether they are more destitute or worse provided for

now in food, shelter, and raiment than when engaged in that work. If they are a part of that rebel force the Secretary does not see any occasion for such sympathetic tenderness as to give them supplies provided for our own troops, when their own leader at Richmond has stipulated to supply their wants.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General.

LOUISVILLE, *December 22, 1864.*

Col. J. A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General:*

Your telegram of this date is just received. The prisoners referred to in my telegram of this morning are of those captured near Nashville. It has been the practice heretofore to issue to prisoners of war such clothing as was absolutely necessary. My suggestion to issue shoes was based on the practice, but with the condition that they should be paid for. My impression is that the order for the issue of clothing has not yet been countermanded. If it has, I have not received the order.

Respectfully,

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners West of the Miss.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., December 22, 1864.

[General G. GRANGER:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I am ready to transfer the 1,000 bales of cotton which, by agreement between our respective Governments, is to be sold for the benefit of the prisoners of war of the Confederate States held by the United States.

Please give such instructions to the commander of the fleet lying off the obstructions at Mobile as will insure the prompt and safe return of the steamer which will transport the cotton to the ship in the lower bay, which is to take it to New York.

I have to request that the usual courtesies of a flag of truce be extended to the officer bearing this communication.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE,
11 Bank Street, Philadelphia, December 22, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

DEAR SIR: Through some oversight the inclosed copy of a form of letter to Jefferson Davis was omitted from the letter sent you last evening.

Yours, truly,

LEMUEL MOSS,
Secretary U. S. Christian Commission.

[Inclosure.]

Form of letter to be sent to the President of the Confederate States.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE,
11 Bank Street, Philadelphia, ——— —, *186—.*

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The U. S. Christian Commission is very desirous of extending its benefits to our prisoners in Southern prisons. The commission is probably known to you by reports of relief given to your own wounded in our hands on many battle-fields and prisoners in many prisons. It is a voluntary agency—Christian, not political; evangelical, not denominational—and sends earnest Christian men as delegates to minister in person to the spiritual and physical relief and benefit of the army and navy, and furnishes stores and good reading matter for distribution by its delegates. The U. S. authorities, at our earnest request, have consented to permit us to send a suitable number of unexceptionable Christian men as delegates, with stores and publications, to the various Southern military prisons. They also allow us to assure you that if you will assent to our proposition it shall be reciprocated fully, if you desire it, by permission for a like number of unexceptionable Christian men from the South to come North and minister to your soldiers in the U. S. military prisons. We propose, therefore, to send the gentlemen named below,* to be assigned, with your approbation, to duty severally where they may render greatest service amongst the various Southern military prisons, with the assurance on their part and ours that they will confine themselves sacredly to their appropriate and legitimate work among the prisoners. And we now urgently request your assent to this our proposition.

COLUMBIA, *December 22, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Savannah evacuated. Had not the prisoners from Columbia, Salisbury, and Florence better be removed immediately to Andersonville? Only one road now open by way of Branchville to Augusta. I think there is not a moment to be lost. Please answer at once.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency the President.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 22, 1864.*

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Send money for Federal officers to Commissioner Ould.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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* See p. 1258.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 23, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 21st instant, calling for communications in reference to the exchange of prisoners not heretofore published, with an indorsement requesting a "report" from me, and have to state that the subject of the exchange of prisoners, since some time previous to my report last year, has been in the hands of Major-General Butler, who, of course, is not under my orders and makes no reports to me. I have, therefore, no correspondence to communicate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, *December 23, 1864—10.50 a. m.*

Col. J. A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General:*

I leave for Nashville at 7 this morning; will arrive there this evening. I should have said in my telegram last night that no clothing would be issued to prisoners of war.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners West of the Miss.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE, *48 Bleecker Street, New York:*

GENERAL: The application of General Beall to visit Washington for consultation with authorities here is not granted. I do not propose to enter into any correspondence or consultations with General Beall.

Whatever instructions you may require in regard to the duties of General Beall will be given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER,
Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant with its inclosures, including a copy of certain articles of agreement entered into between yourself and Brig. Gen. J. C. Vaughn, touching the exchange or release of citizen prisoners, and have to state that the arrangement is approved, with the understanding that the fifth article is to be understood as a local agreement in conformity with the hitherto declared disposition of the Government of the United States not to prosecute a war against citizens, but it is not to be interpreted as a political national act. If this is to be the understanding of that article, upon being so advised by you the prisoners at Johnson's Island included in the arrangement will be at once

sent at your desire to Knoxville, to be released according to agreement, and Captain Battle will be exchanged for Capt. Shad. Harris.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

FORT DELAWARE, *December 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WESSELLS,
Commissary-General of Prisoners:

Below find list of officers placed in close confinement. Capt. J. P. Brown, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry; Capt. W. G. Stewart, Fifth South Carolina; First Lieut. R. J. Brailsford, First Texas Legion; First Lieut. R. H. C. Bailey, Foster's cavalry; First Lieut. A. W. Dozier, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry; Second Lieut. T. O. Lockhart, Thirty-second Alabama.

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 24, 1864.

Judge R. OULD, *Agent of Exchange:*

I am informed that there is quite a number of Federal prisoners in Richmond who are suffering from want of proper clothing. I would respectfully request the authority to send for their benefit a few hundred blankets, and ask that a commissioned officer from among the prisoners be allowed to receive and distribute them.

If my request in this matter can be acceded to I will be pleased to learn at what point and at what time they will be received, and the name of the officer designated to receive the clothing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE,
No. [48] Bleecker Street, New York:

GENERAL: In reply to Colonel Tracy's letter, referred by you, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that distributions of clothing, &c., to rebel prisoners will be made under general direction, assisted by such officers at each camp as you may select, the articles being distributed and receipted for by officers, non commissioned officers, or privates selected for that purpose by General Beall, as specified in the agreement and in your instructions.

In regard to the anticipated attempt to make a distinction in these distributions, giving or withholding them from particular individuals according to the degree of their disloyalty or hostility to the United States, it hardly seems necessary to say that you will permit no such distinctions, for it would be virtually permitting the enemy to exercise and enforce a certain jurisdiction and authority within our lines and hostile to our Government.

All official papers on this subject have been placed in your hands, and in selecting you for this duty it was presumed that you would

exercise your judgment and discretion in its performance, as in any other command, without referring to the War Department for instructions in regard to minute details.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE, *New York:*

GENERAL: In answer to the communication of the rebel General Beall of the 21st instant, relative to the distribution of clothing to prisoners of war, I have the honor to state that the commanders of prison camps have been instructed from this office to afford every facility in their power to perfect the agreement recently made by our Government with the rebel authorities. Communications to them through you will meet with attention. As the number of prisoners at the various camps is constantly varying, it will be more expeditiously obtained by application to the commanding officers than to this office. Prisoners cannot be paroled to distribute the supplies.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DIST. OF W. FLA. AND S. ALA., *December 24, 1864.*

Capt. Frank G. Noyes, commissary of subsistence, is designated, under instructions from the War Department, to receive from the commanding officer at Mobile, Ala., 1,000 bales of cotton and accompany the same to the city of New York.

He will proceed at once upon this duty, being governed in its performance by the terms of the stipulations made between the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States and the agent of exchange at Richmond, Va., by the instructions contained in letters from Major-General Halleck to the commanding officer, Mobile Bay, Ala., and by the proposition made by such officer to Major-General Maury, commanding at Mobile, Ala., and by him accepted.

Upon completion of the duty herein assigned Captain Noyes will report in person without delay at these headquarters.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WARREN,
Boston Harbor, December 24, 1864.

Maj. STEPHEN CABOT,
Commanding Fort Warren, Boston Harbor:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending Saturday, December 24, 1864:

Conduct—orderly. Cleanliness—satisfactory. Clothing—in good order. Bedding—in good order. State of quarters—neat and clean. State of mess-houses—clean and well conducted. State of kitchen—

clean and well conducted. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—the full allowance. Water—good. Sinks—in good order. Police of grounds—every morning. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—no special hospital for prisoners. Attendance of sick—regular. Hospital diet, as ordered by surgeon—good. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WOODMAN,

First Lieut., First Batt. Mass. Vol. Artillery, Inspecting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP CHASE,
Near Columbus, Ohio, December 24, 1864.

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 24, 1864:

Conduct, in Prisons 1 and 3—good; in 2—moderate. Cleanliness—improving. Clothing—comfortably supplied in most every case. Bedding—condition good. State of quarters—very fair. State of messhouses—much improved. State of kitchen—order materially improved. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—sufficient. Water—a sufficient supply and good. Sinks—in good condition. Police of grounds—fair. Drainage—tolerable. Police of hospital—excellent. Attendance of sick—good. Hospital diet—good. General health of prisoners—about same as last report. Vigilance of guard—unexceptionable.

Remarks and suggestions.—Your prison since my last report has been improved in the following manner: The deserters' prison, heretofore a separate building, is now included in the same parapet with Prisons 1, 2, and 3, making complete the oblong square, and materially lessening the number of guards for deserters' prison and at the same time strengthening the rebel prison and thereby obviating the necessity of keeping up more than one guard quarters. The work-house in Prison 3 is now inclosed, adding very much to the comfort of the place at this season of the year. The ranges are working well. There are yet two wanting in Prison 3, but will soon be built, as the material is on hand. The stoves in hospital being found deficient have been removed and others supplied, with very happy result. The privilege recently granted of getting papers has added greatly to their cheerfulness, and it is to be hoped will be a promoter of health and contentment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. ALLEN,

Captain, Eighty-eighth Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty., Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The remarks of the inspecting officer contain all that is necessary to be said in regard to the prisons this week. I have been notified by Brevet Brigadier-General Hoffman that from 4,000 to 5,000 prisoners will be sent here from Nashville immediately. We have made preparations to receive them. He also notifies me that the Confederate authorities will supply them with clothing and blankets. I have received no instructions from you on this subject.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

W. P. RICHARDSON,

Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, December 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Insp. and Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington City, D. C.:

I have the honor to herewith transmit a copy of the parole I have taken from the officers selected by the prisoners to receive and distribute supplies, as per the request of General Beall, approved by General Paine. As they were to enter immediately upon their duties I deemed it improper to allow them the necessary access to the prisoners without this parole, which is submitted for your approval.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
W. P. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, December 21, 1864.

We, Col. William S. Hawkins, Col. J. E. Josey, and Capt. C. T. Smith, Confederate prisoners of war at this post, having been selected to assist in carrying out the arrangements entered into between the authorities of the United States Government and those of the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of mutually ascertaining and supplying the wants of prisoners of war now in the hands of either party, and in pursuance of instructions from Brigadier-General Beall, of the Confederate Army, approved by Brigadier-General Paine, of the U. S. Army, do hereby pledge our parole of honor that during the existence of this arrangement or until this parole is revoked or we have been regularly exchanged, we will not engage in or commit any acts of hostility toward the Government of the United States or in any manner prejudicial to the same; and further, that we will not aid or abet the prisoners of war that are or may be confined at this post by counsel, advice, or information, or in any other manner, in any plot or attempt to escape or in any act of insubordination to the prescribed rules of the prison, nor will we communicate to them any knowledge we may have or obtain of the strength of the garrison, the number or position of the guards, or the nature or topography of the vicinity of the camp, or of any other matter that might be useful to them in any attempt they might hereafter make; and further, that we will not, until this parole may be extended, go beyond the limits of Camp Chase, Ohio.

WM. S. HAWKINS,
Colonel First Tennessee Mounted Scouts.
J. E. JOSEY,
Colonel Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry.
C. T. SMITH,
Captain Company A, Thirty-sixth Virginia Battalion Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Louisville, Ky., December 24, 1864.

Capt. S. E. JONES,
Add. Aide-de-Camp and Asst. Com. Gen. of Prisoners of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 24, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—clean. Clothing—Confederate. Bedding—clean. State of quarters—clean. State of mess-houses—clean.

State of kitchen—clean. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—full prison ration. Water—sufficient. Sinks—clean. Police of grounds—good. Drainage—sufficient. Police of hospital—good. Attendance of sick—Confederate nurses. Hospital diet—prison ration. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—I carefully inspected the military prison, hospital, and quarters occupied by the guards and found them in a clean condition. I would suggest that the pipes that carry the water to the prison be sunk deeper in the ground, as they are so near the surface that in cold weather they freeze up. At such times all the water used has to be carried over a square.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. FOLSOM,
Captain, 101st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

CHARLESTON, *December 24, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Colonel Brooks' battalion, composed of Federal prisoners of war enlisted from prison into Confederate service, was found at Savannah to be utterly untrustworthy. The men deserted in large numbers, and finally mutinied, and were narrowly prevented from going over in a body to the enemy. The ringleaders were shot and the remainder sent back to prison. These men were selected with great care, and were principally foreigners, and this is, therefore, a fair test of such troops. I recommend that all authority to organize similar commands be revoked.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to General B. Bragg.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, HEADQUARTERS POST,
Richmond, December 24, 1864.

Maj. I. H. CARRINGTON, *Provost-Marshal:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have investigated the cases of F. C. Rhode, commissary-sergeant Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry; James Palmer, Company C, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry; W. H. Salisbury, Company L, First New York Cavalry; James Cassidy, Company A, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, and C. Horsfield, Company D, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, all referred to in your order of the 20th instant as committed to the Eastern Division military prison August 7, 1864, as prisoners of war and held as hostages, and still in custody at Castle Thunder, with the exception of F. C. Rhode, who is now at Hospital No. 13. There seems to have been no reports made in these cases since the commitment of the prisoners, who were all captured (as they concur in stating) by our forces on the retreat of General Hunter's U. S. forces from Lynchburg, Va.

The prisoner, F. C. Rhode, who seems to be quite an intelligent young man, stated that he is a native of Berks County, Pa., and enlisted in Philadelphia in Company H, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was

taken prisoner, together with the above-named men, on the retreat as above stated. He and all the others desire to be exchanged as prisoners of war. He further stated that they were held, as he was informed by Capt. Philip J. Thurmond, of the C. S. Army, as hostages for the return of one of his men taken prisoner by Captain Blazer, of the U. S. service, and that Captain Blazer has since been taken prisoner, with thirty of his men, by troops of Colonel Mosby's command at Kabletown, near Snicker's Gap, and he, Rhode, handed me the inclosed slip from a newspaper in confirmation of his statement.

All of the prisoners stated that they were serving in the U. S. Army and were taken captive by our troops upon Hunter's said retreat, and wish to be held as prisoners of war for exchange. Those in the prison complained of suffering very much from cold for the want of a stove in the room in which they are confined. I think they gave evidence in their appearance of such suffering.

As I am not informed of the facts upon which these prisoners are held as hostages I am not prepared to recommend any change in their status as now held, and I would respectfully recommend that their cases be referred to the War Department for instructions.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. MUNFORD,
Major and Commissioner.

[First indorsement.]

DECEMBER 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Captain Sands.

The commitment in this case was referred to you. What disposition was made of it?

I. H. CARRINGTON,
Provost-Marshal.

[Second indorsement.]

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January 21, 1865.*

Respectfully returned to Major Carrington.

I have written to Captain Thurmond in regard to the within-named Federals to know why they should be held as hostages for some of his men, and not hearing from him recommend that they be held as prisoners of war.

J. H. SANDS,
Captain and Commissioner.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Honorable Secretary of War.

I. H. CARRINGTON,
Provost-Marshal.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JANUARY 24, 1865.

Captain LEE:

Recommendation of commissioner approved.

B. R. W., JR.

[Inclosure.]

NEWSPAPER EXTRACT.

One Captain Blazer, remarkable for skill and courage, was some time since detailed from the Yankee army to operate as a guerrilla hunter

in Northern Virginia. He was given a lieutenant and eighty picked mounted men, armed with Spencer carbines, and directed to devote himself especially to the capture of Mosby's men. He has by indefatigable scouting managed to pick up a number of detached squads and individual members of Mosby's command, and has a great reputation for vigilance. Of late he has been panting to encounter some innumerable, unlimited numbers of guerrillas. On the 18th Capt. A. E. Richards, of Companies A and B, Mosby's command, made an expedition into Clarke County and, if Blazer willed, give him battle. At Kable town, seven miles west of Snicker's Gap, scouts reported Blazer advancing from the direction of Winchester. Richards drew up in line of battle and awaited his approach. Blazer heralded his advent with a shower of bullets and then rushed down the road. Richards, instead of awaiting his onset, determined to meet him, and at fifty yards' distance ordered a charge. Blazer discovered his error too late; his men gave way and tried to save themselves by flight, which was kept up for four miles, our men never halting until Blazer and 30 of his men were captured and 30 killed, the few remaining, scattered. Our loss, 1 killed and 5 slightly wounded, which is supposed to have been done by our own men in the excitement of the charge.

Capt. VAN R. OTEY, *Provost-Marshal, Lynchburg, Va.:*

CAPTAIN: The ten Federal prisoners that Captain Thurmond orders to be held as hostages for his men, together with the three Confederate prisoners charged with deserting Confederate Army and joining Federal Army, I merely forward to you for safe-keeping, from the fact that this section of the country is infested by numerous bands of deserters and desperadoes, which we have not sufficient force to repel should they make an attempt to rescue said prisoners from custody, which I am apprehensive they contemplate.

Very respectfully,

G. W. MOREHEAD,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Indorsement.]

Maj. I. H. CARRINGTON, *Provost-Marshal, Richmond, Va.:*

Please comply with the request of Lieutenant Morehead stated above. I suppose he will forward all charges at the proper time or order the prisoners back to Dublin, Va.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VAN R. OTEY,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.
S. R. SHINN,
Acting Adjutant.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *December 24, 1864.*

General BEAUREGARD, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Is it advisable to remove the prisoners from Florence? If so, how am I to arrange for guards? I now have South Carolina Reserves. Cannot carry them into Georgia. Do you know anything of Kilpatrick's movements? Please answer at once.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. C. S. MIL. PRISONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, S. C., December 24, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Charleston, S. C.:*

GENERAL: I telegraphed you to-day on the subject of the removal of the prisoners of war from Florence, in this State. Should it be found necessary to evacuate Charleston the Northeastern Railroad would be open to the enemy to Florence. There is still another reason why they should be removed. A commissary informs me that it will be difficult to feed the prisoners and the army now that the lines of communication are interrupted. I propose to send the prisoners to Andersonville, Ga., or to some point in Alabama. The guard is composed mostly of South Carolina Reserves, which, as I understand it, cannot be carried beyond the State. Cannot they be sent to the army and others sent to replace them?

It is said that Kilpatrick is moving on Thomasville. If so he may continue his march to Andersonville and in his track desolate the country. I can get no definite information on that point. I some time since ordered the prisoners that were on the Gulf Railroad to Andersonville. I hope they have reached that point, but have heard nothing from them.

There are 8,000 prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., which it is proposed to remove to a point fourteen miles from this place on the railroad to Charlotte, N. C. Will you do me the favor to give me your opinion as to the probable safety of that point? Camp Lawton, five miles from Millen, I apprehend is no longer a suitable place for a prison, as it is within eighty-four miles of Savannah.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., December 24, 1864.

General J. H. WINDER, *Columbia, S. C.:*

Your telegram just received.* Exercise your discretion about removal of prisoners.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
December 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, per flag of truce, of your communication of the 22d instant, relative to the transfer of 1,000 bales of cotton for the benefit of prisoners of war in the hands of the United States.

Capt. Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy, commanding naval forces in Mobile Bay, is notified of the arrangement already suggested and will lend his assistance to carry out the same.

Capt. Frank G. Noyes, of my staff, is the officer whom I designate under the instructions I have received to receive the cotton and furnish bills of lading for the same, the cotton to be received at the

* December 22, p. 1262.

obstructions in the bay, off the city of Mobile, and transshipped to the vicinity of Mobile Point, Ala., in the vessels upon which it may have been loaded, such vessels to be returned into the hands of your authorities as soon as possible thereafter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW YORK, *December 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. N. R. BEALL, *75 Murray Street:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that your application for permission to visit Washington was disapproved.

It was intended by the Government that communications relating to your official duties should be addressed to me and not to any other civil or military officer of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS PRISONERS' CAMP,
Elmira, N. Y., December 25, 1864.

Col. B. F. TRACY, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 25, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—fair. Clothing—good; some few exceptions where pants and shoes are needed. Bedding—very good. State of quarters—fair; there are but 900 men in tents. State of mess-houses—very good. State of kitchens—good. Food, quality of—excellent; beef much better than last week. Food, quantity of—plenty. Water—the very best. Sinks—fair; cannot improve them much this cold weather. Police of grounds—very good; the roads much improved. Drainage—good. Police of hospital is not any better than last week. Attendance of sick—very fair. Hospital diet—good. General health of prisoners—sickness on the increase. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—There has nothing been done on the new buildings this week. Four of the new hospital buildings are most done, being at work ceiling up the sides. Thirty coal stoves arrived yesterday. Part of them will be put up to-morrow. Two new buildings are ready to occupy as soon as the stoves are up. The mess-room for the hospital is not in use yet; have made a carpenter's shop of it. A well has been dug for the hospital and proves to be a good one; want a pump for it. Sixty-three cases smallpox this morning; two men died during the week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. JORDAN,
Captain, Twenty-ninth Maine Volunteers, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Smallpox is on the increase. There was a delay in obtaining vaccine matter, but it has been obtained and the entire camp is being vaccinated. If it continues to spread we may be compelled to remove the

cases outside the camp to a hospital to be established. I do not know what plan is pursued in other prison camps in such cases. We are engaged in ceiling hospital wards, which explains the bad police of hospital at present.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Depot.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind., December 25, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS, *Commanding Camp Morton:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 24, 1864:

Conduct—very quiet, no attempts to escape. Cleanliness—moderate state. Clothing—good. Bedding—good. State of quarters—very bad, impossible to keep them thoroughly policed. State of mess-houses—have none. State of kitchen—good. Food, quality of—first-class. Food, quantity of—sufficient, being in accordance to orders. Water—sufficient. Sinks—undergoing the necessary repairs to make them answer during the cold weather. Police of grounds—owing to cold weather has been only partially policed. Drainage—complete. Police of hospital—good. Attendance of sick—good. Hospital diet—first class. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—I would respectfully suggest that mess-houses be built for each division, as it is impossible to keep the barracks clean while the men continue to mess in them, which they are obliged to do during the extreme cold weather. I also find that during the cold weather the prisoners neglect to clean themselves and their clothing properly and do not use the whole ration of soap issued to them for that purpose, but destroy it by throwing it around the barracks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Deputy Com. Gen. of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: I will state in reference to the remarks of Lieutenant Davidson, inspector of the prison, referring to the erection of mess-houses, that I have not recommended their construction heretofore for the reason that the poor condition and construction of the prison barracks requires that they should be rebuilt and removed from their present location (being too near the fence), and when this is accomplished I could then recommend the building of mess-houses. The police of the camp and discipline of the prisoners in regard to cleanliness, &c., will be maintained as strictly as possible, owing to the present unfavorable state of the weather.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Comdg. Camp Morton.

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,
Mobile, December 25, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,
Agent of Exchange, Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 7th instant, which was forwarded by the U. S. fleet yesterday.

Your inquiry relative to the exchange of those officers who had been sent North previous to the 5th of November was answered in my letter to you of the 16th of November, which was delivered to the U. S. fleet off Mobile on the day it was written. I inclose a copy.*

Will you please inform Major Szymanski that I have written him sometime since that the agreement made between Colonel Ould and your authorities for exchange "embraced all naval officers and men wherever captured and of all ranks." I am therefore expecting every day to hear of Admiral Buchanan's arrival in Richmond.

I inclose a couple of letters contradicting the report of the death of a young gentleman whose parents were lately advised of his being killed at Franklin, Tenn. I trust I am not trespassing upon your courtesy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CURELL,
Major and Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, December 25, 1864.

Col. CHARLES W. HILL,
128th Ohio Vol. Infty., Comdg. U. S. Forces,
Johnson's Island and Sandusky:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 25, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—good. Clothing—comfortable, more blankets are required. Bedding—poor, more straw required. State of quarters—ten blocks clean and two not clean. State of mess-houses—Nos. 1, 2, and 4, fair, and 3, dirty. State of kitchen—not clean; more stoves required. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—prisoners' ration. Water—lake. Sinks—fair. Police of grounds—fair; the weather is unfavorable for policing. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—good. Attendance of sick—good. Hospital diet—good. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—Whole number of prisoners, 3,204; number in hospital, 47; number of deaths since last report, 2. Capt. Robert McKibben, Thirty-first Georgia Infantry, could not be found at roll-call this morning and is supposed to have escaped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. LINNELL,
Major 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

The unexpectedly large accession of prisoners the last week exhausted the supply of blankets, but others have been ordered and will be brought over from Sandusky as soon as the state of the ice will permit.

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*See p 1131.

So, too, of stoves. Straw is being obtained as fast as possible, but hospitals and troops will be served before prisoners. The irregular and precarious means of communication with the mainland works a great embarrassment, particularly as commissary and quartermaster's stores had not come forward to Sandusky sufficiently before navigation was closed by ice. We are getting over supplies by hand on the ice on sleds and in small boats on runners when practicable, and can now keep some days ahead of current wants. I shall report specially on Captain McKibben. The indications are that he escaped from a watering party on the 24th, and was away full twenty hours before the next roll-call or any suspicion of his escape. The prison is very much crowded.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DOUGLAS,
Chicago, Ill., December 25, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding Post, Chicago, Ill.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 25, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—fair. Clothing—comfortable, except the late arrivals. Bedding—those recently received have an insufficient amount of bedding. State of quarters—clean and comfortable, a few roofs need repairing. State of kitchen—thoroughly neat and clean. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—scarcely sufficient for the winter season. Water—good, and an abundant supply. Sinks—in good condition. Police of grounds—thorough daily. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—very good. Attendance of sick—those sick in hospital are carefully nursed. Hospital diet—good. General health of prisoners—fair. Vigilance of guard—guards seem to perform their duty faithfully.

Remarks and suggestions.—The hospital accommodations are insufficient for the number of prisoners. There is a large number of sick in barracks that should be in hospital. Smallpox is steadily on the decrease, but few deaths have occurred by it during the past week. The prisoners received during the past week are poorly clad; many of them are nearly barefoot, and destitute of blankets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRIGGS,
First Lieut., Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and Special Inspector of Camp Douglas.

HEADQUARTERS FORT LAFAYETTE,
New York Harbor, December 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Lafayette:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 25, 1864:

Conduct—very good. Cleanliness—generally very good. Clothing—good. Bedding—iron bedsteads, husk mattresses, blankets, sheets, and

pillows. State of quarters—very good. State of mess-houses—cleanly. State of kitchen—cleanly. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—circular of June 1, 1864, complied with. Water—excellent (Croton. Sinks—cleanly. Police of grounds—excellent. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—no hospital at post, prisoners very sick are sent to Fort Hamilton. Attendance of sick—Hospital Doctor Gibson attends to sick every morning. Hospital diet—none at post. General health of prisoners—very good. Vigilance of guard—guards vigilant, prisoners verified three times during the night.

Remarks and suggestions.—There are fifty-four prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette, consisting of prisoners of war, state prisoners, and blockade-runners. Their treatment as regards quarters and exercise is excellent. Everything allowed by existing orders is furnished to them and a good degree of satisfaction is expressed by them for the uniform excellence of their treatment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEELHAMMER,

First Lieut., Seventeenth U. S. Infty., Post Adjt. and Insp. Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Remarks of commanding officer.—Treatment, &c., in accordance with instructions received is strictly carried out and adhered to.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Commissioner of Exchange:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of 23d instant, directing me to report in person at Washington, and to bring with me such correspondence in relation to the subject of exchange as may, in the absence of General Butler, be under my control.

In reply to that portion of your dispatch relating to correspondence on the question of exchange I have to inform you that all papers pertaining to the business of the exchange of prisoners are in custody of Major-General Butler, commissioner for exchange, and are not subject to my control.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

U. S. S. RICHMOND,
FIRST DIVISION, WEST GULF SQUADRON,
Mobile Bay, December 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY,
Commanding, Mobile, Ala.:

SIR: I inform you that in compliance with a request of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, &c., the senior naval officer under my command off Dog River Bar, Mobile Bay, will receive immediately below the obstructions and take charge, at such time as you may indicate, under a flag of truce (weather permitting), of the vessel containing the 1,000 bales of cotton which Lieutenant-General Grant, U. S. Army, gave permission to the agent of exchange of prisoners at Richmond, Va.,

to deliver in this bay for shipment to New York for the benefit of prisoners of war to the United States.

Capt. Frank G. Noyes, U. S. Army, of General Granger's staff, will accompany the officers and crew detailed from the vessels under my command to take charge of the vessel that you may send, and after the cotton shall have been transferred to the vessel now in this bay for transportation to New York, the vessel will be returned to your officers and crew at or near as may be the same place at which the delivery may be made, and to return immediately within the lines of your obstructions. No person from beyond the lines will be permitted to remain in or come down the bay with the vessel containing cotton.

Respectfully,

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Captain, Commanding First Division, West Gulf Squadron.

The steam tug Buckthorn, one of the vessels of this division, was kept eleven days waiting, near the obstructions off Choctaw Point, for the steamer with the rebel cotton. Major-General Maury indicated the Heroine, one of the rebel blockade-runners, but after twenty days' delay a miserable and unsafe river steamer was sent out, apparently with the hope that the vessel and cotton might be lost in our hands.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Captain, Commanding First Division, West Gulf Squadron.

NEW YORK, *December 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE, U. S. Army, *Present:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the late arrangement made between Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, and Col. Robert Ould, Confederate agent of exchange, on the 11th and 12th of November, for supplying prisoners of war through the agency of their respective Governments, was thought and understood to be an act of justice and humanity to alleviate the sufferings of destitute and needy soldiers who had fought bravely in the defense of their respective Governments.

The Federal prisoners of war are all confined in the South where there is not, even during the severest winter, much suffering from cold weather. The Confederate Government has, I know, given all facilities to the U. S. agent, under the late arrangement, and before this date the U. S. prisoners of war are doubtless bountifully supplied with all necessary articles of clothing and other supplies. The Confederate prisoners of war are confined in Northern prisons where the rigors of winter are distressingly severe even to the well-clothed inhabitants of the country. Many of the Confederate prisoners are very destitute of clothing, and much that they have is the thin clothing worn in the South during the summer heat. I see letters every day laying forth in strong terms the suffering of the prisoners during the cold weather that has lasted for the past two weeks. From eighteen months' prison life I know that all that the letters state is true. Twenty days since I was paroled to carry out, on the part of the Confederate Government, the late arrangement, and during all this time have not been able to forward a single article of supplies to the suffering Confederate prisoners, from the fact that the 1,000 bales of cotton which were to be shipped from Mobile, Ala., in a U. S. vessel, and to be delivered to me at this city and to be sold by me and the proceeds applied to the purchase of supplies, has not yet arrived.

Lieutenant-General Grant in his communication dated City Point, Va., November 12, states:

My instructions to the Federal commander in Mobile Bay to notify General Maury of his readiness to receive and ship to New York City 1,000 bales of cotton, to be consigned to one of the parties you name, who shall have every facility asked by you, will be sent immediately. My instructions in this matter will have to go by way of Washington and New York City, and may be ten days in reaching their destination.

Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. Navy, on 22d instant, in reply to a letter of inquiry from me, states: * * * "I have to inform you that no instructions in relation to passing cotton out of Mobile under the circumstances specified in your letter for the benefit of the prisoners had been received (I think that Rear-Admiral Farragut left Mobile Bay about the 3d instant) up to the moment of my departure." Thus you see that twelve days after the time General Grant said his instructions would reach Mobile Bay not one word had been heard of them. Humane men here, knowing the suffering of the prisoners, offered to sell the supplies to me in anticipation of the arrival of the cotton. On the 29th instant I applied to the Honorable Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, for permission to make such purchases. He declined granting such authority, as the application was deemed by him "to be an application to purchase goods on the credit of the so-called Confederate Government, which cannot be permitted."

As it is clear that the failure of the cotton to arrive here is not attributable to the Confederate Government, I most respectfully renew the application to purchase the supplies in anticipation of the arrival of the cotton. If this still cannot be granted I desire permission to purchase the supplies on my own individual account and credit, and for which I will give nothing more than my individual note.

As the U. S. prisoners of war in the South are permitted to receive supplies from their relatives and friends I request that the same permission be granted the Confederate prisoners of war, and that I be authorized to receive and forward such contributions. In my application to the Secretary of War for assistants to aid me in my duties I did not ask, as General Halleck's reply to my letter states, to have them accompany me to the prisons, &c. I "could not, under my parole and instructions, visit places where Confederate prisoners are detained." I desired the assistants, one to aid me in my duties in this city, the others to go to the prisons where there are no commissioned officers confined, there to receive and distribute the supplies in accordance with the agreement, which requires that the supplies shall be received by a committee of officers, who shall distribute them and render an account of said duty through their agents to the Government in the agreement. I understand the word "officers" to mean commissioned officers, and cannot therefore accept General Halleck's kind permission to send them (the supplies) "to non-commissioned officers and privates where there are no commissioned officers confined," and have therefore respectfully to request that commissioned officers be at once transferred to all prisons where there are only non-commissioned officers and privates, in order that the officers so transferred may receive and distribute the supplies as agreed upon. Knowing the following officers to be suitable for such duty I would suggest them for the transfer, viz: Col. M. L. Woods, Maj. D. S. Printup, Col. W. E. Murchison, Col. B. W. Johnson, Fifteenth Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, Colonel George, of Mississippi, Colonel Powell, of Texas, Major Winchester, Capt. Q. A. Ross, Beall's staff, Capt. R. M. Hewitt, Miles' Legion, Capt. James McMurray, Quartermaster's Department, and Capt. J. R. Fellows, Beall's staff.

I would further ask that Capt. Beall Hempstead, who is my assistant adjutant-general, be paroled and permitted to join me at this place as an assistant. This I claim as nothing more than is granted the U. S. agent, General Hayes, who has a colonel to assist him in the South.

The officers I ask for are all at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Also will I ask that instructions be given the Commissary-General of Prisoners to furnish me a list of all increases or diminutions of prisoners at the different prisons as soon as they occur.

As I have not a personal acquaintance with either General Halleck or the Honorable Secretary of War, I will state that I am fully sensible of the humane and sacred duties intrusted to me by the Confederate and United States Governments, and in giving them my entire and honest attention I will endeavor always to adhere strictly to all instructions, and shall only trouble the Department with my applications and communications when it seems my duty to do so.

Hoping that the suffering of the Confederate prisoners of war and the object of the late arrangement will warrant the War Department in granting the several applications I make,

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. N. R. BEALL,

Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.,

Paroled Prisoner of War and Agent to Supply Prisoners of War.

NEW YORK, *December 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. N. R. BEALL, *75 Murray Street:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a communication from the Commissary-General of Prisoners, who states that the commanders of prison camps have been instructed to afford all possible facilities for the execution of the agreement made by General Grant and Judge Ould, and that they will at any time, on request, furnish me statements showing changes in the numbers of prisoners confined at the several camps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. PAINE,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NEW YORK, *December 26, 1864.*

Col. ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

COLONEL: I was paroled on the 6th instant as agent to carry out on the part of the Confederate Government the late arrangement made by you and Lieutenant-General Grant for supplying prisoners of war, &c.

Up to this time nothing has been heard of the 1,000 bales of cotton that were to be shipped, and up to about the 3d instant, I am informed by Rear-Admiral Farragut, no instructions had been received in Mobile Bay to pass such cotton.

The weather is very cold here, and has been so for many days. The prisoners are much in need of the supplies. I could purchase them quickly if I only had the money to do so with.

The War Department at Washington has declined to permit me—which I would do—to purchase in anticipation of the arrival of the cotton. I do therefore hope that if delayed it will be sent on at once.

Can you not make an arrangement to send an additional quantity of cotton? If you can I can then have funds sufficient to give a generous supply to the wants of our prisoners.

I sent you a communication on the 6th instant asking that six assistants be given the U. S. agent in the South, and stating that "the United States Government would grant me the same number." I required this number, as there are many prisons here where there is not a single commissioned officer confined.

I have had no reply to my communication, but see that Brigadier-General Hayes, the U. S. agent, has a colonel to assist him. I have to-day applied to have Capt. Beall Hempstead, my assistant adjutant-general, paroled and permitted to join me.

I have given my entire time to the examination of the supplies here and in Boston, and have samples from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and trust that soon I can report a large lot of supplies furnished to prisoners.

I would ask if "blockade-runners" are to be considered "prisoners of war" under the agreement?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Agent to Supply Prisoners of War.

Place of business, No. 75 Murray street.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant for such action as he may deem proper.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF PRISONERS,
Rock Island Barracks, Ill., December 26, 1864.

Col. A. J. JOHNSON, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 26, 1864:

Conduct—very good. Cleanliness—good. Clothing—good. Bedding—none. State of quarters—good. State of mess-houses—no mess-houses. State of kitchen—very good. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—as per circular from Commissary-General of Prisoners. Water—good. Sinks—not good. Police of grounds—very good. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—very good. Attendance of sick—very good. Hospital diet—very good. General health of prisoners—good, except of those lately arrived. Vigilance of guard—tolerably good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CARAHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Provost-Marshal of Prisoners, Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

After a personal inspection the within report is concurred in. Nothing worthy of report has taken place for the past week. The weather is extremely cold. With plenty of fuel the prisoners manage to keep comfortable. Nothing has yet turned up to relieve us of the presence

of the 1,797 enlisted men now occupying part of the prison, brought to your notice in the last report. The case is worthy of consideration and action, not only on the score of humanity, but of good to the Government, as a fine opening seems to present itself to use these men on the Canada frontier.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 27, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

SIR: Your note of the 24th instant has been received.

You can send as many blankets for the benefit of the Federal prisoners in Richmond as you may think proper. If you choose you may send others for those confined at other places. The blankets will be received at Boulware's Wharf (otherwise named the "Graveyard"), on James River. In order to give you sufficient time I would suggest next Saturday, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., as the day and hour when the articles will be received. The four officers highest in rank (not in hospital) now at the Libby are Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, First New Hampshire Cavalry; Maj. W. N. Owens, First Kentucky Cavalry; Capt. J. H. Wallace Third Delaware, and Capt. J. M. Watson, Second New York Mounted Rifles. You can select either one of them as the consignee. I will deliver the blankets to him, taking his receipts in duplicate, one of which I will forward to you. He and as many assistants as he may need will be given such a parole as will enable them to discharge their duty effectively. Every reasonable and proper effort will be made by the Confederate authorities to secure such a distribution as you may desire.

By using the word "blankets" I do not wish to be understood as limiting the supply to that article.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 27, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army:

SIR: I have received information from Mobile, of the date of the 25th instant, that the 1,000 bales of cotton were on board of a steamer at that place waiting for a declaration of readiness on the part of the Federal authorities to receive the same. Before the receipt of that information I was strongly in hopes that the cotton was on its way to New York. If in any manner you can hasten the time of its reception on board a Federal vessel I will be obliged to you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 27, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army:

SIR: I have received Brig. Gen. William N. R. Beall's letter and your indorsement thereon.

If you will refer to my letter of the 11th of November last, addressed to yourself, you will find this paragraph, to wit:

> The reception of supplies and their subsequent distribution amongst the prisoners on both sides shall be certified by a committee of officers confined in the prisons so supplied. Such a parole will be given to such officers as will enable them to carry out this agreement with due facility. They will report through the proper agents their proceedings to their respective Governments.

When I framed the foregoing paragraph my idea was that a committee of three from each prison on both sides would be selected and paroled to attend to the distribution at the prison to which the committee belonged. That seemed to me to be the best plan. If it was carried out there would be on each side three times as many persons selected as there were prisons. I now again respectfully suggest that this plan be adopted. If you desire that six or more Federal officers shall be paroled to attend to the reception of such supplies as you may send, it will be done, although I do not see the necessity for any such number. It will take more to attend to the distribution. As many will be paroled for the latter purpose as you desire.

I take it for granted that when supplies are sent they will be consigned to some one named party. He will give duplicate receipts for the same, one of which will be forwarded to your Government. If it does not correspond to the invoice some irregularity will have intermediately taken place, which can be detected and corrected. The consignee and two others (to be named by him, if you choose) will attend to the distribution at the particular prison and will forward a certificate of that fact to their Government. It seems to me that this plan is simple and will be effective. If you will suggest any other or any addition to the foregoing which will more effectually carry out the views of both parties for the speedy and certain relief of prisoners on both sides it will be cheerfully adopted by our side. You may rest assured that the Confederate authorities will consent to any measure that will best secure the end proposed. If this plan is adopted it would be well to have at least three officers at each prison on both sides.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 27, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the number of prisoners captured by the army of General Thomas in the recent battles in front of this city, including the battle of Franklin, amounts to something over 8,000. Of these, 439 officers have been sent to Johnson's Island and 3,651 enlisted men to Camp Douglas. There are now ready for shipment to Camp Chase 19 officers and 2,400 enlisted men, who will be forwarded on Friday and Saturday next, by which time the railroad bridge near Sonora, which was burned by guerrillas on the 24th instant, will be repaired.

There are now in hospital in this city 67 wounded rebel officers and 1,001 enlisted men. About 550 are expected to arrive from Franklin, and 200 will be kept there in hospital, being too badly wounded to admit of their transportation to this city. As those in hospital here

recover sufficiently to bear removal they will be forwarded to Camp Chase. On the recommendation of Governor Johnson, Major-General Thomas has ordered the discharge of such loyal persons who, without being mustered into service, were forced by the rebels to serve in their intrenchments, and were there captured and became prisoners of war.

Care will be taken that none but those whose loyalty is well established shall be discharged under this order. Having obeyed your orders as above stated, I have the honor to ask for further instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners West of the Miss.

NEW YORK, *December 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE, U. S. Volunteers, *Present:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to request information in reference to the following points, which do not seem to be clearly defined in my instructions, viz:

First. Am I permitted to write friendly or unofficial letters to prisoners of war?

Second. Can I purchase such articles as they are permitted to receive and send them to the prisoners of war? They to furnish money to pay all expenses.

Third. Can I receive bundles of clothing and packages of supplies—provisions—such as the prisoners of war are permitted to receive, and send them? The supplies and clothing to be contributed by relations and acquaintances, and all expenses to be paid by the contributors. I would add that at all the prisons the letters and supplies are examined by a U. S. agent before they are given to the prisoners.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. N. R. BEALL,

Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS,

Mobile, December 27, 1864.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT,

Agent of Exchange, Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that according to agreement between Major-General Granger and Major-General Maury one of our steamers will go out to-morrow with a cargo of cotton to Fort Morgan. She is to return as soon as your authorities have her unloaded. As this will probably detain her some three or four days I would respectfully propose that you avail yourself of this means of transportation for the purpose of delivering to me the prisoners for whom you will have received equivalents at Galveston.

I have not yet heard of your return from Galveston.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CURELL,

Major and Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

P. S.—I can go down as soon as you notify me of your arrival with the prisoners.

Read the inclosed. Do you believe in a just, righteous God, who has said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay?" You were said to have been ill lately. Did you then think of dying and appearing in the presence of this God? Think of the groans and sighs that continually go up to Him calling for vengeance on your cruel and guilty soul, and remember that, though delayed, your punishment will come.

A SUFFERER.

[Inclosure.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *December 27, 1864.*

(From a private letter.)

* * * The condition and suffering of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island is a source of agony to every heart not absolutely dead to the feelings of common humanity and the scantiest Christian mercy. There are from 6,000 to 8,000 confined there. Many have taken "the oath," any oath, to save themselves from actual starvation. These released prisoners, though liberated at different intervals of time, all tell the same story. The allowance to each man has been one small loaf of bread (it takes three to make a pound) and a piece of meat, two inches square, per day. This was the ration. Lately it has been reduced. Think of it—reduced! All the released ones say that no man can live on the rations given, and that there are men who would do anything to get enough to eat. Such is the wretched, ravenous condition of these poor starving creatures that several dogs which have come to the barracks with teams have fallen victims to their hunger, and they are trapping rats and mice for food, actually to save life. Many of them are nearly naked, barefooted, bareheaded, and without bedclothes; exposed to ceaseless torture from the chill and pitiless winds of the Upper Mississippi. Thus, naked and hungry, and in prison, enduring a wretchedness which no tongue can describe, no language tell, they suffer from day to day, each day their number growing less by death; death, their only comforter, their only merciful visitor.

God in heaven! Shall these things continue? Can we hope for success in our cause? Will a merciful and just God bless and prosper it if such cruel inhumanity is practiced by our rulers? May we not provoke a terrible and just chastisement at His hands? No Christian heart, knowing the facts, can feel otherwise. Many charitable persons, influenced by no other motives than common humanity and Christian duty, have sent supplies of clothing to these prisoners, but they have not been permitted to reach them. I have heard of sales of such clothing having been made across the river at Davenport at very low prices. Is it possible that the authorities at Washington know of and approve these things?

A good many have taken the oath, stating afterward to citizens that they did so really to save them from starvation. I learn that there are about 5,000 confined here who have resolved to die rather than do so. Although they are wrong, is there not a sublime heroism in the adherence of these men, amid such trials, to a cause which they believe to be right?

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 11, 1865.

This slip is believed to have been a pure fabrication by some Northern rebel. It cannot have had any true foundation. Nevertheless, an

of opinion that the paper and slip should be sent to Brigadier-General Wessells for such inquiries as he may think it necessary to make.

Approved by the Secretary of War.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *December 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 24, 1864:

Conduct—very good. Cleanliness—proper attention given to. Clothing—some of the prisoners are needy, and, as the weather is very cold, the deficiencies should be promptly supplied by General Beall. Bedding—consists of bunks and blankets, kept clean. State of quarters—clean and comfortable. State of mess-houses—in excellent condition. State of kitchen—clean and well conducted. Food, quality of—very good. Food, quantity of—receive their full allowance, which is equally divided. Water—a sufficient supply of good quality. Sinks—clean and well arranged. Police of grounds—kept clean as possible and being improved. Drainage—very good, and being still further improved. Police of hospital—very creditably conducted. Attendance of sick—receive excellent care and attention. Hospital diet—good and sufficient. General health of prisoners—about 6½ per cent. sick. Deaths during the week—eight. Vigilance of guard—good.

Remarks and suggestions.—A requisition for such clothing as is really needed (and for, in fact, much more than is necessary) has been made on General Beall by the prisoners some time ago, but has not been filled, hence the increase in sickness and deaths.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Insp. Officer.

[Indorsement.]

I have inspected the barracks in prison and found them all in good condition.

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OFFICE SUPT. AND INSPECTOR OF MILITARY PRISON,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 27, 1864.

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 26, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—improving. Clothing—sufficient. Bedding—tolerably in order. State of quarters—clean. State of mess-houses—the same old insufficient place. State of kitchen—satisfactory. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—according to regulations. Water—plenty. Sinks—want a larger sewer. Police of grounds—good. Drainage—good in warm weather. Police of hospital—first rate. Attendance of sick—same. Hospital diet—in charge of the medical

department. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—very good with a few exceptions.

Remarks and suggestions.—Nothing has been done in the way of improvements this week on account of the pending decision upon the estimates of costs for the improvements spoken of and detailed in my last report. I think it would be for the benefit of the service to have that question decided as soon as possible. Our prisons continue to be in statu quo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspecting Officer.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 28, 1864.

The inclosed report of Lieutenant-Colonel Heinrichs is approved and respectfully forwarded.

J. H. BAKER,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Charleston, S. C., December 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. WINDER,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Columbia, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Beauregard to reply to your letter of the 24th instant as follows: It is deemed best that preparations for the removal of the prisoners at Florence to some other point be made as soon as possible. The reserves now guarding them surely can be taken to the newly prepared prison, whether in or out of the State of South Carolina, until reserves from the State to which the prisoners are taken can be called out to relieve them. No troops can be spared from this command to relieve them at this time. The prisoners at Thomasville have been sent to Andersonville. It is not deemed expedient or judicious to locate the prisoners now at Salisbury so near (fourteen miles) to Columbia. Let the prison be, say, at least 100 miles from Columbia.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *December 28, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Judge Ould informs me that 1,000 bales of cotton were on shipboard at Mobile on the 25th waiting the declaration of readiness on the part of the Federal authorities to receive the same. I supposed the commanding officer at Mobile had been notified long ago to receive the cotton when offered, and that it had been received in New York before this. Will you please have the notice given now?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 28, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *General-in-Chief U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter* from George H. Stuart, esq., chairman of the U. S. Christian commission in reply to the communication from this office of the 17th instant, a copy of which was transmitted to you at its date.

The Secretary of War does not consent that any letter shall be addressed by Mr. Stuart to Jefferson Davis, and Mr. Stuart has been so informed. The Secretary desires to know whether there be any objection to the gentlemen named by Mr. Stuart as the ones proposed to be sent by the commission to visit Southern prisons.

I am, general, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *December 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a communication from Brig. Gen. W. N. R. Beall, containing the following requests:

1. For leave to purchase supplies in anticipation of the arrival of the cotton; or

2. For leave to purchase the supplies on his own individual account and credit, giving therefor his own individual note.

3. For permission to receive and forward to the prisoners of war in our hands supplies contributed by their friends.

4. For a transfer of certain commissioned officers from Johnson's Island to the several prisons where none are now confined, for the receipt and distribution of the supplies.

5. For an order authorizing his assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Beall Hempstead, now at Johnson's Island, to be paroled and join him as his assistant at New York.

6. That the Commissary-General of Prisoners be instructed to inform him of all changes in the number of prisoners held in our several prisons as soon as they occur.

In reply to a suggestion that a renewal of applications already refused might be deemed disrespectful, the general laid great stress on the non-arrival of the cotton as a new and urgent consideration, removing all ground for imputing to him disrespect to the War Department in renewing his requests. It is unnecessary for you to give any attention to the sixth application, which I can myself dispose of. I beg leave to refer the other points to you for instructions, inclosing copies of General Beall's letter and my reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HALBERT E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *January 3, 1865.*

Respectfully forwarded to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding, &c.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See December 21, p. 1257.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NEW YORK, *December 28, 1864.*

General H. E. PAINE, U. S. Volunteers, *Present:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to send copy of telegram just received from Col. W. S. Hawkins, one of the committee of officers to receive and distribute supplies at Columbus, Ohio, viz:

COLUMBUS, *December 27.*

General BEALL:

Twenty-five hundred prisoners coming here this week from Tennessee, greatly needing blankets and clothing. General Hoffman directs Colonel Richardson not to furnish them; the Confederacy will supply them.

W. S. HAWKINS,
Colonel, &c.

As the cotton has not arrived, and since no orders were received in Mobile Bay to pass it out, twelve days after General Grant informed Colonel Ould that they should be there, it is clear that the non-arrival of the cotton is not attributable to the Confederate authorities. I therefore respectfully ask that if I am not permitted to purchase at once the supplies required, that Colonel Richardson be directed to furnish them, and if required, I will return every article issued to the United States Government when I do purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Paroled Prisoner of War and Agent to Supply Prisoners of War.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NEW YORK, *December 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. N. R. BEALL, *75 Murray Street:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, containing the following requests, viz:

1. For leave to purchase supplies in anticipation of the arrival of the cotton; or

2. For leave to purchase the supplies on your own individual account and credit, giving therefor your own individual note.

3. For permission to receive and forward to the prisoners of war in our hands supplies contributed by their friends.

4. For a transfer of certain commissioned officers from Johnson's Island to the several prisons where none are now confined for the receipt and distribution of supplies.

5. For an order authorizing your assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Beall Hempstead, now at Johnson's Island, to be paroled and join you, as your assistant at New York.

6. That the Commissary-General of Prisoners be instructed to inform you of all changes in the number of prisoners held in our several prisons as soon as they occur.

As you have already been informed (probably since your communication was written) you will receive prompt information of any increase or diminution in the number of prisoners whenever needed, but probably a daily return from all of the prisons would be neither possible nor useful.

Your first, second, and third requests seem to be virtually renewals of applications already refused by the authorities at Washington, by

whom only can the decisions on these points be reconsidered. The fourth and fifth requests will be referred to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HALBERT E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NEW YORK, *December 28, 1864.*

Col. W. S. HAWKINS, *Prisoner of War, Camp Chase, Ohio:*

Your telegram has been received. The cotton has not yet arrived. I have asked the War Department to permit me to purchase supplies at once; if not, to direct Colonel Richardson to furnish the necessary supplies, and if required I will return them when I do buy.

Look to making those prisoners to arrive comfortable. Get the other prisoners to divide with them, with the full understanding that I will furnish all late arrivals when they are destitute first.

I, you can say to the prisoners, have their interests close to my heart and shall spare no time or labor to furnish them when permitted to do so.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Paroled Prisoner of War and Agent to Supply Prisoners of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 28, 1864.

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.,
Chairman U. S. Christian Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant and the form of a communication which you propose to send to Jefferson Davis have been received and submitted to the Secretary of War, who directs me to say in reply that he cannot assent to such letter being transmitted to Jefferson Davis, for it addresses him as President of the Confederate States, a title that cannot be recognized or employed with the sanction of the Government. The names of the gentlemen proposed by you as delegates to visit our prisoners in the South have been sent to Lieutenant-General Grant. If approved by him it will be necessary that they should report to him before going through our lines on their mission. Any proposition coming from the rebel Government to send agents to their prisoners in our hands must be made to Lieutenant-General Grant, and if approved by him submitted to the Secretary of War with his remarks. A letter from General Grant introducing the gentlemen whom you send to General Lee will be the best document for them to take with them and the only communication to official authority that can be sanctioned.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *December 28, 1864.*

Judge ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange:*

I will cause 1,000 blankets to be conveyed on the 31st to the point indicated in your communication of the 27th instant. The blankets

will be consigned to the care of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, First New Hampshire Cavalry, for distribution among prisoners of war (Federal) confined in Richmond and vicinity.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *December 28, 1864.*

Judge ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange:*

Your communication of the 27th instant acknowledging receipt of Brig. Gen. William N. R. Beall's letter is received. I think no better plan than that proposed by you for the distribution of contributions for prisoners of war can be devised, viz:

> The reception of supplies and their subsequent distribution amongst the prisoners on both sides shall be certified by a committee of officers confined in the prisons so supplied. Such a parole will be given to such officers as will enable them to carry out this agreement with due facility. They will report through the proper agents their proceedings to their respective Governments.

As I understand it, under this arrangement but one officer of each party will be necessary as a general agent to receive all supplies. This general agent will consign such supplies to some one named officer at each prison to be supplied, and see that they reach such officer. The consignee with two other officers, to be selected by him, will constitute a committee to attend to the distribution for that particular prison, and will forward a certified statement of the amount received and distributed to the respective Governments through their proper general agents.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *December 28, 1864.*

Judge ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange:*

Immediately on receipt of yours of yesterday in relation to cotton being on board steamer at Mobile, waiting notice of readiness on the part of the U. S. authorities to receive it, I telegraphed to the Secretary of War as follows:

> Judge Ould informs me that 1,000 bales of cotton were on shipboard at Mobile on the 25th waiting the declaration of readiness on the part of the Federal authorities to receive the same. I supposed the commanding officer at Mobile had been notified long ago to receive the cotton when offered, and that it had been received in New York before this. Will you please have the notice given now?

I think there has been blundering elsewhere than at Washington. All the correspondence between General Lee, you, and myself has been promptly forwarded there, and I have never received notice of disapproval of my course. Immediately on notifying you that your request to ship 1,000 bales of cotton from Mobile was acceded to, I telegraphed or wrote to Washington asking notice to be sent to the Federal commander in Mobile Bay of this agreement and to instruct him to notify, under flag of truce, the commanding officer in Mobile of his readiness to receive the cotton whenever the latter was ready to deliver it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 159. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., December 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Army of the James, will send forward and deliver to Judge Robert Ould, agent of exchange, C. S. Army, at Boulware's Wharf, on the James River, at 1 o'clock p. m. Saturday, December 31, 1864, 1,000 army blankets, consigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, First New Hampshire Cavalry, for distribution to Federal prisoners of war confined at Richmond and vicinity.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., December 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, *Commanding Army of the James:*

Please instruct Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, First New Hampshire Cavalry, consignee of blankets for Federal prisoners at Richmond, to be sent through Judge Ould on the 31st instant, to distribute said blankets among such of our prisoners at Richmond as may be without blankets at the rate of one to each officer and enlisted man. Such of them as are already supplied with that number will not be furnished additional ones. Should he have any on hand after supplying our prisoners at and in the vicinity of Richmond he will procure them to be sent and distributed in like manner among our prisoners at the nearest point to Richmond where we may have any.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, *December 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: I understand that Private J. R. H. Embert, Braxton Lyon, and Samuel B. Hearn, belonging to the Maryland cavalry, and who were captured in Maryland in Confederate uniform, are now serving out a sentence of hard labor at the Albany penitentiary. Will you please inform me if this is so, and why?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 28, 1864.*

Col. C. W. HILL,
Commanding Johnson's Island, near Sandusky City:

COLONEL: By direction of the Secretary of War all rebel generals held as prisoners of war at Johnson's Island will be at once transferred to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. A discreet officer furnished with a guard sufficient to prevent the possibility of escape, and with written

instructions, will be charged with the execution of this order. Report by letter your action in this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,

Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, *December 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Halleck informs me the necessary notice and orders in respect to the cotton were forwarded some time ago in duplicate to Generals Canby and Granger. They are repeated to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
In Field, City Point, Va., December 30, 1864.

Official copy respectfully forwarded for the information of Judge Robert Ould, agent of exchange, C. S. Army.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
*Washington, D. C., December 29, 1864.**

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,

Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: Some months since I requested General Meredith to propose to Mr. Ould to make an exchange of lists of officers held as prisoners of war by both parties, from time to time, and also lists of officers and soldiers who have died or may while so held. The proposition was accepted, and I have furnished through General Meredith full rolls of all officers held by us up to the 1st of October, and all officers and soldiers who have died up to the 1st of April. In return I have received a roll of officers held at Richmond to October 26, and a list of less than 200 deaths, which, of course, is very far short of the number who have died.

I will forward to you to-day by mail a roll of 764 officers, captured since the 1st of September, which may contain the names of some who were on the roll heretofore furnished, as to insure that none should be omitted, I have gone back to the 1st of September. I send at the same time a list of 2,850 deaths, covering all cases not before reported.

I would respectfully suggest that before these rolls are delivered there should be a clear understanding with Mr. Ould that he will furnish in return as full rolls of all officers held in their prisons, and of all deaths of our officers and soldiers which have occurred in Richmond or elsewhere. The lists of deaths Mr. Ould has furnished fall very far short of what we have a right to expect. He has received lists of thousands, while he returns less than hundreds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.

* Void; for letter under proper date, see Vol. VI, this series, p. 774.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 422.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., ARMY OF THE JAMES, *In the Field, December 29, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. Pursuant to instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, Col. G. S. Dodge, chief quartermaster, Army of the James, will forward and deliver to Judge R. Ould, agent of exchange, C. S. Army, at Boulware's Wharf, on the James River, at 10 a. m. Saturday, December 31, 1864, 1,000 army blankets consigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, First New Hampshire Cavalry, for distribution to Federal prisoners of war confined at Richmond and vicinity.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Butler:

H. B. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 29, 1864.

Major-General CANBY, *New Orleans:*

GENERAL: On the 19th of November last Major-General Granger was directed to receive from General Maury at Mobile 1,000 bales of cotton and ship them to the order of the Confederate General W. N. R. Beall at New York, sending an officer to accompany the cargo.

A copy of these instructions was at the same time mailed to you at New Orleans. Nothing has been heard of this shipment except that the authorities at Richmond say our officers in Mobile Harbor refuse to receive the cotton. This matter should be attended to at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 9, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. C. C. Dwight, agent of exchange, for remark so far as he is acquainted with the circumstances attending the preparation for sending and receiving this cotton.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF AGENT OF EXCHANGE,
New Orleans, January 10, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

I arrived in Mobile Bay, off the city of Mobile, on the 5th instant with rebel prisoners for exchange. A river steamer then lay aground on the west shore of the bay, about two miles below the city, which I was informed by officers of our fleet and by the rebel commissioner of exchange had aboard 1,000 bales of cotton to be shipped to New

York under an arrangement between Lieutenant-General Grant and Commissioner Ould. The cotton steamer had been aground for several days—I think more than a week. The officers of our fleet explained to me that she had been run aground in an attempt to pass the obstructions of the harbor in the night time, the rebels being unwilling to disclose their place of egress by running a boat through by daylight.

On the night of the 5th a strong south wind prevailed and raised the water of the bay sufficiently to float the steamer, and on the 6th she was afloat, with steam up and apparently nothing to prevent her coming out. It was expected she would pass the obstructions on the night of the 6th.

The U. S. transport Atlanta was lying in the lower bay, as she had been for ten days, detained expressly to receive this cotton and convey it to New York.

An officer, Capt. F. G. Noyes, assistant commissary of subsistence, had been detailed to accompany the cotton to New York, and had been for ten days on board a vessel of our upper fleet in the bay, waiting for the cotton to come out.

As I understood, both from our own officers and from the rebel commissioner of exchange, nothing had prevented the reception of the cotton and its shipment to New York except the delay in delivering it on the part of the rebels, occasioned by their running their steam-boat aground.

The statement that our officers in Mobile Bay refuse to receive the cotton must be without foundation.

Respectfully,

C. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Agent of Exchange.

MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,
Camp Morton, Ind., December 29, 1864.

Col. A. A. STEVENS, *Commanding Camp:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in consequence of increased sickness among the prisoners of war at this camp additional hospital buildings are required. At present we can accommodate about 240 patients, and nearly 400 men are on daily sick report. As no building has been put up for the accommodation of cases of contagious and infectious diseases, such as measles, erysipelas, &c., it will be necessary to build a ward for those cases exclusively. Two additional wards for miscellaneous cases are absolutely needed, and should be put up as soon as possible. The proposed wards should be of the same dimensions as those recently built.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. KIPP,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. POST, BURNSIDE BARRACKS AND CAMP MORTON,
January 4, 1865.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, Commissary-General of Prisoners, for instructions.

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War and recommended that authority be given for the erection of three new hospital wards, as requested within.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Inspector and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

[Third indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 18, 1865.

Respectfully returned, with the recommendation that the additional wards be constructed by the labor of prisoners of war and paid for from the prison fund.

CHS. THOMAS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Acting Quartermaster-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1865.*

Respectfully returned to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.
The recommendation of the Quartermaster-General is approved.
By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

NEW YORK, *December 29, 1864.*

Col. D. T. VAN BUREN,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters General Dix, Present:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that on securing this store and opening it to receive samples of clothing, &c., I had placed in the window a sign ("Brig. Gen. W. N. R. Beall, C. S. Army, agent to supply prisoners of war") to designate my place of business. As some remarks have been made in the Tribune in reference to the sign—the objection seeming to be to the C. S. Army—I propose to change it to read: "Brig. Gen. W. N. R. Beall, Confederate agent to supply prisoners of war," for I do not wish to do anything in the performance of my duties that can in any way create a feeling or excitement. Please inform me what are the directions of the department commander in reference to this matter. I would not trouble you with it was it not that I think some sign or notice necessary to the proper performance of my duties, and my desire to do nothing that is not in accordance with my instructions and the wish of the commanders where I do business. I send for your inspection my parole and instructions; please return them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Paroled Prisoner of War and Agent to Supply Prisoners of War.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
December 29, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The general commanding the department sees no objection to the wording of the sign proposed by Brigadier-General Beall.

By command of Major-General Dix:

M. T. McMAHON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., December 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM M. GARDNER:

GENERAL: You will substitute for Captain Boice, Second [Third] New Jersey Cavalry (now held in close confinement in retaliation for Lieutenant Gandy, C. S. Army, a prisoner in Wheeling, Va.), Capt. Edwin [E.] Bedee, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *December 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, *Assistant Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: Charles E. Marshall, son of General Humphrey Marshall, is a prisoner in the hands of the Federal authorities, and is held, I believe, somewhere in Kentucky. Will you please inform me whether he is held as an ordinary prisoner of war?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., December 30, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of correspondence between Judge Ould and myself upon the matter of supplying blankets to our prisoners at and in the vicinity of Richmond; also letters relating to the general supplying of prisoners upon both sides, and the shipment of Confederate cotton from Mobile.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW YORK, *December 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a letter from General Beall to Colonel Ould of this date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

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*See Grant to Ould, December 24; Ould to Grant, December 27 (three); Grant to Ould, December 28 (three); Special Orders, No. 159, December 28; Rawlins to Butler, December 28, pp. 1264, 1281, 1289, 1290, 1291.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *January 3, 1865.*

Respectfully forwarded to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding, &c.
By order of Major-General Halleck

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

NEW YORK, *December 30, 1864.*

Col. ROBERT OULD, *Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:*

COLONEL: In a communication to you of the 6th instant I asked that six assistants might be granted the U. S. agent in the South to carry out promptly the late arrangement to supply prisoners; that if this was done I would be granted the same number. No reply has been received from you. I also wrote you on the 26th instant. I see that Brigadier-General Hayes has a colonel to assist him in the South. I have on this ground asked that Capt. Beall Hempstead, my assistant adjutant-general, now at Johnson's Island, be paroled to assist me. I need his services much and ask that you will make such arrangements as will enable me to have them. The prisoners of war at the several prisons are much in need of tobacco, and since it is very high here I would suggest that it be sent from the South to me to be distributed. I learn from the prisoners that there are many boxes of supplies for them that have come from the South via flag of truce and are now detained at Fort Monroe, Va., on account of some charges to be paid on them. I have to-day written the commander at said post, asking him to have them forwarded, &c. Will you please communicate to me the course to be pursued in order to insure a prompt transmission of stores from the South. I have been unable to learn anything of the cotton. When Admiral Farragut left Mobile Bay about the 3d of December no "orders had been received to pass it." I have all things ready to make purchases on arrival of the cotton. Am not permitted to do so before. Can't you make some arrangement that will permit the sutlers at the prisons to sell vegetables to our prisoners? They need them much.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Paroled Prisoner of War and Agent to Supply Prisoners of War.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Fort Delaware, Del.:*

Send without delay all rebel officers now at Fort Delaware who were captured at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, and all officers captured by forces of Major-General Steele in the Department of Arkansas prior to July 28, 1864, to Johnson's Island.

If there are any officers at Fort Delaware captured at Fort Butler, Donaldsonville, La., in June, 1863, they will also be sent.

As these officers are to be sent to New Orleans via Cairo for exchange, none who desire to take the oath will be sent. Forward a roll to this office without delay of those transferred.

By order of Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners:

W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } OFFICE COM. GENERAL OF PRISONERS, *Washington, D. C., December 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

X. By authority of the Secretary of War all rebel officers now confined at Johnson's Island who were captured at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863; all officers captured by the forces of Major-General Steele in the Department of Arkansas prior to July 28, 1864, and all officers captured at Fort Butler, Donaldsonville, La., in June, 1863, will be transferred under charge of proper officers and guard to New Orleans via Cairo or Saint Louis, as may be most expedient, to be delivered for exchange to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, or to such officer as he may designate to receive them. None who desire to take the oath of allegiance will be sent. Duplicate parole-rolls will accompany the prisoners and an ordinary roll will be forwarded to this office. A roll of those (if any) who desire to take the oath of allegiance will also be forwarded to this office.

Previous instructions from this office with regard to the character of transportation to be furnished will be observed.

Col. C. W. Hill, commanding Johnson's Island, is charged with the execution of this order and will report the departure of the prisoners by telegram.

XI. By authority of the Secretary of War all prisoners of war now confined at Rock Island, Ill., who were captured at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, and by the forces of Major-General Steele in the Department of Arkansas prior to July 28, 1864, will be transferred under charge of proper officers and guard via Cairo or Saint Louis, as may be most expedient, to be delivered for exchange to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, or to such officer as he may designate to receive them.

None who desire to take the oath of allegiance will be sent.

Duplicate parole-rolls will accompany the prisoners and an ordinary roll will be forwarded to this office. A roll of those who desire to take the oath of allegiance will also be forwarded to this office.

Previous instructions from this office with regard to the character of transportation to be furnished will be observed.

Col. A. J. Johnson, commanding Rock Island, Ill., is charged with the execution of this order and will report the departure of the prisoners by telegram.

* * * * * * *

By order of H. W. Wessells, brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners:

W. T. HARTZ,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Mrs. M. L. Hambleton gives detailed statement of facts in the case of Dr. James P. Hambleton.*

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 30, 1864.

Returned to General Bragg.

This is a familiar case, as you perhaps may have inferred from Mrs. Hambleton's letter. The Yankees for nearly two years have been making efforts to get Richardson (the Tribune correspondent) out of our hands. (See Official Correspondence, pp. 68 and 69, accompanying.) The

* Mrs. Hambleton's letter not found.

Confederate authorities have constantly contended that the arrest and detention of non-combatants should be determined by rule. They therefore have not recognized the doctrine of exchanges as to them. To do so would be a quasi recognition of the right to make captures of such. In addition, special exchanges, even of the military, have been studiously avoided. They would impose an invidious task of selection upon the Government and produce dissatisfaction and discontent among all except those who were favored. I have had dozens of offers from the enemy to exchange Richardson. I have refused all. Some of the parties named have even equal merits with Mr. Hambleton. After the proposal has been declined in their cases upon principle, how would it do to exchange Richardson for Mr. Hambleton? Moreover, as Richardson is so dear to his Yankee friends, ought he not to be kept as a "persuader" to them to come to some terms on the question of the arrest and detention of non-combatants? For these reasons I declined Mrs. Hambleton's proposal, although I at the same time acknowledged Mr. Hambleton's high claim to the consideration of his Government. I have urged and urged the enemy to release him, but in vain. Richardson always turns up as his price. I shall be happy to carry out any instructions the President may give in the matter.

[RO. OULD.]

P. S.—I do not see how the circumstances of Mr. Hambleton's capture puts him in any better position than those who have been torn from their own homes and put in Northern prisons. General Bragg's passport extended protection only within Confederate lines, and beyond them Mr. Hambleton took his chances. It appears to me that if any discrimination is to be made it should be in favor of those who have not voluntarily assumed a risk. Mr. Hambleton did not go within the enemy's lines on public account. Praiseworthy as were his motives, he went on private business.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., December 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

The letter of Brig. Gen. H. E. Paine, U. S. Volunteers, to the Secretary of War, of date the 15th instant, inclosing one of the same date to same address from Brig. Gen. W. N. R. Beall, C. S. Army, together with your answer, referred to me, is received and read.

The arrangement for the distribution of supplies concluded between myself and Judge Ould is, that a committee of commissioned officers at each particular prison on both sides shall receive and distribute the supplies for that prison.

I accepted the condition that all committees receiving and distributing supplies to prisoners should be commissioned officers gladly. It gives this duty to more responsible parties, and their reports, which are provided for, will enable the Government and the friends of prisoners to know that articles were properly disposed of.

When there are less than three commissioned officers at any one prison enough will have to be transferred to give this number to carry out the agreement. I have to request, therefore, that such transfers be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December 31, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: The continued imprisonment of our seamen in Texas, their sufferings, and the large mortality among them cannot but be a matter of much solicitude to their relatives and friends and to the Navy Department. In the course of six months thirty out of a crew of less than seventy of one of our vessels, the Granite City, captured in May last, have died. The mortality in the crews of other vessels has scarcely been less. It was understood a short time since that an obstacle in the way of their exchange was the detention of Admiral Buchanan, who was captured at Mobile, the rebel authorities in Texas refusing to deliver up any of them unless they could receive him in return. I therefore requested Major-General Butler to propose Admiral Buchanan in exchange for them. Whether he has made the proposition or not I am not informed. Delay in this matter is truly dangerous to our unfortunate captives in Texas, and I am, therefore, constrained once again to address you concerning them, and to ask that the Commissioner of Exchange may be instructed to offer Admiral Buchanan and any other naval prisoners connected with the insurgent Government in our possession, especially for the naval prisoners belonging to our own Government now held in Texas. If the proposition be accepted Admiral Buchanan and companions might be immediately delivered to the insurgent authorities at the nearest convenient point.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[First indorsement.]

Referred to Major-General Hitchcock with directions to comply with the request of the Secretary of the Navy.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

This copy is respectfully furnished to Major-General Canby as having a bearing upon the letter from the undersigned of the 3d instant.*

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., December 31, 1864.

General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Your communication of date 28th instant, inclosing copy of letter of George H. Stuart, esq., chairman Christian Commission, is received. I have no objection to the parties named, or a similar number of other good men, going South for the purpose indicated. I am inclined to think that much reliable information of the condition of our prisoners could thus be obtained. It might lead to the amelioration of their condition, and would at least have a most beneficial effect upon the public mind.

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*January 3, 1865. See Vol. VIII, this series, p. 15.

Of course, if the Confederate authorities consented to these agents visiting our prisoners they might require in return the privilege of sending an equal number to visit their prisoners in our hands. If so, I see no objection to their sending men of good Christian character for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 31, 1864—12.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Commanding, &c., Baltimore:*

It appears from the report of Commissioners Bond and King that there are in the jail at Baltimore three prisoners of war, to wit: John B. Berryman, John T. Keetz, and Alexander Maxwell. You will please take charge of them and have them turned over to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, to be disposed of as other prisoners. There are also in the jail at Baltimore two civil prisoners named F. B. Capron and Edward Snowden, who appear to have been arrested without any authority by McPhail, professing to act as provost-marshal. From the report of the commissioners there appears to be no just ground for their imprisonment. You will therefore have them immediately released.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Louisville, Ky., December 31, 1864.

Capt. S. E. JONES,
Additional Aide-de-Camp and Asst. Com. of Prisoners of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 31, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—clean. Clothing—Confederate, good. Bedding—Government blankets. State of quarters—clean. State of mess-houses—clean. State of kitchen—clean. Food, quality of—good. Food, quantity of—full prison ration. Water—sufficient. Sinks—clean. Police of grounds—good. Drainage—sufficient. Police of hospital—good. Attendance of sick—Confederate nurses. Hospital diet—prison ration. General health of prisoners—good. Vigilance of guard—good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. FOLSOM,
Captain, 101st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

HDQRS. FORT DELAWARE, DEL., *December 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 31, 1864:

Conduct—very good. Cleanliness—proper attention given to. Clothing—some of the prisoners are very needy. Bedding—consists of bunks

and blankets, kept clean. State of quarters—clean and comfortable. State of mess-houses—in an excellent condition. State of kitchen—clean and well conducted. Food, quality of—very good. Food, quantity of—receive their full allowance. Water—of good quality and a sufficient quantity. Sinks—well arranged and kept clean. Police of grounds—with a little improvement will be excellent. Drainage—very good. Police of hospital—very neatly conducted. Attendance of sick—receive excellent care and attention. Hospital diet—good and sufficient. General health of prisoners—about 7½ per cent. [sick], twelve deaths since last report. Vigilance of guard—good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AHL,

Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Insp. Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SHIP ISLAND, MISS.,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF PRISONERS,
December 31, 1864.

Col. E. W. HOLMSTEDT, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the condition of the prisoners of war at this station for the week ending December 31, 1864:

Conduct—good. Cleanliness—with some few exceptions good. Clothing—good, a few destitute. Bedding—straw. State of quarters—in good condition. State of mess-houses—none. State of kitchen—clean and good. Food, quality of—good and well cooked. Food, quantity of—plenty. Water—as good as any on the island. Sinks—in good order. Police of grounds—well attended to. Drainage—good. Police of hospital—well attended to. Attendance of sick—good. Hospital diet—good. General health of prisoners—improving very much. Vigilance of guard—admirable.

Remarks and suggestions.—Blankets for the prisoners of war at this post are very much needed. I would respectfully state that the exposed position of this post and the destitute condition of the prisoners make the articles specified above necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN AHLEFELDT,

Lieutenant, Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry,
Assistant Commissary of Prisoners, Inspecting Officer.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 31, 1864.*

Received of Hon. Robert Ould, agent for exchange of prisoners, ten bales containing 1,000 woolen blankets, to be distributed to Federal prisoners at Richmond and vicinity.

B. T. HUTCHINS,

Lieutenant-Colonel First New Hampshire Cavalry.

(Forwarded by Grant to Stanton January 6, 1865.)

HDQRS. C. S. MIL. PRISONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, S. C., December 31, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: It appears from the present aspect of affairs that it would be advisable to remove the prisoners both from Salisbury and Florence

and the officers from this place. I sent Major Griswold to confer with General Beauregard on the subject. The general was very decided in the opinion that the prisoners ought to be moved, but could suggest no safe place, but thought that the vicinity of Columbus, Ga., offered the best prospect for security and food.

I might put them at Andersonville, but the general thinks it would not be well to put them all together. In that respect it would be little or no better to put a part of them near Columbus, as the distance between that and Andersonville is so short that for any purpose of attack it would be as one place, but not so for defense. Concentrating the small force we have for guard at Andersonville would probably afford more efficient means of defense than dividing them between the two places.

I see by the papers this morning that Kilpatrick in his raid has reached Thomas County, Ga. If so, Andersonville and Columbus are entirely open to him, for so far as I am informed there are no troops in that section of country. Under the circumstances and with my limited means of information as to the state of affairs, I am unable to fix upon any place that would appear even to be tolerably safe, and to greatly complicate the question the subject of food enters into the calculation. I deem the question to be of so much importance that I think it necessary to send an officer with this to Richmond and ask if, with your extended information, you could advise me as to a suitable locality. Be the decision what it may, I shall give my whole energies to the execution of it. I respectfully ask as early an answer as possible, for it is a subject that weighs heavily upon me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 4, 1865.

On the 17th ultimo General Winder was telegraphed to communicate with General Beauregard in reference to the removal of prisoners from Thomasville, and at the same time General Beauregard was directed to aid him in every way or take the requisite steps himself. This communication has reference also to the removal of the prisoners at Florence and Columbia, S. C., and Salisbury, N. C. These two officers, it appears, have conferred with each other, but cannot decide upon the safest and most desirable locality, and therefore seek the advice of the Department in the matter.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 6, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

These papers present questions of so much importance and difficulty that I prefer to submit them for your instruction.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 14, 1865.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

There would be an advantage so far as supplies are concerned in the proposed removal, but unless a part of Hood's army comes to the east

there would be danger of the capture of prisoners at Andersonville, and if the exchange is renewed there would be difficulty in transporting them. It would be well to wait for further intelligence unless the danger of being able hereafter to remove the prisoners or to feed them where they are is imminent.

J. D.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JANUARY 20, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Inform General Winder of the President's indorsement and instruct to exercise his discretion, applying, if circumstances materially alter and he feels at a loss, for further instructions. I incline to think it would be well if the prisoners could be distributed and not all kept at any one place.

J. A. S.

HEADQUARTERS PRISONS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, S. C., December 31, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant-General:*

GENERAL: There is one suggestion I would like to make, but as it might be misunderstood by some I will not embody it in my official communication, but give it in this semi-official form and present it for your consideration. If it has any merit and is found to be worthy of consideration you can then, if you think proper, present it attached to my official letter.

To me it appears, and it so appears to General Beauregard, that there is no place that can be considered as safe from the operations of the enemy. This being the case, the question arises whether it would not be better to parole at least the officers and such enlisted men whose term of service has expired. By this means we could get rid of a great number. I think the officers, perhaps, might be sent over the lines in the direction of the Potomac. If the enlisted men could not be sent in this way then send them to East Tennessee. I believe the rules of war authorize the party holding prisoners of war to parole them whenever they think proper to do so, provided the prisoner will accept the parole. I offer this suggestion for what it is worth. My sources of information are so limited that I may not clearly comprehend the condition of affairs. If you do not think well of the proposition please destroy this letter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WINDER, *Brigadier-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Richmond, April 14, 1864.**

* * * * * * *

VI. The following is substituted for paragraph V, General Orders, No. 35, current series, which is hereby revoked. Officers of the Conscription Bureau will send to the general commanding the army or department in which the commands captured last served such officers and men belonging to them as have themselves escaped capture. The general commanding will assign them temporarily to depleted organizations, or such other duty as he may direct.

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By order: S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

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* Inadvertently omitted from proper place in chronological order.

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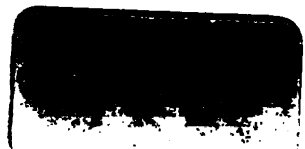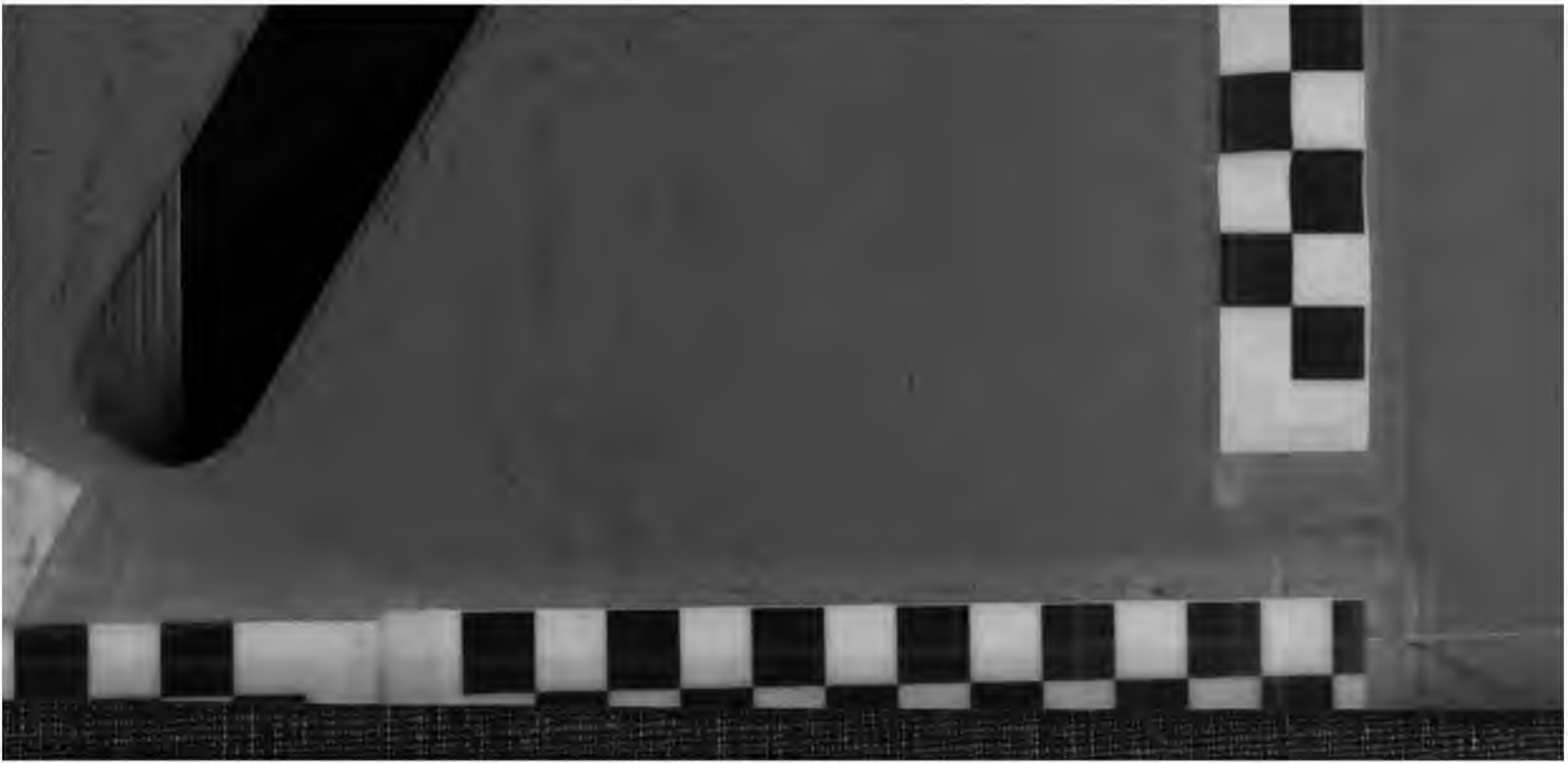
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